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THE HUNTER FAMILY OF VIRGINIA AND CONNECTIONS

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The Hunter Family of Virginia *and* Connections

Embracing Portions of
Families of

Alexander, Pearson, Chapman, Travers, Tyler, West,
Gray, Smith and Safford of
Virginia

and

Maclay, Colhoun and Culbertson
of
Pennsylvania

COMPILED BY
SIDNEY METHIOT CULBERTSON

Denver, Colorado,
1934.

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Sidney Methiot Culbertson
June 25, 1934

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The Hunter Family of Virginia and Connections

Preface

When one is writing of a subject such as the one embraced in this book and follows the plan herein adopted, it becomes difficult to choose a title which will fully express the main subject.

Part of the plan pursued embraces a "following back" along the lines of the ancestors of the spouses who marry into the main line of descent; which, I believe, is a desirable method; but which leads to some confusion as to just which, of the many families involved, is the main line of descent or the chief family treated of. I could have adopted the title of "Alexander Family", or "Pearson Family", or "Chapman Family" with almost as much reason as "The Hunter Family". In genealogies where the male line alone is followed instead of both male and female lines, this uncertainty would not obtain. Insomuch, however, as Ann Hunter, who married Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, was my maternal grandmother, it has pleased me to consider "The Hunter Family" as the main subject of the work.

The "following back" along the lines of the ancestors of spouses is, however, a study that may not be too generously pursued. It is surprising how great the inquiry may become. Some calculations of a mathematical nature I have made in regard to the number of ancestors each individual possesses are astonishing in the extreme. Let us assume a present day Englishman in whose ancestry there have been no intermarriages. Eleven generations back, counting his generation as one, 1024 people were concerned in his being. Not so bad, but continue on back to 30 generations, which, approximately, is only to the days of William, the Conqueror, the unbelievable number of that generation who were concerned in his existence was 536,870,912. This sounds like folly, but figure it out for yourself. In his first generation back he had a father and mother, which is two; in the second generation back, he had two multiplied by two, or four, grandparents; in the third generation, he had two times four, or eight, great grandparents; and in the fourth generation, two times eight, or sixteen, great, great grandparents. You observe that the number of ancestors in each succeeding generation is the number of ancestors of the next younger generation multiplied by two; hence the rule becomes simple, raise two to the power represented by the number of the desired generation; in the case of the 29th generation back of him the astounding number is 536,870,912. This is something like the old story of the man who compromised a debt by having the debtor agree to give him two nails on the following day and on each succeeding day for thirty days to give him double the number of nails he had given on the preceding day.

It is altogether certain that the above mentioned Englishman of to-day did not have that number of ancestors—more people than all Europe com-

bined contained in the time of William, the Conqueror. England in that day had, perhaps, less than one one-hundredth of that number of inhabitants. How is this anomaly to be accounted for? Solely upon the fact of intermarriages.

In this examination of the subject, I am ignoring the fact that, in the time of William of Normandy, and for many centuries thereafter, there was little contact between the people of one county of England and those of other counties. Even to-day the Yorkshire man and the man of Somerset have vastly different dialects; and, too, I am ignoring the influx of the Normans who held themselves aloof from the conquered people. The examination is theoretical and its purpose is to explain the anomaly just mentioned. In this light then, we see that with so vast a number of ancestors for each Englishman of to-day, it could be no other way, as time went on, but that cousins of one degree or another were united in practically every marriage that was celebrated. Indeed, except for the provincial isolation of former ages, now broken down by greater facilities for communication, it may be truly said that, by and large, the English are of one blood; and the reason for the existence of "racial characteristics" becomes apparent.

It is not claimed that the data upon any family mentioned upon the title page hereof is, in any sense, a complete genealogy of such family; each family is noticed, for the most part, only as it has interest for the later generations recorded. That is to say, the later generations will be able to trace back their descent to some of those named in the earlier generations. For instance, some of the Culbertsons of the later generations would have interest in the Maclays and Colhouns, but none in the Chapmans and Pearsons. Others of the later Culbertsons named would trace back to most of the ancestors named in the earlier generations as well as to the Maclays and Colhouns. Likewise, the Gray Family would have no interest in the Safford ancestry, and some of the late Saffords, although not all of them, are only connected through the Tyler ancestry. But these matters will develope as one traces back his own ancestry in Parts One and Two.

It may be curious to note, in passing, that, excepting as to the Saffords, the later generations carry names not found in the first few generations; thus indicating how much the descent herein recorded has been through the female line.

As a general rule, the plan of the work has been to drop out a family as soon as a marriage occurs in it from which descends the later generations in the book; that is to say, for instance, when Elizabeth Chapman married Dr. John Hunter, little further attention is given to the Chapman family; the general purpose being to follow back to immigrant ancestors where possible, but not to follow down to present generations on what may be

called collateral lines; such a plan would entail a lifetime of correspondence and research; indeed, would be an impossibility where so many families are involved. Nevertheless, this general rule has been violated in some instances, notably as to the Alexander Family to which much attention has been devoted. This has been done for two reasons, first because of the numerous intermarriages, as the generations went on, between them and other families from whom the Hunters descend; second, the Alexander Family has been much written of in Virginia genealogy and the information has been easily available.

The title page calls this work a compilation; such, presumably, is any genealogical work—a gathering together of facts from public records and previous authorities. Yet there aften arises the necessity of weighing the evidence in regard to meagre, or contradictory, states of facts. The occasion for such procedure arises several times herein but the reader will easily recognize such instances from the text, as distinguished from the quotations of authorities which are the general rule. It is in furtherance of such an examination of evidence that the article upon the Travers Family is introduced. The later generations herein have no blood relationship with this family. The lack of blood relationship may also be said of the West Family; but the short article upon the West Family was introduced because of a blood relationship with some of the Chapman and Pearson Families, upon the subject of which connection there has been some conflict among certain authorities upon Virginia genealogies.

The writer thus explains the placing of the Safford Family among the families mentioned as Virginia families; some explanation is necessary, for the family is of New England origin. Yet the branch of the Saffords herein followed, in the later generations, was among the early settlers of Ohio, on the Ohio River; and the Safford descendants of more particular interest herein were, many of them, born on Virginia soil many decades before the Civil War. Matthew Harrison, of Dumfries, Va., had married Eleanor Tyler and they had removed to western Virginia, settling at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio River, directly across the river from Gallipolis where lived the Saffords in that day. Thus it was that Dr. Eliel Todd Safford met and married Ann Tyler Harrison; and, in due season, upon her early death, he married her first cousin, Ann Hunter, of Dumfries. He had settled to the practice of his profession, first in Point Pleasant; later, in Parkersburg which was in Virginia at that time; and so it was that all his children were of Virginia birth. Thus they are placed in the list of Virginia families on the title page.

The presence of three Pennsylvania families upon the title page arises from my own father's family. He married Marie Louise Safford and thus became a connection of the Hunter Family; as had Eliel Todd Safford by

his marriage to Ann Hunter. Pursuant to the plan of the book, it is proper to "follow back" on the ancestry of Dr. Howard Culbertson which leads into the Colhouns and Maclays.

A word now as to the beginning of the research into the history of these families. Like most Virginia families, the Hunters had their family traditions; and, fifty years ago, my own mother and her sister, my Aunt Sarah Virginia (Safford) Smith, prepared some data upon the Hunter Family and their connections. They were assisted somewhat in that day by the late William Percy Smith through his researches in the Chicago Public Library although authorities were few at that time. Likewise through correspondence they had with their first cousin, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, they gleaned not a little information. In the early nineties my first cousin, Reginald Heber Smith, made some researches with the result that he published an un-signed Pamphlet entitled, "The Descendants of William Alexander, of Menstrie, Scotland," which embodied what he had learned, in connection with what knowledge had been acquired by his mother and mine. This is the Pamphlet often referred to in these pages. He did some further work in the way of establishing the Revolutionary records of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and Charles Tyler.

It was in 1894 and 1895 that I took up the subject. Having an aptitude as a penman, I undertook to make a Family Tree which I entitled the "Alexander-Pearson-Chapman-Hunter Family, of Virginia," but which was drawn in the form of a Chart instead of the conventional tree.

Before proceeding to the final draft of the Chart, I deemed it expedient to submit the Pamphlet for correction to my first cousin, once removed, the above mentioned Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, at that time residing in Warrenton, Va. She made some corrections, which she was eminently fitted to do insomuch as she was regarded as one of Virginia's best genealogists and had devoted years of study to these particular Virginia families from whom her descent was, in common with my own. These corrections were embodied in the Chart which was drawn upon tracing cloth in order that blue-prints could be made from it, which blue-prints were supplied to many of the family. This is the Chart quite often referred to in this book.

In my work entitled "The Ohio Valley Saffords," published under date of Jan. 1, 1933, I pursued the plan, adopted herein, of following back the ancestry of the spouses connected with the Safford Family in condensed data. In doing so in the case of the Hunter Family, I followed the data in the Chart, which attributes the maternity of the children of Simon Pearson (see Pearson Family, herein) to his marriage with Hannah (Ball) Travers, widow of Rawleigh Travers, daughter of Joseph Ball and half sister of Mary (Ball) Washington. After the Ohio Valley Saffords was published,

I was impelled to start a further investigation of this statement; an investigation which led into such detail which embraced many branches of the several families, that I thought it might be worth while to publish this extended data; therefore, I proceeded with the entire subject as set forth in the title page hereof. In passing, it may be of interest to note that the Pearson children do not appear to have come from the above marriage, but from a previous marriage of Simon Pearson. I cannot say that the statement upon this subject in the Chart came originally from Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, so many years have gone by since I made the Chart; but, if it did, her later researches brought her to doubt the truth of it, for, in after years, in William and Mary Quarterly, she expressed uncertainty upon this very subject in an article upon the Pearson Family, quoted hereafter.

If the later generations mentioned in this book find any merit in it, I do not claim the merit. (One cannot conceive of others than the families involved having the slightest interest in it). Nine-tenths of my work has been merely a compilation and arrangement of data that has been found scattered through genealogical publications. But the greatest merit is due to Miss Hunter, a real genealogist, whose early researches were conducted in a day before genealogical periodicals had fairly started. It was a herculean task to search those old records of Wills and Deeds and Church Records of baptisms and deaths. There is little work that I have been able to do that has not been done by her and others. I have been able to add but a few Wills and Inventories not hitherto published, as far as my knowledge goes. These have served to clear up a few vague points; and that is all.

The work is divided into this Preface, Part One, Part Two and an Appendix, the last to give a short account of the ancestry of the Scottish family of William Alexander, of Menstrie, Earl of Stirling, from whom, some believe, are descended the Alexanders of Virginia.

Part One is intended as a brief synopsis of the information contained in Part Two; the purpose being to make more easy the tracing back one's line of descent without the intervention of masses of explanatory quotations and arguments. Part Two, divided into Families, gives the details as fully as they have been found. In perusing Part Two, the reader must remember that it is, for the most part, merely the quotations from different authorities and that one authority may oft times contradict another. Without this explanation, these contradictory statements and seemingly needless repetitions of data might be most confusing. The object of such repetitions is to put before the reader all authorities upon the particular subject and thus

allow him his own choice of them. The writer's opinion of them is indicated by the selection of the matter for appearance in Part One.

It will be noted that the First Generation of Part One contains several names instead of only one name as would be the case were only one line of ancestry being traced. These several names are those of all the ancestors who have been traced back as far as that generation. In Generation Two comes the Safford ancestor, who first appears as of a later date than those mentioned in Generation One; and, although he is of the First Generation so far as Saffords are concerned, yet, to keep the later generations of descendants "in step", he is placed in Generation Two. The same is true of other families who appear upon the scene from time to time; the Culbertson Family, for instance, does not appear until the Sixth Generation; and the same is true of John Hunter, although it is his name which gives title to this book.

It will be noticed in Generation One that a number and a letter in brackets precede the name of each ancestor whose name is set in heavy faced type; as, (1 A), (2 A), etc. The letter indicates the generation and the number is the designation of the ancestor in the list of ancestors of that generation.

Under the name of each ancestor of this generation appear the names of his issue, set in ordinary type and each preceded by a number and the letter, "B". The letter indicates the second generation, and the number is the designation of the ancestor in such second generation. These latter letters and numbers are not enclosed in brackets. Turning to the heading, Second Generation in Part One, observe that the heavy faced type there record the names prefixed by the number and the letter, "B," assigned to them in the previous generation and their children's names have the letter, "C," and the designation number prefixed, the names, letters and numbers being in ordinary type.

This explanation is superfluous for anyone who has devoted time to matters of a genealogical nature, for some such scheme of identification is followed in all genealogies of extended scope. But, for those who have no experience in this study, the explanation will not be amiss. For such, a word further may be set down regarding the method of tracing back ancestors of members of later generations. Having found the name desired to be traced, look at the name in heavy faced type above it; observe the number and letter in brackets preceding it. Turn back now, to the next earlier generation and find that letter and number in ordinary type preceding the name desired. Run up the page to his parent, again in heavy faced type. From his generation letter and number, refer back to the next earlier generation, and so on. It will be found in some cases that both

father and mother have letters and numbers which indicates that both are to be traced back.

It will sometimes occur that an ancestor whose name is in heavy faced type will not be found in the preceding generation; naturally, this indicates that he is the first ancestor, generally the immigrant ancestor, or his forbears in England or Scotland. The text usually indicates this fact.

Part Two has been divided into Families as being the most understandable way of treating the subject, but the generation numbers and letters of Part One are plentifully used to enable the reader to know at all times what individual in Part One is being written of in Part Two and these letters and numbers are even inserted into quotations from authorities in order to render the text more intelligible.

Before closing this Preface I desire to extend my thanks to Mrs. Janie Moore Gray Hagan, of Danville, Virginia, for much valuable information regarding the Hunter and Gray Families as well as for her kindly interest in the manuscript of this book.

SIDNEY METHIOT CULBERTSON.

Denver, Colorado, January 1, 1934.

Part One

ABBREVIATIONS

A list of abbreviations of the authorities most frequently cited herein.

Hayden:—*The Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia and Others,* by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A., Wilkesbarre, Penna., 1891.

W and M, or W and M Quarterly:—*The William and Mary College Quarterly.*

"Pamphlet.":—*The Descendants of William Alexander of Menstrie, Scotland.*

"Chart":—*The Alexander-Pearson-Chapman-Hunter Families, of Virginia,* drawn by Sidney M. Culbertson, Denver, Colorado, 1895.

Va. Mag. of H and B:—*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.*

Col. Fam. So. S. of Am.:—*Colonial Families of the Southern States of America,* by S. P. Hardy, New York, 1911.

Torrence:—*Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800,* by Clayton Torrence, Boyd Press, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va.:—*Executive Journal of the Council of Colonial Virginia.*

Jour. H of B:—*Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia.*

Col. Fam. of U. S.:—*Colonial Families of the United States,* by Mackenzie.

Md. Wills:—*Maryland Calendar of Wills,* by Jane Baldwin, Baltimore, 1907.

Cyclo. Va. Biog.:—*Cyclopedia of Virginia Biography,* Edited by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, New York, 1915.

Rec. of Va. Col.:—*Records of the Virginia Colony.*

Arch. Md. Prov. Ct.:—*Archives of the Maryland Provincial Court.*

Md. Arch.:—*Maryland Archives.*

Hening:—*Hening's Statutes of Virginia.*

Ab. Comp. Amn. Geneal.:—*Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy,* Edited by F. A. Virhus, Chicago, 1925.

Lodge of Washington:—*The Lodge of Washington, a History of Washington Lodge No. 22, A.F. and A.M. 1783-1876, Compiled from the Original Records of the Lodge,* by F. L. Bracket, Past Master of Lodge No. 22. George F. French, Publisher, Alexandria, Va., 1876.

Culbertson Geneal.:—*Genealogy of the Culbertson and Culberson Families,* Revised Edition, by Lewis R. Culbertson, M.D., Zanesville, Ohio, 1923.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.:—*New England Historical and Genealogical Register.*

Pa. Arch.:—*Pennsylvania Archives.*

Cong. Ros.:—*Congressional Roster.*

Hunter Family of Virginia
and Connections

Part One

FIRST GENERATION

Note: The Safford Family appears first in the Second Generation.
The West Family appears first in the Third Generation.
The Selden Family appears first in the Third Generation.
The Maclay Family appears first in the Third Generation.
The Smith Family appears first in the Fourth Generation.
The Travers Family appears first in the Fifth Generation.
The Gray Family appears first in the Fifth Generation.
The Doniphan Family appears first in the Fifth Generation.
The Goodwin Family appears first in the Fifth Generation.
The Blow Family appears first in the Fifth Generation.
The Hunter Family appears first in the Sixth Generation.
The Culbertson Family appears first in the Sixth Generation.
The Colhoun Family appears first in the Sixth Generation.

(1 A) John Alexander, senior,

dates of birth and marriage and name of wife unknown; immigrated with his children and died, probably, between 1663 and 1667. His children were,

1 B, John Alexander, junior; born, ——; died, 1677; married, ———.

2 B, Robert Alexander; born, ——; died, prior to 1677; married, ———.

3 B, Sarah Alexander; born, ——; died, ——; married, about 1659 or 1660 to 4 B, Thomas Pearson, 2nd.

(2 A) Thomas Pearson, first,

of Wisbrach, in the Isle of Ely; born, ———; died, ———; married, about 1634 to Susannah Bland, who was born about 1617. (See Pearson Family, Part Two, herein). Issue,

4 B, Thomas Pearson, 2nd; born, 1635 to 1640.

(3 A) William Chapman,

of Hinckley, County Leicester, cousin-german of Sir Walter Raleigh; later of County Kerry, Ireland. He left one son,

5 B, Benjamin Chapman; born about 1590.

(4 A) William Tyler,

who is mentioned as being in Virginia, Aug. 16, 1624; perhaps the father of

6 B, Charles Tyler, 1st; on record in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1690.

SECOND GENERATION

(1 B) John Alexander, junior,

(son of 1 A, John Alexander, senior) :, born ———; died, 1677; married, ———; Issue,

1 C, Robert Alexander; born, between 1657 and 1666, probably 1663.

2 C, Philip Alexander; born about 1672.

(3 B) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 1 A, John Alexander, senior) ; born, ———; died ———; married about 1659 or 1660 to Thomas Pearson, Gent., 2nd (4 B). Issue, see 4 B, just below.

(4 B) Thomas Pearson, second,

(son of 2 A, Thomas Pearson and Susannah Bland, his wife) ; born about 1635 to 1640; married about 1659 or 1660 to 3 B, Sarah Alexander. Issue,

4 C, Thomas Pearson, 3rd, born about 1660 or 1661.

5 C, Susannah Pearson; born, ———; married, 6 C, John West, 1st.

(5 B) Benjamin Chapman,

(son of 3 A, William Chapman) ; born about 1590; married Anne Parkinson, daughter of Robert Parkinson, of Ardee, Ireland. Issue,

6½ C, William Chapman, who married Ismay, daughter of Thomas Nugent; William's grandson, Benjamin Chapman, became first baronet of Killua Castle, which title became extinct Apr. 9, 1919, upon the death without male heirs, of Sir Thomas Robert Tighe Chapman, 7th Baronet.

7 C, Thomas Chapman; born, about 1622; emigrated from Ireland to Maryland, year unknown.

(6 B) Charles Tyler, first,

(son of 4 A, William Tyler, mentioned in Virginia, Aug. 16, 1624); of Westmoreland County, Virginia; no data as to birth, marriage or death; his son is supposed to have been,

8 C, Charles Tyler, 2nd, born probably about 1660.

(7 B) Thomas Safford,

immigrant ancestor, supposed to have arrived in Massachusetts in 1630; first record in Ipswich, Mass., in 1641; married, Elizabeth ———; died, Feb. 20, 1667; she died, Mar. 4, 1671, both at Ipswich. There were four children of this marriage, of whom the second was,

9 C, John Safford; born, in 1633.

THIRD GENERATION

(1 C) Robert Alexander,

(son of 1 B, John Alexander, junior); Born about 1663; died, before June 1, 1704; married, Frances Ashton, sister of that Sarah Ashton who was the wife of 2 C, Philip Alexander, his brother. Issue,

1 D, Robert Alexander; born, 1688; died, 1735.

2 D, Charles Alexander; born, 1697; died intestate, without issue.

(2 C) Philip Alexander,

(son of 1 B, John Alexander, junior); born, about 1672; died, prior to 1706; married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Capt. Peter Ashton by one authority, and of Capt. John, and Grace Meese, Ashton by other authorities. His widow married, second, Thomas Clifton and, third, ——— McGill. Her Will proved Mar. 14, 1749. Issue,

By her first marriage:

3 D, Jane Alexander; born, July 1, 1696; married, Francis Dade.

4 D, Elizabeth Alexander; born, Sep. 5 (or 15), 1698; married Townshend Dade.

5 D, Sarah Alexander; born May 31, 1700; married, Cadwallader Jones Dade.

6 D, Philip Alexander, junior; born, July 22, 1704.

By her second marriage,

7 D, Ann Clifton; born, Sep. 5, 1706.

8 D, Burdett Clifton; born June 29, 1708. (See Part Two, Alexanders)

(4 C) Thomas Pearson, third,

(son of 4 B, Thomas Pearson, 2nd, and 3 B, Sarah Alexander, his wife); born, about 1660, or 1661; married about 1680 to ———; Issue,

9 D, Simon Pearson, Gent.; born about 1681.

(5 C) Susannah Pearson,

(daughter of 4 B, Thomas Pearson, 2nd., and 3 B, Sarah Alexander, his wife); married 6 C, John West, 1st, of Northumberland County, as his second wife. He died prior to 1698 and she survived him. Issue,

10 D, John West, second.

(6 C) John West, first,

of Northumberland County; married, 5 C, Susannah Pearson. Issue under 5 C, Susannah Pearson, next above.

(7 C) Thomas Chapman,

(son of 5 B, Benjamin Chapman); born about 1622; emigrated from Ireland to Maryland, year unknown. Issue,

11 D, Thomas Chapman, of Charles City, Maryland; born, about 1660.

12 D, Mary Chapman.

(8 C) Charles Tyler, second,

(son of 6 B, Charles Tyler, 1st, of Westmoreland County, Va.); born, about 1660; married, Jane ———, about 1679, who died in 1723. Issue,

13 D, Charles Tyler, 3rd, born, about 1680.

14 D, Benjamin Tyler; un-traced.

15 D, Joseph Tyler; Will in 1737; died un-married.

16 D, William Tyler; untraced.

17 D, Christian Tyler, a daughter; un-traced.

(9 C) John Safford,

(son of 7 B, Thomas Safford and Elizabeth, his wife); born in 1633; married Sarah Lowe, daughter of Thomas Lowe. There were eight children of this marriage, of whom the seventh was,

18 D, Thomas Safford; born, Oct. 16, 1672.

(10 C) Samuel Selden,

(founder of the Selden Family in Virginia); a lawyer; came to Virginia in 1699; married Rebecca ———, cousin and heir at law of Rebecca Yeo Lear. His Will was dated, May 29, 1720; proved, July, 1721; her Will was dated, Apr. 23, 1736. Issue,

19 D, Joseph Selden.

20 D, John Selden; un-traced.

21 D, Elizabeth Selden; un-traced.

22 D, Bartholomew Selden; un-traced.

23 D, Mrs. Mary Milner; un-traced.

(11 C) Charles Maclay,

of Ireland; married Miss Hamilton. Issue,

25 D, Charles Maclay; killed in a duel in Dublin.

26 D, John Maclay.

27 D, Henry Maclay; killed in the Battle of the Boyne.

FOURTH GENERATION

(1 D) Robert Alexander,

(son of 1 C, Robert Alexander and Frances Ashton, his wife); born, 1688; died, 1735; married, Anne Fowke about 1710, daughter of Col. Gerrard Fowke (1662-1734) and Sarah Bartlett, his 2nd wife. Anne Fowke Alexander died in 1729. Issue,

1 E, John Alexander; born, July 26, 1711.
2 E, Gerard Alexander; born about 1713.
3 E, Sarah Alexander; born, ———.
4 E, Parthenia Alexander; born, ———.
5 E, Anne Alexander; born, ———.

(3 D) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, July 1, 1696; died, May 23, 1744; married, Francis Dade, junior, who was born about 1688 and died, Dec. 3, 1729, son of Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife. Issue,

6 E, Jane Dade; born, May 14, 1718.

(4 D) Elizabeth Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, Sep. 15, 1698; married, Hon. Townshend Dade, son of Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife. Issue,

7 E, Elizabeth Dade; born, Oct. 20, 1734; married Lawrence Washington, July 31, 1751.
8 E, Frances Townshend Dade.

(5 D) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, Mar. 31, 1700; died, Feb. 13, 1743; married, Cadwallader Jones Dade, born about 1700, Will probated, Mar. 10, 1762. He was son of Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife, and he married, 2nd, Sarah ———. Issue, probably of the first marriage,

9 E, Cadwallader Jones Dade, junior; Will probated, Aug. 7, 1777.
10 E, Francis Dade.
11 E, Townshend Dade.

(6 D) Capt. Philip Alexander, junior,

(son of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, July 24, 1704; died, July 19, 1753; married, Nov. 11, 1726, Sarah Hooe, who was born, 1708 and died, Aug. 14, 1758, daughter of Col. Rice Hooe and Frances (Townshend) Dade, his wife. Issue,

12 E, Frances Alexander; born, Oct. 5, 1728.

13 E, Jane Alexander; born, Jan. 12, 1730.

14 E, Elizabeth Alexander; born, Dec. 23, 1731.

15 E, Sarah Alexander; born, Sep. 30, 1733; married John Fendall.

16 E, John Alexander; born, Nov. 15, 1735.

17 E, Philip Alexander; born, Mar. 31, 1741; elsewhere (incorrectly) May 31, 1742.

18 E, Col. William Alexander; born, Mar. 3, 1744.

19 E, Robert Alexander; born, Aug. 1, 1746; died in infancy.

(9 D) Simon Pearson,

(son of 4 C, Thomas Pearson, 3rd, and ———, his wife); born about 1681; Will probated, Nov. 16, 1733; married, first, ———; married, second, to Hannah (Ball) Travers, widow of Rawleigh Travers (see Pearson Family and Travers Family in Part Two hereof), daughter of Joseph Ball, of Epping Forest, Lancaster County (born, 1649; died, 1711; married, 1675, Elizabeth Romney) and half sister of Mary (Ball) Washington, the mother of General George Washington. Hannah Pearson's Will was proved, Dec. 13, 1748. No issue by the second marriage; the issue of Rawleigh Travers is given although they belong to none of the lines herein considered. Issue,

Of Simon Pearson and his first wife:

20 E, Constantia Pearson; born, about 1714.

21 E, Thomas Pearson.

22 E, Susanna Pearson; born, Dec. 29, 1717.

23 E, Margaret Pearson; born, Mar. 5, 1720.

Of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball:

24 E, Rawleigh Travers, junior.

25 E, Elizabeth Travers; born, about 1704.

26 E, Sarah Travers.

(10 D) John West, 2nd,

(son of 6 C, John West, 1st, and 5 C, Susannah Pearson, his wife); married ———; Issue,

27 E, Pearson West; untraced.

28 E, Hugh West; Will in Fairfax County, Nov. 21, 1754.

29 E, Major John West, 3rd.

(11 D) Thomas Chapman,

(son of 7 C, Thomas Chapman, immigrant); of Charles City, Maryland; born about 1660; the father, probably, of

30 E, Nathaniel Chapman; born, between 1700 and 1710; and, perhaps, John and George.

(13 D) Charles Tyler, 3rd,

(son of 8 C, Charles Tyler, 2nd, and Jane ———, his wife); born about 1680; married Susannah Munroe and removed from Westmoreland County to Loudoun County about 1700. Issue,

31 E, John Tyler, of Prince William County; born about 1702.

32 E, Capt. Charles Tyler, 4th, of Cameron Parish, Loudoun County; born, about 1704; died, 1768.

(17 D) Christian Tyler,

(daughter of 8 C, Charles Tyler, 2nd, and Jane ———, his wife); married her cousin, Andrew Munroe, 3rd, son of Andrew Munroe, 2nd, son of Andrew Munroe, 1st; untraced.

(18 D) Thomas Safford,

(son of 9 C, John Safford and Sarah Lowe, his wife); born, Oct. 16, 1672, in Ipswich, Mass.; died there, Apr. 30, 1754; married there, Oct. 7, 1698, to Eleanor Shotwell, widow of Richard Shotwell and daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Bailey) Cheney, of Newbury, Mass. She died, Dec. 22, 1724. See Safford family herein, Part Two, and "Ohio Valley Saffords" for more extended history. There were nine children of this marriage, of whom the third was,

33 E, Joseph Safford; born, Mar. 12, 1704 or 1705.

(19 D) Joseph Selden,

(son of 10 C, Samuel Selden and Rebecca, his wife); Justice of Elizabeth County, Va., in 1723; Sheriff in 1725; Will proved, June 21, 1727; married Mary Cary (1704-1775), daughter of Col. Miles Cary and Mary Wilson, his wife. Issue,

35 E, Rev. Miles Selden.

(24 D) Sir Sydney Smith,

emigrated from England to Virginia in the time of George I and settled in Richmond. Married Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir William Anderson, of Wales. Issue,

36 E, Captain Thomas Joseph Smith; born, 1718.

(26 D) John Maclay,

(son of 11 C, Charles Maclay and ——— Hamilton, his wife); the dates of birth and death are not given, nor the name of his wife. Issue,

39 E, Charles Maclay; born, 1703.

40 E, Eleanor Maclay.

41 E, John Maclay; born, 1707; married Miss McDonald.

FIFTH GENERATION

(1 E) John Alexander,

(son of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); born, July 26, 1711; died, 1764; married Dec. 11, 1734, to 22 E, Susanna (born, Dec. 29, 1717, died, Oct. 6, 1788), daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson. Issue,

1 F, Charles Alexander; born, July 20, 1737.
2 F, John Alexander; born, Jan. 15, 1739.
3 F, Anne Alexander; born, Feb. 9, 1741-2.
4 F, Simon Alexander.
5 F, Susanna Alexander; born, Apr. 12, 1744; mar. her cousin, 83 F, Pearson Chapman.
6 F, Gerard Alexander; born, June 13, 1746.
7 F, Elizabeth Alexander.
8 F, Robert Alexander.
9 F, Thomas Pearson Alexander.
10 F, William Pearson Alexander; and two others, unnumbered in this list.

(2 E) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); born about 1713; married Mary Dent (?); Will proved Sep. 16, 1761. Issue,

11 F, Nancy Alexander.
12 F, Robert Alexander.
13 F, Philip Alexander.
14 F, George Dent Alexander.
15 F, Gerard Alexander.
16 F, Mary Ann Alexander.

(3 E) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); born, ———; died, ———; married Baldwin Dade. Issue,

17 F, Francis Dade; born, Dec. 29, 1737.

(4 E) Parthenia Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); born, ———; died, ———; married 1st, Jan. 17, 1731, to Dade Massey, junior,

(born, about 1708; died, Feb. 1734); married, 2nd, May 6, 1736, to Townshend Dade, junior, (Will in Fairfax County, Oct. 15, 1781) son of Col. Townshend Dade, of "Albion", King George County, Va., Issue by the second marriage,

18 F, Anne Fowke Dade; born, Dec. 13, 1737; married, 72 F, George West, which see.

19 F, Sarah Dade.

20 F, Townshend Dade, 3rd.

(5 E) Anne Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); born about 1714, or 1715; died ———; married Nov. 3, 1732, to John Hooe, son of Col. Rice Hooe and Frances, his wife who (Frances) died Apr. 22, 17-6. Captain John Hooe was born, Sep. 1, 1704 and died, Apr. 18, 1766. Issue,

21 F, Gerard Hooe; born, Sep. 14, 1733.

22 F, Seymour Hooe; born, June 13, 1735; married 36 F, Sarah Alexander, of Salisbury.

23 F, John Hooe; born, Dec. 26, 1737.

24 F, Anne Hooe; born, Dec. 7, 1739, who became either Mrs. Starke, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Pope or Mrs. Allison.

25 F, Sarah Hooe; born, May 7, 1742.

26 F, Rice Hooe; died in London.

Three other daughters named under 24 F, Anne Hooe above, not here listed or numbered.

(9 E) Cadwallader Jones Dade, junior,

(son of Cadwallader Jones Dade and 5 D, Sarah Alexander, his wife); born, ———; Will proved, Aug. 7, 1777; married Mary ———. Issue,

27 F, Francis Dade.

(12 E) Frances Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Oct. 5, 1728; married, Feb. 16, 1749, John Stuart, son of Rev. David Stuart and Jane Gibbons, his wife. Issue,

28 F, Philip Stuart; born, Feb. 18, 1752; died young. (?)

29 F, John Stuart; born, Mar. 1, 1757.

30 F, John Alexander Stuart; born, Apr. 20, 1758.

31 F, Philip Stuart; born, Feb. 22, 1761. (See 28 F, above).

32 F, Charles Stuart; born, Aug. 23, 1763.

(13 E) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Jan. 12, 1730; married, Feb. 23, 1748, Henry Ashton, son of Col. and Mary (Watts) Ashton. Issue,

33 F, Jane Ashton, junior; married 15 F, Col. Gerard Alexander.

For issue see (15 F), next generation.

(16 E) John Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Nov. 15, 1735; died, 1774, or 1775; married Lucy Thornton, daughter of William Thornton. Her Will, dated Jan. 26, 1781, was probated Mar. 1, 1781. Issue,

34 F, Mary Alexander; born, Nov. 26, 1756.
35 F, Lucy Alexander; born, Dec. 4, 1757.
36 F, Sarah Alexander; born, Nov. 17, 1758.
37 F, Philip Thornton Alexander; born, Oct. 14, 1760.
38 F, Frances Alexander; born, Aug. 24, 1762.
39 F, Alice Alexander; born, June 16, 1764.
40 F, William Thornton Alexander; born, June 21, 1768.

(17 E) Philip Alexander, 3rd,

(son of 6 D, Capt. Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born Mar. 31, 1741; died, Aug. 10, 1753.

(18 E) Col. William Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Capt. Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Mar. 3, 1744; died, Apr. 3, 1814; married, Apr. 18, 1765, Sigismunda Mary Massie, who died Apr. 18, 1832; daughter of Sigismunde Massie and Mary Stuart, his wife. Issue,

41 F, John Stuart Alexander; born, Apr. 5, 1766.
42 F, Sarah Alexander; born, Nov. 22, 1767.
43 F, Mary Alexander; born, Jan. 24, 1769; died 1779 (?).
44 F, Frances Alexander; born, Mar. 11, 1770; died, 1774.
45 F, Jane Alexander; born, Nov. 30, 1771.
46 F, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander; born, Dec. 22, 1773.
47 F, Mary Stuart Alexander; born Feb. 8, 1775 (?), see 43 F, Mary, above.
48 F, Philip Alexander; born May 20, 1776.
49 F, Frances Alexander, twin; born, Apr. 5, 1778.
50 F, Stuart Alexander, twin; born, Apr. 5, 1778; died in infancy.

51 F, William Alexander; born, Sep. 17, 1779; died, 1791. (See 51 F, Part Two)
52 F, Robert Alexander; born, Aug. 5, 1781.
53 F, Langhorne Alexander; born, Apr. 10, 1783; died, 1793.
54 F, Gerard Alexander; born, June 25, 1784.
55 F, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander; born, Oct. 6, 1785.
56 F, William Sigismunde Alexander; born, Nov. 16, 1787; died, Aug. 27, 1836; unmarried. See Part Two.

(19 E) Robert Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Capt. Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Aug. 1st, 1746; died in infancy.

(20 E) Constantia Pearson,

(daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, Gent., of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, by his first wife); born about 1714; died, 1790, or 1791; Will probated, Feb. 21, 1791; married, about 1732, to 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman, under whom will be listed their issue. See also Pearson Family and Chapman in Part Two hereof and 30 E, below.

(21 E) Thomas Pearson,

(son of 9 D, Simon Pearson by his first wife); it is uncertain whether he was older or younger than 20 E, Constantia Pearson. At any rate, there was little difference in their ages. His Will was proved May 18, 1744; married Miss Markham. Issue, without reference to ages,

57 F, Elizabeth Pearson; a minor in 1744; untraced.
58 F, Margaret Pearson; a minor in 1744; untraced.
59 F, Thomas Pearson; a minor in 1744; untraced.
60 F, Simon Pearson; a minor in 1744.

(22 E) Susanna Pearson,

(daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, by his first wife); born, Dec. 29, 1717; died, Oct. 6, 1788; married, Dec. 11, 1734, to 1 E, John Alexander, son of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife. Refer to 1 E for issue.

(23 E) Margaret Pearson,

(daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, by his first wife); born, Mar. 5, 1720; Will proved, Jan. 10, 1798; married, first, William Henry Terrett, Jan. 27, 1735; his Will was proved in Fairfax County in 1758; she married.

second, about 1759, to 29 E, John West, 3rd. Her Will which was proved, as stated above, Jan. 10, 1798, in Fairfax County, was made Dec. 2, 1796. Issue,

By the first marriage,

61 F, William Henry Terrett.

By the second marriage,

62 F, Col. Roger West.

(24 E) Rawleigh Travers,

(son of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball, his wife); Will dated Oct. 10, 1749; proved, Dec. 12, 1749; unmarried; see Travers Family, Part Two.

(25 E) Elizabeth Travers,

(daughter of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball, his wife); born, perhaps, about 1704; married, perhaps, about 1721 to John Cook, of the Parish of Overwharton, Stafford County, whose Will was proved Apr. 11, 1733. Issue,

63 F, Ann Cook; died young.

64 F, Hannah Cook; alive in 1745; untraced.

65 F, Million Cook; died young.

66 F, Travers Cook; alive in 1745; untraced.

(26 E) Sarah Travers,

(daughter of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball, his wife); born, probably, prior to 1711; died, December, 1788; married, first, Christopher Pierson, no issue recorded; married, second, July 15, 1736, to Peter Daniel, son of James Daniel and Margaret Vivian, his wife, of Middlesex County. Peter Daniel was born, Sep. 29, 1706. Issue, by the second marriage,

67 F, Travers Daniel; untraced.

68 F, Elizabeth Travers Daniel; untraced.

69 F, Hannah Daniel; untraced.

(28 E) Hugh West,

(son of 10 D, John West, 2nd, and ———; grandson of 6 C, John West, 1st, and 5 C, Susannah Pearson, his wife); married, ———; Will made, February, 1754, proved, Nov. 21, 1754; named his children,

70 F, Capt. John West, junior.

71 F, Hugh West.

72 F, George West.

73 F, Rev. William West; born 1739; died, 1784.

74 F, Sybil West; Will in Fairfax County, in 1787.

(29 E) Major John West, 3rd,

(son of 10 D, John West, 2nd, and ———; grandson of 6 C, John West, 1st, and 5 C, Susannah Pearson, his wife); married, first, Mary ———; married, second, in 1759, or later, 23 E, Margaret (Pearson) Terrett, daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson and widow of William Henry Terrett. Issue,

By the first wife:

75 F, Ann West; married Daniel Talbot.
76 F, Hannah West; born, 1749; married John Ashton.
77 F, Mary West; married Richard Conway.
78 F, Elizabeth West.

By the second wife:

62 F, Col. Roger West, (which see).

(30 E) Nathaniel Chapman,

(son of 4 D, Thomas Chapman, of Charles City County, Maryland); born between 1700 and 1710, probably nearer 1710; died, 1760; married about 1732, to 20 E, Constantia Pearson, daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson; she was born about 1714, and died, 1790 or 1791. Issue,

79 F, Elizabeth Chapman; born, June 13, 1733.
80 F, Amelia Chapman; born, July 4, 1735.
81 F, Nathaniel Chapman, junior; born, 1740; drowned, aged 21; unmarried.
82 F, Louisa Chapman; (elsewhere called Lucy); born, June 29, 1743.
83 F, Pearson Chapman; born, June 24, 1745.
84 F, George Chapman; born prior to 1750.

(31 E) John Tyler,

(son of 13 D, Charles Tyler, 3rd, and Susannah Munroe, his wife); born, about 1702; married Eleanor Middleton. Issue,

85½ F, John Tyler.
86 F, William Tyler.
87 F, Charles Tyler; born, about 1740.
88 F, Sally Tyler.
89 F, Benjamin Tyler; married Mary, widow of George Foote, in 1764.

(32 E) Capt. Charles Tyler, 4th,

(son of 13 D, Charles Tyler, 3rd, and Susannah Munroe, his wife); born, about 1704; married Anne ———; his estate was appraised in 1768; her Will, made in 1769, mentions the following, all untraced,

90 F, John Tyler, of Loudoun County.
91 F, William Tyler, of Kentucky.
92 F, Charles Tyler, of Kentucky.
93 F, Benjamin Tyler, of North Carolina.
94 F, Spence Tyler.
95 F, Susannah Tyler.
96 F, Anne Tyler.

(33 E) Joseph Safford,

(son of 18 D, Thomas Safford and Mrs. Eleanor (Cheney) Shotwell, his wife); born Mar. 12, 1704, or 1705, in Ipswich, Mass.; died in Hardwick, Mass., prior to 1757; married Mary Chase, of Newbury, Mass., July 30, 1728, daughter of John Chase by his second wife, Lydia Challis. For fuller history of the Chase Family, see Safford Family, Part Two herein, and "Ohio Valley Saffords". There were nine children born of this marriage, of whom the fourth was,

97 F, Challis Safford; baptized in Ipswich, Mass., Sep. 9, 1733.

(34 E) William Gray,

of Gartcraig, Scotland; married, in 1718, to Janette Barrie. Issue, among others,

98 F, William Gray, 2nd, of Gartcraig, Scotland; born, 1729.

(34½ E) Samuel Blow,

of Southhampton County, Va.; probably the emigrant; married Martha Drew. Issue:

98½ F, Richard Blow.

(35 E) Rev. Miles Selden,

(son of 19 D, Joseph Selden and Mary Cary, his wife); died Mar. 25, 1785; ordained in London; minister of Henrico Parish, Henrico County,

from 1752 to 1776; married Rebecca Cary. Issue:

99 F, Miles Selden.

(36 E) Capt. Thomas Joseph Smith,

(son of 24 D, Sir Sydney Smith and Kitty Anderson, his wife); born, 1718; died, 1779; of Richmond County, Va. Issue:

100 F, Thomas Smith, of King George County; born, 1739.

101 F, William Smith, of Fauquier County; born, 1741.

(37 E) Alexander Doniphan,

married Mary Waugh, June 17, 1740. Issue:

102 F, Elizabeth Doniphan.

(38 E) John Goodwin,

(descended from Major James Goodwin who was born in England in 1610 and came to York, Va., prior to 1646; purchased Goodwin Island, near Yorktown, in 1660); born, 1735, in Hanover County; died in 1783. Issue:

103 F, Thomas Goodwin, of Hanover County, Va.; born, 1765.

(39 E) Charles Maclay,

(son of 26 D, John Maclay); born, 1703; married, ——— Inery; emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, May 30, 1734, and settled in southern Pennsylvania. Of Scotch-Irish lineage. Issue:

105 F, John Maclay; born in Ireland in 1730.

106 F, Senator William Maclay; born in New Gordon, Pa., July 20, 1737.

107 F, Charles Maclay.

108 F, Senator Samuel Maclay; born in Lurgan Tp., Franklin County, Penna., June 17, 1741.

109 F, Eleanor Maclay; untraced.

SIXTH GENERATION

(1 F) Charles Alexander,

(son of 1 E, John Alexander and 22 E, Susanna Pearson, his wife); born, July 20, 1737; died, 1806; Will dated Feb. 22, 1802, proved June 14, 1806; married Frances Brown (born, ———; died, 1823), daughter of Rev. Richard Brown, M.D., (1725-1789) (Gustavus, Richard, David), and Helen Bailey. Issue,

1 G, Charles Alexander; born, ———; married, 1800, Mary Bowles Armistead.
2 G, John Alexander; died unmarried.
3 G, William Brown Alexander; married Susan Brown, daughter of John Brown.
4 G, Gustavus Brown Alexander; married ———.
5 G, Richard Brown Alexander; died unmarried.
6 G, Lee Massey Brown Alexander; died unmarried.
7 G, Susanna Pearson Alexander; born, ———; died, 1850; married, before 1802, her first cousin, 105 G, George Chapman.
8 G, Frances Alexander; married William T. Swann.

(3 F) Anne Alexander,

(daughter of 1 E, John Alexander and 22 E, Susanna Pearson, his wife); born, Feb. 9, 1741-2; married Charles Binns. Issue,

9 G, John Alexander Binns.
10 G, Charles Binns.
11 G, Thomas Binns.
12 G, Simon Alexander Binns.
13 G, William Alexander Binns.
14 G, Susanna Pearson Binns; married Alexander Waugh.
15 G, Anne Alexander Binns; married W. H. Harding.
16 G, Elizabeth Alexander Binns.

(12 F) Robert Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); born ———; Will dated, 1788; proved, Feb. 18, 1793; married Marianna Stoddart (?). Issue,

17 G, Robert Alexander, junior.

18 G, Walter Stoddart Alexander; married Catherine Dade, daughter of Baldwin Dade and Catherine West, his wife. Columbus Alexander and other sons were issue of this marriage. Untraced.

(13 F) Philip Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); Will dated, May 10, 1785; proved in Fairfax County, May 17, 1790; married, probably, a Washington. Issue,

19 G, Philip Alexander, junior.

20 G, George Alexander; surgeon in the Revolution; died unmarried.

21 G, Gerard Alexander.

22 G, Austin Alexander.

(14 F) George Dent Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); Will dated, Sep. 15, 1777; proved, 1784; unmarried.

(15 F) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); married, 33 F, Jane Ashton, daughter of Henry Ashton and 13 E, Jane Alexander, his wife; the latter were married Feb. 23, 1748. Issue of Gerard and Jane,

23 G, Gerard Alexander; married, 46 F, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander; married 2nd, Miss Forbes; 3rd, Matilda Douglas.

24 G, Dr. Ashton Alexander; married Sarah ———.

25 G, Henry Alexander.

26 G, Philip Alexander.

27 G, Elizabeth Alexander; married, first, Thomas Lee; second. ——— Stuart.

28 G, Mary Dent Alexander; married Griffith Stith.

29 G, Sarah Alexander; married Needham Langhorne Washington.

30 G, Jane Ashton Alexander; married, first, Otho Callais (Callis); second, ——— Traphagen.

31 G, Sidney Alexander; died unmarried.

(19 F) Sarah Dade,

(daughter of Townshend Dade and 4 E, Parthenia Alexander, his wife); born, about 1739 or 1740; married, ——— Triplett. Issue,

32 G, Sarah, or Sallie, Triplett; married 114 G, General John Chapman Hunter. (See Hunter Family, herein).

(21 F) Gerard Hooe,

(son of Capt. John Hooe and 5 E, Anne Alexander, his wife); born Sep. 14, 1733; died, Dec. 29, 1785; married, Sarah Barnes, of Richmond County, Va., who died, May 8, 1805. Issue,

33 G, Elizabeth Mary Anne Barnes Hooe; born, Mar. 28, 1768.
34 G, Sarah Barnes Hooe; born, June 5, 1770, or 1769.
35 G, Eleanor Barnes Hooe; born, June 3, 1773.
36 G, Abraham Barnes Hooe; born, Sep. 4, 1784; died, June 16, 1841.

(23 F) John Hooe, junior,

(son of Capt. John Hooe, and 5 E, Anne Alexander, his wife); born Dec. 26, 1737; married Ann Fowke, Mar. 14, 1755. Issue,

37 G, Mary Ann Hooe; born, Nov. 7, 1756.

(25 F) Sarah Hooe,

(daughter of Capt. John Hooe and 5 E, Anne Alexander, his wife); born, May 7, 1742; married Nathaniel Washington, Dec. 12, 1767.

(34 F) Mary Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Nov. 26, 1756; married, Oct. 9, 1773, to George Thornton, who was son of Francis Thornton and Mildred Washington, aunt of George Washington. Untraced.

(35 F) Lucy Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Dec. 4, 1757; married, first, Jan. 24, 1774, to John Taliaferro; second, to Francis Fitzhugh, Oct. 5, 1789. No issue.

(36 F) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Nov. 17, 1758; married 22 F, Seymour Hooe. Issue,

38 G, Alexander Seymour Hooe; see 10 H.
39 G, Lucy Thornton Hooe.
40 G, Ann Hooe; married George Ward; untraced.

(37 F) Philip Thornton Alexander,

(son of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Oct. 14, 1760; married, first, Jane Willis, daughter of Col. Lewis Willis and Mary Champe, his wife; married, second, Lucy Brockenbrough. Issue,

By the first wife,

41 G, John Lewis Alexander; born, July 31, 1780; died, Nov. 20, 1803.

By the second wife,

42 G, Philip Thornton Alexander, junior; married 43 G, Lucy Brooke, his first cousin.

(38 F) Frances Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Aug. 24, 1762; married Lawrence Brooke. Issue (?),

43 G, Lucy Brooke (?), married 42 G, Philip Thornton Alexander, junior.

(39 F) Alice Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, June 10, 1764. Untraced.

(40 F) William Thornton Alexander,

(son of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, June 21, 1768; married, Lucy Taliaferro, December, 1787. Untraced.

(41 F) John Stuart Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife; born Apr. 5, 1766; married Catherine Foote; issue,

44 G, William Alexander.

45 G, Kittie Alexander; married, ——— Triplett.

46 G, Lucinda Alexander; married, ——— Carter.

(42 F) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Nov. 12, 1767; married William Foote, of Fauquier County. Issue,

47 G, George Foote.

48 G, John Foote; died in New Orleans, without issue.

49 G, William Foote, of Mississippi.

50 G, Ann (Nancy) Foote; married Judge Taylor of Vicksburg, Miss.
51 G, Gibson Foote, of Mississippi.
52 G, Philip Foote.
53 G, Mary Foote; married, John Massie.
54 G, Sigismunda Foote; married, first, John Ashton; second, Dr. Charles Stuart, of Prince William County.
55 G, Richard Foote.
56 G, Alexander Foote.
57 G, Frederick Foote, of Prince William County.
58 G, Edwin Foote, of Breckenridge County, Kentucky.
59 G, Sarah Foote.

(45 F) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Nov. 30, 1771; married Col. John Field Slaughter, son of Lawrence Slaughter and Susannah Field, his wife. Issue,

60 G, William Slaughter.
61 G, Lawrence Slaughter.
62 G, John Slaughter, junior.
63 G, Eliza Slaughter.
64 G, Jane Alexander Slaughter.

(46 F) Elizabeth Ashton Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Dec. 22, 1773; married, 23 G, Gerard Alexander, son of 15 F, Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton, his wife. The reader is referred to (23 G), Seventh Generation, for the issue of this couple.

(47 F) Mary Stuart Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Feb. 8, 1775; married Thomas Harrison. Issue,

65 G, Alexander Harrison.
66 G, Albert Harrison.
67 G, Mary Harrison.
68 G, Sigismunda Harrison.
69 G, Sally Harrison.

(48 F) Philip Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, May 20, 1776; died, May, 1833; married Miss Harrison. Issue,

70 G, Thomas Alexander.
71 G, William Alexander.
72 G, Frances Alexander.
73 G, Gerard Alexander.
74 G, Sigismunda Alexander.
75 G, Sally Alexander.
76 G, Virginia Alexander.
77 G, Philip Alexander, junior.
78 G, Walter Alexander.

(49 F) Frances Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Apr. 5, 1778, twin of 50 F; married Langhorne Dade. Mother and child died at birth of first child.

(52 F) Robert Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Aug. 5, 1781; married Helen Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown and Humphrey Ann Frances (Toy-Whiting), his wife. Issue,

79 G, Robert Alexander, junior.

(54 F) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, June 25, 1784; died, July 2, 1834; married, first, Eleanor Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee and Nellie Brent, his wife; married, second, Elizabeth Henry, who died, Aug. 15, 1860, daughter of Richard Barnes. Issue,

By the first marriage,

80 G, Thomas Ludwell Alexander; born, Oct. 26, 1807.

By the second marriage,

81 G, Eleanor Lee Alexander; born, Apr. 28, 1813.
82 G, Junius Brutus Alexander; born, Dec. 25, 1814.
83 G, Cecilia Geraldine Alexander; born, Sep. 13, 1816.
84 G, Armistead Mason Alexander; born, Apr. 16, 1819.
85 G, Andrew Jackson Alexander; born, Jan. 25, 1821.
86 G, Maria Beverly Alexander; born, Jan. 24, 1824.
87 G, Gerard Alexander; born, Aug. 13, 1826.
88 G, Frances Harriet Alexander; born, Mar. 6, 1829.
89 G, Richard Barnes Alexander; born, Mar. 8, 1831.

(55 F) Lawrence Gibbons Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Oct. 6, 1785; died, May 1, 1868; married, first, Miss Harrison; second, Miss McLean. Issue not stated.

(60 F) Simon Pearson,

(son of 21 E, Thomas Pearson and ——— Markham, his wife); Will dated Jan. 26, 1786; probated in Fairfax County, Apr. 16, 1798; devised to his brother, 59 F, Thomas Pearson. He was unmarried.

(61 F) William Henry Terrett, 2nd,

(son of William Henry Terrett and 23 E, Margaret Pearson, his wife); dates of birth, marriage and death untraced. Issue,

90 G, William Henry Terrett, 3rd; date of birth unknown.

(62 F) Col. Roger West,

(son of 29 E, John West, 3rd, and 23 E, Margaret Pearson Terrett, his wife); died in February, 1801; Will dated, Feb. 8, proved Feb. 17, 1801 in Fairfax County; married, first, Nancy, daughter of Allen McRae; second, Marianna Craik; Untraced here; for descendants, see Hayden, page 342.

(70 F) Capt. John West, junior,

(son of 28 E, Hugh West and ——— ———, his wife); married before 1755, Catherine, daughter of Major Thomas Colville and Mary Foster, his wife. His Will, made Apr. 26, 1775, was probated in Fairfax County, Feb. 18, 1777, and names his children as follows,

91 G, Thomas West.
92 G, John West.
93 G, Hugh West.
94 G, Catherine West; married Baldwin Dade.
95 G, Frances West.
96 G, Sarah West.

(71 F) Hugh West, attorney at law,

(son of 28 E, Hugh West and ——— ———, his wife); his Will, proved in Fairfax County, June 18, 1767, names his wife, Elizabeth, and his children,

97 G, Sybil West.
98 G, Jemima West.
99 G, Sarah West.

(72 F) George West,

(son of 28 E, Hugh West and ——— ———, his wife); married first, 18 F, Anne Fowke Dade; second, Penelope Payne; Will proved in Fairfax County, Apr. 18, 1786; no children named.

(79 F) Elizabeth Chapman,

(daughter of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife); born, June 13, 1733; she was living in 1782; married about 1751 to 85 F, Dr. John Hunter, of Alexandria, Va., formerly of Hunterton, County Ayr, Scotland, who was born about 1721, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Virginia about 1746, and who died in January, 1764. Issue will be found under 85 F, Dr. John Hunter.

(80 F) Amelia Chapman,

(daughter of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife); born, July 4, 1735; married, about 1752 to William Locke Weems, of Maryland, who was born, 1730 to 1735. Issue,

100 G, John Weems.
101 G, Nathaniel Chapman Weems.
102 G, James W. Locke Weems.
103 G, Sarah Louisa Weems.

(82 F) Louisa (Lucy) Chapman,

(daughter of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife); born, June 29, 1743; married, as third wife, to Samuel Washington, next younger brother of General George Washington; Louise Pecquet du Bellet says there was no issue from this marriage. Hayden says there was; untraced.

(83 F) Pearson Chapman,

(son of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife); born, June 27, 1745; married 5 F, Susanna Alexander, daughter of 1 E, John Alexander and 22 E, Susanna Pearson, his wife. Susanna Alexander Chapman was born, Apr. 12, 1744 and was living in 1788. Issue,

104 G, Nathaniel Chapman; born, June 27, 1767; died young.
105 G, George Chapman; born, Jan. 6, 1769.

106 G, John Chapman; born, Jan. 6, 1769; died, Feb. 24, 1772.

107 G, Matilda Louisa Chapman; born, Jan. 24, 1772; died, Aug. 16, 1773.

108 G, Gustavus Alexander Chapman; born, Sep. 1777; died, July 17, 1780.

109 G, Susanna Chapman; born, May 26, 1779; died young.

(84 F) George Chapman,

(son of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife); born prior to 1750; living in 1798; married Amelia Macrae (McRae). Issue untraced; one son was probably,

110 G, George Chapman.

(85 F) Dr. John Hunter,

of Alexandria, Va., formerly of Hunterton, County Ayr, Scotland; emigrated from Scotland to Virginia about 1746; born about 1721; died in January, 1764; married about 1751 to 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife. She was born June 13, 1733. Issue,

111 G, George Hunter; born, about 1753; a Surgeon in the Continental Navy; died unmarried; Will dated, May 17, 1776; proved, Dec. 16, 1776.

112 G, John Chapman Hunter; born, about 1755.

113 G, Amelia Hunter; born, about 1757.

114 G, Margaret Hunter; born, about 1761.

115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter; born, latter part of 1763 or early in 1764, probably the latter, judging from the data in the Will of his father.

(85½ F) John Tyler,

(son of 31 E, John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, his wife); estate inventoried in 1792; married, Margaret ———. Issue,

116 G, William Tyler.

117 G, George-Gray Tyler; married Cecilia Ann Campbell; untraced.

118 G, Charles Tyler; married Sallie Brown, of Maryland; untraced.

119 G, Sally Tyler; married John Linton; untraced.

120 G, Mary Tyler; untraced.

121 G, Nathaniel Tyler; was in the Revolutionary War; died unmarried.

(86 F) William Tyler,

(son of 31 E, John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, his wife); married Sarah ———; his Will, made in 1793, refers to legatees not here listed. Refer to Tyler Family, Part Two.

(87 F) Charles Tyler,

(son of 31 E, John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, his wife); born about 1740; married, in 1762, Ann Moore, who was born in 1746, the daughter of Nathaniel Moore and his second wife, Sarah Page, which latter marriage took place Sep. 11, 1745; Nathaniel Moore having been previously married to Else Nichols, Dec. 31, 1743. Ann Moore had sisters Mary, born 1748, and Jane, born, 1756. The parents of Sarah Page were John and Elizabeth Page, of Prince William County; John Page's Will was filed May 28, 1744. Charles Tyler died in Dumfries, Va., subsequent to 1800. Issue,

122 G, Mrs. Alexander Lithgow; see Tyler Family, Part Two.
123 G, Eleanor Tyler; born, about 1765.
124 G, Mrs. Mann Page; born, about 1767.
125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler; born, about 1769.
126 G, Mrs. Alexander Henderson; born, about 1771.
127 G, Mrs. John Lawson; born, about 1773.
128 G, Mrs. Burr Harrison; born, about 1776.
129 G, Mrs. Benjamin Botts; born, about 1779.

(88 F) Sally Tyler,

(daughter of 31 E, John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, his wife); married Francis Jackson; died between 1778 and 1781. Issue,

130 G, Jane Jackson; married William Fielder; untraced.
131 G, Elizabeth Jackson; untraced.

(97 F) Dr. Challis Safford,

(son of 33 E, Joseph Safford and Mary Chase, his wife); baptized in Ipswich, Mass., Sep. 9, 1733; inventory of his estate, June 21, 1771, at Hardwick, Mass.; married, July 10, 1755, to Rebecca Winslow, by whom he had two children, untraced herein (see Ohio Valley Saffords); married, second, Feb. 6, 1760, to Lydia Warner, daughter of Jonathan Warner (1703-1763) and Bathsheba, his wife, whom he married, May 28, 1733, and sister of General Jonathan Warner (1744-1803) of the Revolution. Lydia Warner was born Nov. 3, 1740 and she married, second, the great Vermont patriot, Dr. Jonas Fay (1736-1818). She died in Gallipolis,

Ohio, in 1828. There were born to Challis Safford and Lydia Warner, his wife, five children, of whom the second was,

132 G, Jonas Safford; born, July 23, 1763.

(98 F) William Gray, 2nd,

(son of 34 E, William Gray and Janette Barrie, his wife); born, 1729; died, 1777; married, Isabella, daughter of John Bowie, junior, and his wife, Agnes Spruel; the father and mother of John Bowie, junior, were John Bowie, senior, and Marian Gow, who were married in 1706. The issue of 98 F were William, 3rd, (unnumbered herein), the oldest, two girls and five other boys, of whom,

133 G, John Gray; born, Mar. 4, 1769.

(98½ F) Richard Blow,

(son of 34½ E, Samuel Blow and Martha Drew, his wife); married, Thursday, Apr. 5, 1786, to Frances, daughter of Stephen Wright and Ann Phripp, his wife; the latter was the daughter of Mathew Phripp, of Norfolk, Va. Issue: only child,

134 G, George Blow; born Feb. 3, 1787.

(99 F) Miles Selden,

(son of 35 E, Rev. Miles Selden and Rebecca Cary, his wife); Clerk of Henrico County for many years; Representative in the Assembly for Henrico County; member of the Council in 1785; married, Mar. 27, 1774, to Elizabeth Armistead who was born, Mar. 9, 1752, daughter of Col. Gill Armistead. Issue,

135 G, Miles Selden, 3rd; born, Jan. 5, 1777.

(100 F) Thomas Smith,

(son of 36 E, Capt. Thomas Joseph Smith); of King George County; born, 1739; died, 1801. Issue,

136 G, Caleb Smith.

(101 F) William Smith,

(son of 36 E, Capt. Thomas Joseph Smith); of King George County; born, 1741; died, 1803; married 102 F, Elizabeth Doniphan. Issue,

137 G, Mary Waugh Smith.

(103 F) Thomas Goodwin,

(son of 38 E, John Goodwin, of Hanover County); born, 1765; died, 1839; lived in Hanover County. Father of,

138 G, Littleton Goodwin.

(104 F) Capt. Alexander Culbertson,

(one of three Scotch-Irish brothers who emigrated from Balleymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania between 1730 and 1735); born, May 17, 1714 (?); died, Apr. 2, 1756, in the Battle of Bloody Run, French and Indian War; married, Nov. 4, 1740, to Margaret (Duncan?), in Lancaster County, Penna. She was born in Lancaster County, Penna., and died, Aug. 3, 1794. Their third child was,

139 G, Col. Samuel Culbertson; born, Dec. 21, 1741.

(105 F) John Maclay,

(son of 39 E, Charles Maclay and —— Inery, his wife); born in Ireland in 1730; married Jane Dickson; died, 1804. Issue,

140 G, John Maclay, junior; born, about 1751.

141 G, Capt. Charles Maclay; born, about 1753.

142 G, Elizabeth Maclay; born, 1755.

143 G, William Maclay, Congressman; born, May 22, 1765.

(106 F) Senator William Maclay,

(son of 39 E, Charles Maclay and —— Inery, his wife); born in New Gordon, Penna., July 20, 1737. For a short sketch, see Part Two hereof.

(107 F) Charles Maclay,

(son of 39 E, Charles Maclay and ——— Inery, his wife); born about 1739; Issue,

144 G, Charles Maclay, junior; (not 141 G, Capt. Charles Maclay, see Part Two). Untraced.

(108 F) Senator Samuel Maclay,

(son of Charles Maclay and ——— Inery, his wife); born in Lurgan Tp., Franklin County, Penna., June 17, 1741; died in 1811, in Union County; married Elizabeth Plunkett (born, 1755). Issue,

145 G, Samuel Maclay, junior; married Elizabeth Johnson as 2nd wife; untraced.

146 G, William Plunkett Maclay, Congressman; born, Aug. 5, 1774.

(110 F) John Colhoun,

merchant, of Chambersburg, Penna.; born, probably, about 1730 and perhaps the immigrant ancestor of,

147 G, John Colhoun, junior; born, 1751 or 1752; died, Jan. 10, 1822, aet. 70 years.

SEVENTH GENERATION

(23 G) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 15 F, Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton, his wife); born, Dec. 12, 1773; Will probated, July 11, 1853; married, first, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, 46 F, born, Dec. 22, 1773, daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander; married, second, Miss Forbes; married, third, Matilda Douglas, the third marriage was prior to 1821. Issue,

By the first wife (probably),

1 H, Frances Alexander; married, ——— Cole.
2 H, Edward Clarendon Alexander.
3 H, Henrietta Alexander; married, ——— Ely.
4 H, Sigismunda Alexander; married, ——— Rose.
5 H, Sarah (Sally) Foote Alexander.
6 H, Anne (Nancy) Alexander; married, ——— Wallace.
7 H, Henry Ashton Alexander.
8 H, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander.

By the third wife:

9 H, George Douglas Alexander.

(33 G) Elizabeth Mary Anne Barnes Hooe,

(daughter of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born, May 28, 1768; married, first, George Mason, Apr. 22, 1784; married, second, George Graham. Issue,

By the first marriage:

10 H, Elizabeth Barnes Hooe Mason; born, Mar. 9, 1785; married, 38 G, Alexander Seymour Hooe, of Friedland, King George County.
11 H, George Mason, of Gunston; born, Aug. 11, 1786.
12 H, William Mason; born, Feb. 3, 1788.
13 H, Anne Eilbeck Mason; born, Apr. 1, 1791. (Mrs. George Grymes).
14 H, Sarah Barnes Hooe Mason; (Mrs. Jack Stith).
15 H, Richard Barnes Mason; Colonel, U. S. Army.

By the second marriage:

16 H, George Mason Graham.
17 H, Mary Anne Graham.

(34 G) Sarah Barnes Hooe,

(daughter of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born, June 5, 1770, (elsewhere, June 5, 1769); married, Apr. 23, 1793, to Thomas Mason. No issue named.

(36 G) Abraham Barnes Hooe,

(son of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born, Sep. 4, 1784; died, June 16, 1841; married Sarah Norwood. Issue,

18 H, Dr. A. B. Hooe.

19 H, William Fitzhugh Hooe, U.S.N.; born, July 12, 1807; died, Aug. 14, 1833.

20 H, Sarah Barnes Hooe; born, Sep. 16, 1804; died, Dec. 30, 1804.

21 H, Horatio Reynolds Hooe; born, Oct. 7, 1810; died, Dec. 14, 1811.

22 H, Arthur Edward Hooe; born, Mar. 5, 1812; died, May 20, 1836.

23 H, Horatio Reynolds Hooe; born, Jan. 1, 1814; died, Sep. 4, 1837.

24 H, Mary Anne Hooe; born, Oct. 30, 1818; died, Mar. 14, 1836.

25 H, Gerard Seymour Hooe; born, Oct. 30, 1818.

26 H, Caroline Johnson Hooe; born, July 6, 1820; died, July 7, 1820.

27 H, Charles Thomas Hooe; born, June 16, 1822; died, Jan. 17, 1823.

(39 G) Lucy Thornton Hooe,

(daughter of Seymour Hooe and 36 F, Sarah Alexander, his wife); married, Mar. 25, 1794, to John Taliaferro, junior, of Hagley, King George County; John Taliaferro married, second, Sarah Frances Brooke, Oct. 12, 1808. (See also under 36 F, Sarah Alexander, Part Two). No issue recorded.

(90 G) William Henry Terrett, 3rd,

(son of 61 F, William Henry Terrett, 2nd); dates of birth and death unknown; married 111 G, Amelia Hunter. (See Hunter Family, Part Two).

(105 G) George Chapman,

(son of 83 F, Pearson Chapman and 5 F, Susanna Alexander, his wife); born, July 6, 1769; died, 1833; married, Jan. 3, 1799, 7 G, Susanna Alexander, his cousin, daughter of 1 F, John Alexander and Frances Brown,

his wife. For the marriages of the following issue of this couple, see Part Two, "Chapman Family."

28 H, Matilda Louisa Chapman; born, Nov. 18, 1799.
29 H, Susanna Pearson Chapman; born, Sep. 12, 1801.
30 H, Pearson Chapman; born, Sep. 7, 1803.
31 H, Frances Alexander Chapman; born, Feb. 9, 1806.
32 H, Charles Alexander Chapman; born, Nov. 17, 1807.
33 H, Louisa Chapman; born, Apr. 6, 1810; married 52 H, General Alexander Hunter. (?)
34 H, Nathaniel Chapman; born, Apr. 7, 1812.
35 H, John Chapman; born, Aug. 25, 1814.
36 H, Helen Mary Chapman; born, Nov. 13, 1818.
37 H, George Chapman; born, Feb. 24, 1820.
38 H, Georgeanna Chapman; born, Feb. 6, 1822.
39 H, Alexander Chapman; born, Dec. 2, 1823.

(112 G) John Chapman Hunter,

(son of 85 F, Dr. John Hunter and 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, his wife); born about 1761; died, 1850; married 32 G, Mrs. Sallie Triplett. Issue,

40 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter.
41 H, Dr. John Hunter; born in Fairfax Co., Va.; died July 11, 1883.
42 H, Amelia Hunter; married William Henry Young, of Maryland.
43 H, Margaret Hunter.
44 H, George Hunter; died young.
45 H, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter; married his second cousin, Amelia Terrett; this is not 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter; untraced.
46 H, Frederick Augustus Hunter; lived to middle age; unmarried.
47 H, Capt. Thomas Triplett Hunter.
48 H, Adelaide Hunter; married Mr. White; untraced.
49 H, Laura Virginia Hunter; married Col. William McHaw, of Washington, D. C.; no children.

(113 G) Amelia Hunter,

(daughter of 85 F, Dr. John Hunter and 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, his wife); born, about 1753; married her second cousin, 90 G, William Henry Terrett, 3rd, son of 61 F, William Henry Terrett, 2nd, and grandson of William Henry Terrett, 1st, and 23 E, Margaret Pearson, his wife. Untraced.

(114 G) Margaret Hunter,

(daughter of 85 F, Dr. John Hunter and 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, his wife); born about 1755; married John Pope and moved to Georgia in 1800. Untraced.

(115 G) Nathaniel Chapman Hunter,

(son of 85 F, Dr. John Hunter and 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, his wife); born, late in 1763 or early in 1764, in Alexandria, Va.; died in Dumfries, Va., in 1812; married, about 1786 to 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler. Issue:

50 H, Arianna Hunter; born about 1787.
51 H, John Hunter; born, 1789; died young.
52 H, General Alexander Hunter; born, 1791; married his cousin, 33 H, Louisa Chapman. See Part Two.
53 H, Jane Hunter; born, 1793; died, 1868.
54 H, George Hunter; born, 1797, twin; died, young.
55 H, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, junior; born, 1797, twin; died, 1812.
56 H, Ann Hunter; born, 1800.
57 H, Washington Hunter; died young.
58 H, Macrae Hunter; born, 1803; died, 1819.
59 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter; born about 1805.
60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter; born, 1807.
61 H, Charles Tyler Hunter; born about 1809; died, 1816.
62 H, Emily Hunter; born about 1811.

(116 G) William Tyler,

(son of 85½ F, John Tyler and Margaret ———, his wife); married Margaret Webb. Issue,

63 H, William Tyler.

(123 G) Eleanor Tyler,

(daughter of 87 F, Charles Tyler and Ann Moore, his wife); born about 1765; married, first, in Prince William County, in 1783, to Matthew Harrison; married, second, ——— Winn. Issue by the first marriage,

64 H, William Harrison, attorney, of Clarksburg, Va., (now W. Va.); untraced.
65 H, Frederick Harrison; untraced.
66 H, Ann Tyler Harrison.

(125 G) Sarah Ann Tyler,

(daughter of 87 F, Charles Tyler and Ann Moore, his wife); born about 1769; married about 1786, to 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter. Issue will be found under 115 G.

(132 G) Dr. Jonas Safford,

(son of 97 F, Dr. Challis Safford and Lydia Warner, his wife); born in Hardwick, Mass., July 23, 1763; raised by Dr. Jonas Fay in Bennington, Vt.; practiced medicine in Poultney, Vt., until 1811, when he removed to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he died, Sep. 27, 1834. Married, Aug. 1, 1784, to Joanna Merrill, of New Hartford, Conn., who was born Mar. 26, 1761, and died in Gallipolis, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1827. There were born to this couple eleven children, of whom the sixth was,

67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford; born, Mar. 10, 1793.

(133 G) John Gray,

(son of 98 F, William Gray, of Gartcraig, Scotland, and Isabella Bowie, his wife); born, Mar. 4, 1769; immigrated to Virginia in 1784; settled in Port Royal, Va., in 1791; purchased "Traveler's Rest," Stafford County, Va., in 1809; married Lucy Robb. Of their six children, the fifth was,

68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st; born in Port Royal, Va., Nov. 11, 1808.

(134 G) George Blow,

(son of 98½ F, Richard Blow and Frances Wright, his wife); of Sussex County, Va.; born, Feb. 3, 1787; married Eliza Waller, daughter of Robert Hall Waller, of Williamsburg, Va., and Nancy Camm, his wife, who was the daughter of Rev. John Camm, Pres. of William and Mary College, a native of England and a son of John Camm. (See Hunter Family, Part Two). Issue:

69 H, Robert Waller Blow; born, 1808; died, 1828.
70 H, Richard Blow; born, 1810.
71 H, Emma Blow; born, 1812.
72 H, George Blow, junior; born, 1813.
73 H, Mary Frances Blow; born, 1816.
74 H, William Nivison Blow.
75 H, Atala Blow.

(135 G) Miles Selden, 3rd,

(son of 99 F, Miles Selden, 2nd, and Elizabeth Armistead, his wife); born, Jan. 5, 1777; died, May 10, 1814; married, Feb. 23, 1801, to Martha Bland Allen, who was born June 30, 1780 and died, Apr. 21, 1814. Issue,

78 H, William Selden.

(136 G) Caleb Smith,

(son of 100 F, Thomas Smith); married 137 G, Mary Waugh Smith. Issue, among others,

77 H, Rev. Thomas Smith; born, Nov. 19, 1799.

(137 G) Mary Waugh Smith,

(daughter of 101 F, William Smith and 102 F, Elizabeth Doniphan, his wife); married 136 G, Caleb Smith. Issue under 136 G.

(138 G) Littleton Goodwin,

(son of 103 F, Thomas Goodwin, of Hanover County, Va.); of Caroline County; married Elizabeth Doswell, daughter of Capt. Thomas Doswell, of Hanover County, Va. Issue,

78 H, Ann Maria Goodwin; born, 1805.

(139 G) Col. Samuel Culbertson,

(son of 104 F, Capt. Alexander Culbertson and Margaret Duncan, his wife); born in Culbertson's Row, near Chambersburg, Penna., Dec. 21, 1741; died, there, Feb. 4, 1817; married, 2nd, Feb. 4, 1777, to 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay, of Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, Penna., who was born in Lurgan Tp., in 1755 and died in Culbertson's Row, June 4, 1817. Of this marriage, the third child was,

79 H, Rev. James Culbertson; born, Oct. 14, 1785.

(140 G) John Maclay, junior,

(son of 105 F, John Maclay and Jane Dickson, his wife); born about 1751; married, Hannah Reynolds. Untraced.

(141 G) Capt. Charles Maclay,

(son of 105 F, John Maclay and Jane Dickson, his wife); born about 1753; killed in the battle of Crooked Billet, in 1778. (See Part Two).

(142 G) Elizabeth Maclay,

(daughter of 105 F, John Maclay and Jane Dickson, his wife); born, 1755; died, June 14, 1817; married, Feb. 4, 1777, to 139 G, Col. Samuel Culbertson; for issue, see 139 G.

(143 G) William Maclay,

(son of 105 F, John Maclay and Jane Dickson, his wife); born in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, Penna., Mar. 22, 1765; died, Jan. 4, 1825; married, Dec. 22, 1787, to Margaret Culbertson (1773-1834), daughter of Capt. Alexander Culbertson (1750-1822) and Mary Sharpe, his wife, daughter of James Sharpe; Issue untraced, but among their number were Alexander Maclay who married Mary McNaughton and John Maclay who married Jane Findley.

(147 G) John Colhoun, junior,

(son of 110 F, John Colhoun, merchant); born in 1751, or 1752; died, Jan. 10, 1822, aet. 70 years; married, first, Agnes Thomson, who was born in 1750, or 1751; died, May 8, 1801, aet. 50 years; married, second, Mrs. Mary Thompson, widow, who survived John Colhoun, dying in Zanesville, Ohio, in the forties. There was no issue from this second marriage. Issue by the first marriage,

80 H, John Colhoun, 3rd; untraced.

81 H, William Colhoun; untraced.

82 H, Samuel Colhoun, M. D.; Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia; died, 1846; untraced.

83 H, Alexander Colhoun; born, July 10, 1784.

84 H, Andrew Colhoun; died in Chambersburg, Pa., Mar. 29, 1839.

85 H, Eleanor Colhoun; born, Mar. 28, 1792.

86 H, Elizabeth Colhoun; married Parker Campbell.

87 H, James Colhoun; died in Chambersburg, Jan. 27, 1854, aged 58 years.

EIGHTH GENERATION

(40 H) Elizabeth Chapman Hunter,

(daughter of 114 G, John Chapman Hunter and 32 G, Mrs. Sallie Triplett, his wife); married, first, Capt. William Davidson, U. S. Army, who was killed in the Everglades of Florida. Four sons, untraced; married, second, Capt. Hunter Davidson, U. S. Navy, C. S. Navy. Untraced.

(41 H) John Hunter,

(son of 114 G, John Chapman Hunter and 32 G, Mrs. Sallie Triplett, his wife); born in Fairfax Co., Va.; died July 11, 1883; married, first, in 1834, Nancy Dulaney, of Fairfax County, Va.; married, second, Mary Brooke, of Maryland. Untraced. He was survived by his second wife and by a daughter of the first marriage, Miss Lucy Hunter, and by a son of the second marriage; both untraced.

(43 H) Margaret Hunter,

(daughter of 114 G, John Chapman Hunter and 32 G, Mrs. Sallie Triplett, his wife); married Charles G. Eskridge according to W and M, Vol. 10, page 136; but Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. 8, page 90 says, Margaret Hunter, daughter of John Chapman Hunter, married Charles Guley. It seems certain that the last named authority omitted the name Eskridge after Guley. Issue,

1 I, Mary H. Eskridge. Untraced.

2 I, Isabel K. Eskridge; unmarried; living in Washington, D. C., in 1901.

(47 H) Thomas Triplett Hunter,

(son of 114 G, John Chapman Hunter and 32 G, Mrs. Sallie Triplett, his wife); Captain U. S. Navy, Commodore, C. S. Navy; married, first, Mary Virginia Herbert, of Alexandria, Va.; married, second, Anne Pope, of Georgia, his second cousin; married, third, Hattie DuBose, a niece of General Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Untraced.

(56 H) Ann Hunter,

(daughter of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife); born, 1800; died, Easter Sunday, 1876; married, as second wife, in 1825, to 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, of Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.). See 67 H, for issue and further details.

(59 H) Elizabeth Chapman Hunter,

(daughter of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife); born about 1805; married in 1832, to William Henry Gantt. Issue,

3 I, Lucy Waring Gantt; born in 1833; died young.

4 I, Rosalie Gantt; born, 1834.

5 I, Alexander Hunter Gantt; died young.

6 I, William Henry Gantt; died young.

(60 H) Bushrod Washington Hunter,

(son of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife); born in 1807; died in 1888; married, Nov. 1, 1838, 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, who was born in 1816 and died in 1880, daughter of 134 G, Col. George Blow, of Sussex County, Va. Issue,

7 I, Fanny Blow Hunter; talented student of Virginia genealogy whose writings are much quoted herein. Unmarried; born Sep. 1, 1839.

8 I, Eliza Waller Hunter; died, 1862.

9 I, Alexander Hunter; born, 1843; died, July 2, 1914; member of the Virginia Legislature in 1879; married, 1st, Alice Swain, 2nd, Mrs. Filah Saunders; no issue.

10 I, Anna Hunter; born, Feb. 18, 1846; died, June 4, 1914; unmarried.

11 I, Bushrod Washington Hunter, junior; died young.

12 I, Mary Hunter; born, May 10, 1850.

13 I, Monimia Fairfax Hunter; died young.

14 I, Jane Hunter; born, Jan. 1, 1852; died, Nov. 15, 1899; unmarried.

15 I, Isabel Waller Hunter; born, Oct. 1, 1854; living, in 1934, in Alexandria, Virginia.

(62 H) Emily Hunter,

(daughter of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife); born about 1811; died, Mar. 1, 1876; married, June 4, 1840, to 76 H, Col. William Selden. Issue, all died without issue.

16 I, Virginia Armistead Selden.

17 I, John Selden.

18 I, Alexander Hunter Selden.

19 I, William Cary Selden; died young.

20 I, James Buchanan Selden; died young.

21 I, Eugene Selden; died young.

22 I, Sarah Elizabeth Selden.

23 I, Florence Rosalie Selden.

(63 H) William Tyler,

(son of 116 G, William Tyler and Margaret Webb, his wife); married Mary Tyler, his first cousin, daughter of 117 G, George-Gray Tyler; their son was,

24 I, John Webb Tyler, who served in the Virginia Senate and, in 1850, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court; later, of the Supreme Court; died, 1862; untraced.

(66 H) Ann Tyler Harrison,

(daughter of Matthew Harrison and 123 G, Eleanor Tyler, his wife); born, about 1797; died, 1823; married, in 1818, to 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford. Issue under 67 H, next below.

(67 H) Dr. Eliel Todd Safford,

(son of 132 G, Dr. Jonas Safford and Joanna Merrill, his wife); born in Poultney, Vermont, Mar. 10, 1793; removed with his parents to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1811; died in Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.) Mar. 15, 1840; married, first, in 1818, to 66 H, Ann Tyler Harrison, of Point Pleasant, Va. (now W. Va.), daughter of Matthew Harrison and 123 G, Eleanor Tyler, his wife, formerly of Prince William County, Va. Ann Tyler Harrison Safford died in 1823; Dr. Safford married, second, 56 H, Ann Hunter, who was born in 1800 and died Easter Sunday, 1876, daughter of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife. Issue,

By the first wife,

25 I, Erasmus Darwin Safford; born, July 1, 1819.

26 I, William Harrison Safford; born, Feb. 19, 1821.

By the second wife,

27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford; born, Nov. 1, 1829.

28 I, Ann Elizabeth Safford; died in her fifth year.

29 I, Marie Louise Safford; born, June 24, 1836.

(68 H) John Bowie Gray, 1st,

(son of 133 G, John Gray, immigrant, and Lucy Robb, his wife); born in Port Royal, Va., Nov. 11, 1808; died in 1861; married, in 1829, to Jane Moore Cave, of Fredericksburg, Va., daughter of Benjamin Cave and Jane Moore Glassell. Issue,

30 I, Robert Atchison Gray; born, 1831.
31 I, Lucy Robb Gray; born, 1835.
32 I, Agnes Spruel Gray; born, Sep. 19, 1839.
33 I, Margaret Gray; born, 1840.
34 I, Gertrude Gray; born, 1842.
35 I, Jane Glassell Gray, of Fairfax, Va.; died, July, 1903.
36 I, Isabella Bowie Gray, of Fairfax, Va.; born, 1844; died, 19—.
37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd; born, May 30, 1846.

(70 H) Richard Blow,

(son of 134 G, George Blow and Eliza Waller, his wife); born in 1810; died in 1855; married, first, Laura Townes; married, second, Laura Dunbar. Issue,

By the first wife,
38 I, George Waverly Blow; untraced.
By the second wife,
39 I, William Blow; untraced.

(71 H) Emma Blow,

(daughter of 134 G, George Blow and Eliza Waller, his wife); born, 1812; married, Dr. George Blacknall, U. S. N.; Issue,

40 I, George Blow Blacknall; died young.
41 I, Eliza Waller Blacknall; married, J. W. Pegram; untraced.
42 I, Mary Blacknall; died young.
43 I, Emma Blacknall; untraced.
44 I, Fanny Blow Blacknall; untraced.
45 I, Mary Mason Blacknall; died young.
46 I, Lucy Blacknall; untraced.

(72 H) George Blow, junior,

(son of 134 G, George Blow and Eliza Waller, his wife); born in 1813; died in 1894; married Elizabeth Allmand; lawyer; judge of Norfolk, Va., Circuit Court. Issue,

47 I, Emma Blow; married A. E. Freeman, of Norfolk, Va.; untraced.

48 I, Margaret Blow; married Warren G. Elliott, of North Carolina; untraced.

49 I, Eliza Waller Blow; married W. P. Atkinson, of Baltimore; untraced.

50 I, Louisa Allmand Blow; married William Byrd Page, of Denver; untraced.

51 I, Virginia Robinson Blow; married Edwin Hoff, of Denver; untraced.

52 I, Albert Allmand Blow, of Denver; married Jennie Goodale; untraced.

53 I, George Preston Blow, Lt. U. S. N.; married Adele Mathewson, LaSalle, Ills.

54 I, Atala Honoria Blow; married L. S. Noble, Leadville, Colo.; untraced.

55 I, William Harrison Blow; died young.

56 I, Blacknall Blow; died young.

(73 H) Mary Frances Blow,

(daughter of 134 G, George Blow, senior, and Eliza Waller, his wife); born in 1816; died in 1880; married, Nov. 1, 1838 to 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter. Refer to 60 H, for issue.

(74 H) William Nivison Blow,

(son of 134 G, George Blow, senior, and Eliza Waller, his wife); Captain, C. S. A. Issue:

57 I, John Cargill Blow; died young.

58 I, Margaret B. Blow; died young.

59 I, George Blow, of Sussex County; untraced.

60 I, William Nivison Blow, junior; married Mary E. Thomas; untraced.

61 I, Lavinia Cargill Blow; married Waverly H. Ragland, of Petersburg, Va.; untraced.

62 I, Cargill Blow; untraced.

63 I, Lucy Pegram Blow; untraced.

64 I, Robert Blacknall Blow; died young.

(75 H) Atala Blow,

(daughter of 134 G, George Blow, senior, and Eliza Waller, his wife); married Dr. Joseph Beale. Issue,

65 I, Margaret Beale; died young.

66 I, Eliza Waller Beale; married T. M. Wilson, of Baltimore; untraced.

67 I, Mary Burgoyne Beale, of Dresden, Germany; untraced.

68 I, Joseph Beale; U. S. Navy; married Margaret C. Fales; untraced.

69 I, Florence Beale; married John Graham; untraced.

(76 H) William Selden,

(son of 135 G, Miles Selden, 2nd, and Martha Bland Allen, his wife); member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and Treasurer of the United States; married, first, Eliza Swann who died in 1835, leaving one son, William Henry Selden, not listed herein; married, second, June 4, 1840, to 62 H, Emily Hunter; issue of second marriage listed under 62 H.

(77 H) Rev. Thomas Smith,

(son of 136 G, Caleb Smith and 137 G, Mary Waugh (Smith) Smith, his wife); born in Marengo, King George County, Va., Nov. 19, 1799; died in Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.) Apr. 4, 1847; married 78 H, Ann Maria Goodwin, Jan. 16, 1823. Issue,

70 I, Caleb Smith; untraced.

71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith; born, Jan. 5, 1827.

72 I, Mary Waugh Smith; untraced.

73 I, Littleton Goodwin Smith; untraced.

74 I, Elizabeth Doswell Smith; untraced.

75 I, William Heber Smith; untraced.

76 I, Anna Maria Smith; untraced.

77 I, Channing Moore Smith; untraced.

78 I, Clarine Elizabeth Smith; unmarried.

79 I, Unnamed; died in infancy.

(78 H) Ann Maria Goodwin,

(daughter of 138 G, Littleton Goodwin and Elizabeth Doswell, his wife); born, 1805; died in Parkersburg, W. Va., 1885, aged 80 years; married, Jan. 16, 1823, to 77 H, Rev. Thomas Smith. Issue under 77 H, just above.

(79 H) Rev. James Culbertson,

(son of 139 G, Col. Samuel Culbertson and 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay, his wife); born in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, Penna., Oct. 14, 1785; died, Feb. 22, 1847, in Zanesville, Ohio; married, first, Sarah Milnor, daughter of Congressman James Milnor, of Pennsylvania. She died, Sep. 7, 1814, aged 22 years, leaving one child who died young; married, second, Oct. 17, 1817, to 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun, in Chambersburg, Penna., who was born in Chambersburg, Mar. 28, 1792, the daughter of 147 G, John Colhoun, of Chambersburg. She died in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1853. Issue,

80 I, Milnor Culbertson; born, Aug. 15, 1820; died, Jan. 3, 1828.

81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson; born, Oct. 27, 1822.

82 I, Dr. (Capt.) Howard Culbertson; born, Feb. 17, 1828.

82½ I, Elizabeth Ann Culbertson; born, Aug. 4, 1830; died, 1914.

(83 H) Alexander Colhoun,

(son of 147 G, John Colhoun, junior, and Agnes Thomson, his wife); born, July 10, 1784; died in Chambersburg, Penna., Aug. 15, 1837; married Margaretta Ariana Ross, Apr. 18, 1809. Issue,

83 I, Mary Johnson Colhoun; born, May 13, 1810; married Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, of Baltimore, Md., where she died, 1865.

84 I, John Colhoun, 3rd, born, Aug. 4, 1811; resided in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1887; untraced.

85 I, David Ross Colhoun; born, Jan. 10, 1813; drowned, June 8, 1825.

86 I, Henrietta Maria Colhoun; born, Dec. 25, 1814; married William M. Shinn, lawyer, of Pittsburg, Penna.; in 1887, she was a widow residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., with one son and two daughters. Untraced.

87 I, Agnes Colhoun; born, Sep. 30, 1816; died, Feb. 27, 1817.

88 I, Thomas Ross Colhoun; born, Dec. 7, 1817; died in Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1847. Untraced.

89 I, Alexander Colhoun, junior; born, Aug. 10, 1819; died in Dubuque, Ia., in 1853; untraced.

90 I, Edmund Ross Colhoun, Rear Admiral; born, May 6, 1821.

91 I, Samuel Colhoun; born, Jan. 13, 1823; died, Aug. 21, 1824.

92 I, Elizabeth Ross Colhoun; born, Oct. 10, 1824; died, June 22, 1854; married Alfred Harris, of Albemarle County, Va.; where she died; untraced.

93 I, Sarah Crawford Colhoun; born, Jan. 22, 1829; died in infancy.

(85 H) Eleanor Colhoun,

(daughter of 147 G, John Colhoun, junior, and Agnes Thomson, his wife); born, Mar. 28, 1792, in Chambersburg, Penna.; died in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1853; married 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson, in Chambersburg, Penna., Oct. 17, 1817. Issue under 79 H.

(86 H) Elizabeth Colhoun,

(daughter of 147 G, John Colhoun, junior and Agnes Thomson, his wife); died in Washington, Penna.; married Parker Campbell; issue not available.

NINTH GENERATION

(4 I) Rosalie Gantt,

(daughter of William Henry Gantt and 59 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter); born in 1834; died in 1880; married in 1857 to Charles Mynn Thruston, of Cumberland, Md. See further under "Hunter Family," Part Two. Issue,

1 J, Rosalie Buckner Thruston.

2 J, Elizabeth Hunter Thruston; born, Jan. 23, 1861.

3 J, Mynna Thruston; in 1934, living near Shepherdstown, W. Va., with her niece, 8 K.

4 J, Charles Mynn Thruston; died in Asheville, N. C., 1905; unmarried.

(12 I) Mary Hunter,

(daughter of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, his wife); born, May 10, 1850; died, Aug. 31, 1920, in Danville, Va.; buried at "Traveller's Rest," Stafford County, Va.; married, in 1870, to 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd. For issue, see 37 I.

(25 I) Erasmus Darwin Safford,

(son of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford and 66 H, Ann Tyler Harrison, his first wife); born in Point Pleasant, Va., (now W. Va.), July 1, 1819; died in Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 5, 1895; married in Marietta, Ohio, Apr. 23, 1846, to Sarah Donaldson Roe. Issue,

9 J, George Roe Safford; born, Feb. 8, 1847; died, July 8, 1906; married, Dec. 22, 1874, to Marian Moore; no issue.

10 J, Catherine Ward Safford; born, Dec. 6, 1848; died, August, 1931; married, Mar. 10, 1870, to Robert Henry Patterson. See "Ohio Valley Saffords."

11 J, Erasmus Darwin Safford, junior; born, Nov. 20, 1850; died, Jan. 28, 1868.

12 J, William Walter Safford; born, Jan. 8, 1854; died, Apr. 17, 1917; married, June 4, 1889, to Mrs. Sue James, nee LeFever; no issue.

13 J, Harry Eliel Safford; born, July 29, 1858; died, Mar. 27, 1908; married, July 25, 1885, to Lida Adams Mackey. Untraced.

14 J, Jessie Withers Safford; born, Mar. 28, 1862.

(26 I) William Harrison Safford,

(son of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford and 66 H, Ann Tyler Harrison, his first wife); born, Feb. 19, 1821; died, Apr. 20, 1903; married, Oct. 14, 1846, to Pocahontas Creel, who was born Oct. 14, 1827 and died Nov. 18, 1905, daughter of Dr. David Creel. Issue, full details as to whom may be found in "Ohio Valley Saffords."

15 J, David William Safford; born, Oct. 28, 1849; died, July 19, 1853.
16 J, George Neale Safford; born, July 22, 1852; died, Mar. 14, 1853.
17 J, Robert Eliel Safford; born, June 3, 1854; died, July 19, 1879.
18 J, Edith Florence Safford; born, June 14, 1857; died, Mar. 10, 1932.
19 J, William Edwin Safford; born, Dec. 14, 1859; died, Jan. 10, 1926.
20 J, Elizabeth Cornelia Safford; born, May 31, 1862; died, Oct. 16, 1901.
21 J, Anne Juliet Safford; born, Nov. 19, 1864.
22 J, Homer Safford; born, Feb. 10, 1867; died, June 28, 1905.
23 J, Sarah Louisa Safford; born, Apr. 10, 1869.

(27 I) Sarah Virginia Safford,

(daughter of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford and 56 H, Ann Hunter, his second wife); born, Nov. 1, 1829, in Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.); died there, May 7, 1907; married in Parkersburg, Aug. 29, 1849, to 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith. Issue,

24 J, Alexander Hunter Smith; born, Dec. 28, 1850.
25 J, William Bell Smith; born, Sep. 4, 1852; died, July 14, 1853.
26 J, Mary Virginia Smith; born, May 16, 1854.
27 J, Reginald Heber Smith; born, Oct. 26, 1858.
28 J, William Percy Smith; born, Feb. 19, 1861.
29 J, Florence Louise Smith; born, Feb. 24, 1869.

(29 I) Marie Louise Safford,

(daughter of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford and 56 H, Ann Hunter, his second wife); born in Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.), June 24, 1836; died in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1885; married, Nov. 16, 1854, to 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson, of Zanesville, who was born Feb. 17, 1828, in Zanesville, and died there, June 18, 1890. Issue,

30 J, John Herbert Culbertson; born, Aug. 23, 1855.
31 J, Anne Virginia Culbertson; born, Nov. 16, 1857.

32 J, Ernest Howard Culbertson; born, June 30, 1860.
33 J, Sidney Methiot Culbertson; born, Nov. 8, 1864.
34 J, Lewis Rogers Culbertson; born, Jan. 16, 1867.
35 J, Cornelia Swift Culbertson; born, June 25, 1869.
36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson; born, Jan. 19, 1877.

(30 I) Robert Atchison Gray,

(son of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, 1831; died, 1915; married, 1868 to Adelaide Hayman, of Georgetown, D. C. Issue,

37 J, Ann Hayman Gray; untraced.
38 J, Julia Hayman Gray; born, Sep. 9, 1871.
39 J, Robert Hayman Gray; untraced.
40 J, John Hayman Gray; born, ——— 1875.

(31 I) Lucy Robb Gray,

(daughter of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, 1835; died, Sep. 19, 1914; married first, Dr. Joseph Alexander; second, ——— Ongley; no children.

(32 I) Agnes Spruel Gray,

(daughter of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, Sep. 19, 1839; died, Apr. 4, 1899; married, Jan. 23, 1865, Capt. Paul Carrington Venable, C. S. A., of Danville, Va., who was born, Aug. 8, 1842, and died, Mar. 3, 1915. Son of Nathaniel E. Venable, of "Longwood," Va., (born at "Springfield," Va., Dec. 5, 1791; died at "Longwood," Va., Sep. 21, 1846) and grandson of Samuel Woodson Venable, of "Springfield," Prince Edward Co., Va. (born at "Slate Hill," Prince Edward Co., Va., Sep. 19, 1756; died at "Sweet Springs," Va., Sep. 7, 1821). Issue,

41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable; born, Apr. 16, 1866, at Farmville, Va.
42 J, Wade Hampton Venable; born, June 18, 1867, in Stafford Co., Va.
42¼ J, Agnes Venable; born, Aug. 15, 1877; died, Mar. 19, 1884.
42½ J, Bessie Ware Venable; born, Aug. 25, 1880; died, Apr. 29, 1884.
42¾ J, Four other male children, all died in infancy.

(33 I) Margaret Gray,

(daughter of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, 1840; died, 1863; married William Dickinson, of Caroline County; she died young, leaving one daughter,

43 J, Margaret Gray Dickinson.

(34 I) Gertrude Gray,

(daughter of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, 1842; married Walter Hamilton, of England, later of New Jersey, as second wife. Issue,

45 J, Maud Isabel Hamilton; born, 1871; married Charles Atkinson; living in Haddonfield, N. J., in 1934; one daughter, Ellen, deceased. Untraced.

46 J, Gertrude Hamilton; born, 1874; died about 1907; married George Ricardo; one son, Allan Percy Ricardo. Untraced.

47 J, Henry Hamilton; living in Carlyle, Pa., in 1934; one son. Untraced.

48 J, Agnes Gray Hamilton; married Willis Matthews; two daughters. Untraced.

(37 I) John Bowie Gray, 2nd,

(son of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife); born, May 30, 1846; died, Oct. 8, 1930; married, Nov. 10, 1870, to 12 I, Mary Hunter, daughter of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, his wife. See also, 12 I. Issue:

49 J, Mary Hunter Gray; born, Sep. 24, 1871.

50 J, Janie Moore Gray; born, July 5, 1874.

51 J, Aylmer Gray, a daughter; born, Nov. 4, 1876; unmarried; living in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1934.

52 J, John Bowie Gray, 3rd; born, Feb. 2, 1879.

(71 I) Thomas Goodwin Smith,

(son of 77 H, Rev. Thomas Smith and 78 H, Ann Maria Goodwin, his wife); born in Smithfield, Va., Jan. 5, 1827; died in Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3, 1902; married in Parkersburg, Aug. 27, 1849, to 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford. Issue under 27 I.

(81 I) Major John Colhoun Culbertson,

(son of 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson and 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun, his wife); born, in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1822; died in Springfield, Mo., July 18, 1872; married Mrs. Mary Thomson Crawford, of Chambersburg, Penna., in 1850, daughter of Hon. William Thomson. They lived for a time in Iowa City, Ia.; but, later, removed to Springfield, Mo. Issue,

53 J, Ellen Culbertson.
54 J, Mary Culbertson; died young.
55 J, Clementina Culbertson.
56 J, William Culbertson; died young.
57 J, Lucy Culbertson.
58 J, Frank Culbertson.

(82 I) Capt. Howard Culbertson,

(son of 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson and 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1828; died there, June 18, 1890; married in Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.), Nov. 16, 1854, to 29 I, Marie Louise Safford. Issue under 29 I.

(82½ I) Elizabeth Ann Culbertson,

(daughter of 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson and 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1830; died in Iowa City, Ia., 1914; married Rev. William E. Ijams. No issue.

(90 I) Edmund Ross Colhoun,

(son of 83 H, Alexander Colhoun and Margaretta Ariana Ross, his wife); Rear Admiral, U. S. N., born in Chambersburg, Penna., May 6, 1821; married Mary A. Reed in Philadelphia, July 31, 1845. Issue,

59 J, Samuel Reed Colhoun; born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1846; paymaster, U. S. N., at U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., in 1887.
60 J, James Ross Colhoun; born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1848.
61 J, Edda Florence Colhoun; born in Boonville, Mo., May 30, 1854; died at Boston Navy Yard, Jan. 24, 1873.
62 J, Sarah Elizabeth Colhoun; born in Boonville, Mo., Sep. 1, 1855.
63 J, Bradley F. Colhoun; born in St. Joseph, Mo., Sep. 8, 1859; died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 12, 1887.
64 J, Helen A. Colhoun, born in Philadelphia, Mar. 26, 1866.

TENTH GENERATION

(1 J) Rosalie Buckner Thruston,

(daughter of Charles Mynn Thruston and 4 I, Rosalie Gantt, his wife); married Horace McDermont. Issue,

1 K, Rosalie Thruston McDermont.
2 K, Clark McDermont; died in infancy.
3 K, Katherine McDermont.
4 K, Charles Thruston McDermont.
5 K, Eliza McDermont; died, aged 14 years.
6 K, Chapman McDermont; gassed in the World War; died 5 years later.
7 K, Graham McDermont; killed in France during the World War.

(2 J) Elizabeth Hunter Thruston,

(daughter of Charles Mynn Thruston and 4 I, Rosalie Gantt, his wife); born, Jan. 23, 1861; died, May, 1887; married Rev. Frank T. Leavell who died in 1889. Issue,

8 K, Elizabeth Hunter Thruston Leavell; born, Dec. 2, 1886.

(14 J) Jessie Withers Safford,

(daughter of 25 I, Dr. Erasmus Darwin Safford and Sarah Donaldson Roe, his wife); born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Mar. 28, 1862; living, in 1933, in Los Angeles, Calif.; married in Parkersburg, June 15, 1889, to Charles L. Edwards, who was born in Oquaka, Ills., Dec. 8, 1863, the son of John, and Nancy Stockton, Edwards. Issue,

9 K, John Robert Edwards; born, May 30, 1890.
10 K, Richard Safford Edwards; born, Dec. 1, 1895.
11 K, Charles Stockton Edwards; born, Feb. 23, 1897.

(17 J) Robert Eliel Safford,

(son of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 3, 1854; died at Fort Davis, Texas, July 19, 1879. He was a graduate of West Point and, at the time of his death, he was a Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Cavalry. Unmarried.

(18 J) Edith Florence Safford,

(daughter of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 14, 1857; died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 10, 1932; married, in Chillicothe, May 31, 1883, to Henry Wiltsie Spofford, who died about 1903. Issue,

12 K, Robert Wiltsie Spofford; born, Mar. 10, 1884.

13 K, Edith Creel Spofford; born, January, 1887.

(19 J) William Edwin Safford,

(son of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1859; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1926; married, in Andover, Ohio, Sep. 14, 1904, to Clare, daughter of Chief Justice (of Montana) Decius S. Wade and Bernice Galpin, his wife. Clare Lyon Wade was born, Nov. 30, 1868. Issue,

14 K, Decius Wade Safford; born, July 17, 1908; unmarried in 1932.

15 K, Bernice Galpin Safford; born, Nov. 30, 1912; unmarried in 1932.

(20 J) Elizabeth Cornelia Safford,

(daughter of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 31, 1862; died in Evanston, Ills., Oct. 16, 1901; married, in Chillicothe, Feb. 4, 1886, to Joel Allan Battle, 2nd, son of Joel Allan Battle and Dorothy Renick, his wife; Joel Allan Battle was born in Chillicothe, Jan. 4, 1861, and died Apr. 27, 1929. Issue,

16 K, Joel Allan Battle, 3rd; born, Nov. 30, 1887.

(21 J) Anne Juliet Safford,

(daughter of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1864; living in 1933 in Washington, D. C.; married in Washington, Sep. 12, 1925, to James Quackenbush Rice, who was born in 1862 and died, July 22, 1928. No children.

(22 J) Homer Safford,

(son of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1867; died, June 28, 1905; married in Maysville, Ky., June 8, 1904, to Elizabeth Wall Finnell. No children.

(23 J) Sarah Louise Safford,

(daughter of 26 I, William Harrison Safford and Pocahontas Creel, his wife); born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Apr. 10, 1869; living in Washington, D. C. in 1932; married in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 15, 1904, to Henry

Newman Staats, who was born, Apr. 18, 1853 and died, July 25, 1929. No children.

(24 J) Alexander Hunter Smith,

(son of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, his wife); born in Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.), Dec. 28, 1850; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1917; married in Parkersburg May 19, 1890, to Leonora Octavia Kight, of Parkersburg, who was born, Feb. 14, 1868 in Parkersburg and died there, Mar. 30, 1911. Issue,

17 K, Leonora Virginia Smith; born, Nov. 4, 1893.

(26 J) Mary Virginia Smith,

(daughter of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, his wife); born in Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.), May 16, 1854; died in Los Angeles, Calif., May 21, 1928; married in Parkersburg, to William Fear Claxton; her husband died in Los Angeles, two or three years before her demise. No issue.

(27 J) Reginald Heber Smith,

(son of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, his wife); born in Parkersburg, Oct. 26, 1858; died in Denver, Colo., Apr. 7, 1901; married in Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1879, to Isa Lee Hill, only child of William Jared, and Susan A., Hill. Issue,

18 K, Reginald Cecil Smith; born, Sep. 27, 1880.

19 K, Geralde Estelle Smith; born about 1888.

20 K, Gwendolin Hill Smith; died in infancy.

21 K, William Howard Smith; died in infancy.

(28 J) William Percy Smith,

(son of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, his wife); born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 19, 1861; died in Pass Christian, Miss., June 3, 1933; married, first, to Martha Yocum, in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28, 1896; married, second, to Geanette Alice Browne, in Chicago, Ills., Nov. 11, 1911; no issue by the second marriage. Issue by the first marriage,

22 K, Martha Lucile Smith; born, Jan. 16, 1899.

(29 J) Florence Louise Smith,

(daughter of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, his wife); born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 24, 1869; living in Parkersburg in 1933; married, Dec. 21, 1898, in Parkersburg, to Frank Emory Waterman, of Parkersburg, who was born near Coolville, Ohio, about 1854, and died in Parkersburg, Mar. 29, 1916; no issue.

(30 J) John Herbert Culbertson,

(son of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1855; died, June 3, 1897; married in Wheeling, W. Va., to 55 I, Clementina Culbertson, his first cousin; after graduating from High School and Business College, he was employed for a short time as a bookkeeper; he then read medicine under his father's supervision and attended lectures at the Columbus Medical College; but, before finishing the course, the opportunity came of entering business, which he did, never thereafter taking up the profession of medicine. Issue,

23 K, Infant; died young.

(31 J) Anne Virginia Culbertson,

(daughter of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1857; died in Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1918; unmarried.

(32 J) Ernest Howard Culbertson,

(son of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 30, 1860; died in August, 1895; married Miss Gilmore, of Macomb, Ills., daughter of Judge Gilmore, of that place. Issue,

24 K, Ernest Howard Culbertson, junior; lives in New York City; untraced.

25 K, Harold Culbertson; died young.

(33 J) Sidney Methiot Culbertson,

(son of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born, Nov. 8, 1864, in Madison, Wis., during his father's command of Harvey U. S. General Hospital in that place; raised in Zanesville, Ohio; removed to Denver, Colorado, in April, 1893, where he is now living in 1933; married, July 12, 1893, to Edith Mode McDaniel, in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Moses McDaniel and Rose McCue, his wife. Edith Mode McDaniel was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, Sep. 29, 1871, and died in Denver, Colo., June 12, 1911. Sidney M. Culbertson is the compiler of this book. Issue,

26 K, Emilie Rose Marie Culbertson; born, Mar. 27, 1896.

27 K, Katharine Culbertson; born, Dec. 20, 1901.

(34 J) Lewis Rogers Culbertson,

(son of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born, Jan. 16, 1867, in Louisville, Ky., during his father's detail to U. S. Taylor Barracks at that place; married, first, Blanche M. Adams, of Dresden, Ohio, who was born in 1878 and died in Zanesville, Ohio, Sep. 5, 1900, leaving no children. Married, second, Oct. 3, 1910, in Zanesville, Edith Sophia Popp, of Zanesville, who was born June 21, 1888. Issue,

28 K, Constance Maxine Culbertson; born, July 26, 1911.
29 K, Howard Louis Culbertson; born, Apr. 14, 1914.
30 K, Edith Janet Culbertson; born, Oct. 11, 1915.

(35 J) Cornelia Swift Culbertson,

(daughter of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 25, 1869; married Abraham Gordon-Winstanley. No issue.

(36 J) Claude Lanier Culbertson,

(son of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1877; died in Zanesville, Dec. 13, 1918; married, Sep. 25, 1901, in Zanesville, to Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, of that city, daughter of the Hon. William B. Cosgrave. She was born Nov. 12, 1879, and, in 1934, she is living in Tucson, Ariz. Issue,

31 K, William Howard Culbertson; born, Mar. 2, 1903.
32 K, Virginia Lanier Culbertson; born, Feb. 11, 1908.
33 K, Mary Louise Culbertson; born, July 24, 1910.
34 K, Elinor Frances Culbertson; born, June 29, 1917.

(38 J) Julia Hayman Gray,

(daughter of 30 I, Robert Atchison Gray and Adelaide Hayman, his wife); born, Sep. 9, 1871; married John L. Gouldin. Issue,

35 K, William Hayman Gouldin; born, Apr. 20, 1900.
36 K, Katharine Wayne Gouldin; born, July 8, 1902.
37 K, Robert Edward Gouldin; born, Jan. 19, 1907.

(40 J) John Hayman Gray,

(son of 30 I, Robert Atchison Gray and Adelaide Hayman, his wife); born, 1875; died, 1909; married, Carrie Sale. Issue,

38 K, Nancy Warren Gray; born, Oct. 29, 1907.

(41 J) Samuel Woodson Venable,

(son of Capt. Paul Carrington Venable and 32 I, Agnes Spruel Gray, his wife); born, Apr. 16, 1866, at Farmville, Va.; living in Durham, N. C., in 1934, married Dec. 19, 1888, to Jean Sinclair Armistead, who was born, Apr. 19, 1867 and died, Nov. 7, 1928. Issue,

39 K, Jean Sinclair Venable, 2nd; born, Sep. 16, 1889.

40 K, Mary Howard Venable; born, Feb. 19, 1891; died, Sep. 15, 1930; unmarried.

41 K, Paul Carrington Venable, 2nd; born, Dec. 18, 1892; died, July 18, 1919; unmarried.

42 K, Samuel Armistead Venable; born, Aug. 16, 1897.

(42 J) Wade Hampton Venable,

(son of Capt. Paul Carrington Venable and 32 I, Agnes Spruel Gray, his wife); born, June 18, 1867, in Stafford County, Va.; married Eliza Kinnaird Talbot. Living in Chatham, Va., in 1934; no issue. See further in Gray Family Part Two.

(43 J) Margaret Gray Dickinson,

(daughter of William Dickinson, of Caroline County, and 33 I, Margaret Gray, his wife); married, first, William Madison; married, second, Mr. Merrifield; no children; living in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1934.

(49 J) Mary Hunter Gray,

(daughter of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife); born, Sep. 24, 1871; died, Dec. 31, 1931; married Ernest Deans, who was born Aug. 8, 1869, son of William Deans and Margaret Rountree, his wife, of Wilson, N. C.; issue,

43 K, Mary Hunter Deans; born, Sep. 22, 1898.

44 K, Aylmer Gray Deans; born, Sep. 1, 1902.

45 K, Margaret Rountree Deans; born, Dec. 12, 1906.

(50 J) Janie Moore Gray,

(daughter of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife); born July 5, 1874; married, Oct. 18, 1905, John Lyle Hagan, who was born at Christiansburg, Va., Nov. 30, 1860, and died, Sep. 16, 1930, in Danville, Va., the son of William C. Hagan and Margaret Jane Smith, his wife, of Christiansburg. No issue; Janie Moore Gray Hagan is living in Danville, in 1934.

(51 J) Aylmer Gray,

(daughter of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife); born, Nov. 4, 1876; unmarried; living in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1934.

(52 J) John Bowie Gray, 3rd,

(son of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife); born, Feb. 2, 1879. Living in Wilson, N. C., in 1934. Married in 1905, to Nannie Bynum Warren, who was born, Jan. 13, 1883. He is known as J. Bowie Gray, while his son is known as John Bowie Gray. Issue,

46 K, John Bowie Gray, 4th; born, Dec. 29, 1906.

47 K, Nancy Bynum Gray; born, Aug. 2, 1909; unmarried, in 1934.

48 K, Ethel Warren Gray; born, Mar. 28, 1913.

(53 J) Ellen Culbertson,

(daughter of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, widow, his wife); married Frank Hill, of Carthage, Mo., who died in 1911; his wife died in 1923. Issue,

49 K, James Fiske Hill, of Wichita, Kans.

50 K, Henry Hill, died young.

51 K, Elizabeth Hill, of New York City.

52 K, Frank Culbertson Hill, of Portland, Oregon.

53 K, Eleanor Norwood Hill, of Birmingham, Michigan.

(55 J) Clementina Culbertson,

(daughter of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, his wife); died, Nov. 1910; married her first cousin, 30 J, John Herbert Culbertson. See further under 30 J.

(57 J) Lucy Culbertson,

(daughter of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, widow, his wife); married Henry C. Whitlock, of Philadelphia, Pa. No issue.

(58 J) Frank Culbertson,

(son of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, widow, his wife); married Letitia B. Toohill. Issue, five or six children; untraced.

ELEVENTH GENERATION

(1 K) Rosalie Thruston McDermont,

(daughter of Horace McDermont and 1 J, Rosalie Buckner Thruston, his wife); married Lt. H. A. Baldridge. She died about 1912, leaving one son,

H. A. Baldridge, junior; untraced.

(3 K) Katherine McDermont,

(daughter of Horace McDermont and 1 J, Rosalie Buckner Thruston, his wife); married Richard M. Strobridge; residing in Santa Maria, Calif., in 1934. Issue,

Katherine Strobridge.
Richard Strobridge, junior.
Rosalie Strobridge.
Helen Strobridge.

(4 K) Charles Thruston McDermont,

(son of Horace McDermont and 1 J, Rosalie Buckner Thruston, his wife); married; residing, in 1934, in Santa Maria, Calif.; no children.

(8 K) Elizabeth Hunter Thruston Leavell,

(daughter of Rev. Frank T. Leavell and 2 J, Elizabeth Hunter Thruston, his wife); born, Dec. 2, 1886; married, Mar. 4, 1916, to Josiah William Ware, 2nd, who was born, Dec. 21, 1888, son of Rev. Josiah William Ware and Anna Nottingham, his wife. Issue,

1 L, Julia Leavell Ware; born, Dec. 26, 1916; died, Dec. 28, 1916.
2 L, Josiah William Ware, 3rd; born, Jan. 5, 1918.
3 L, Francis Leavell Ware; born, Dec. 9, 1919.
4 L, Edward Jaquelin Ware; born, Apr. 14, 1921.
5 L, Charles Mynn Thruston Ware; born, Sep. 9, 1923.
6 L, John Nottingham Ware; born, Oct. 21, 1929.

(9 K) John Robert Edwards,

(son of Charles L. Edwards and 14 J, Jessie Withers Safford, his wife); born in Leipzig, Germany, Mar. 30, 1890; he is a teacher, in 1932, in Berkeley Junior High School; married in San Francisco, June 20, 1928, to Vera Sargent. Issue,

7 L, Sprague Sargent Edwards; born, Mar. 5, 1931.

(10 K) Richard Safford Edwards,

(son of Charles L. Edwards and 14 J, Jessie Withers Safford, his wife); born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1895; spent two years in the Army of Occupation during the World War; in 1932, he was a newspaper man in Los Angeles; married, July 14, 1928, to Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Pike, widow.

(11 K) Charles Stockton Edwards,

(son of Charles L. Edwards and 14 J, Jessie Withers Safford, his wife); born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1897; in 1932, he was living in Los Angeles; an efficiency expert; married, June 24, 1925, to Elizabeth Card. Issue,

8 L, John Stockton Edwards; born in Honolulu, May 5, 1926.
9 L, Bettie Ann Edwards; born in Boston, Mar. 28, 1930.

(12 K) Robert Wiltsie Spofford,

(son of Henry Wiltsie Spofford and 18 J, Edith Florence Safford, his wife); born, Mar. 10, 1884; married in New York City, Nov. 16, 1911, to Winifred Knowlton, who was born in New York City, May 12, 1892, daughter of Henry Todd Knowlton (born May 11, 1860) and Emma Rhodes Knowlton, his wife (born in New York City, Apr. 28, 1865). These last were married Apr. 25, 1889. Issue,

10 L, Robert Knowlton Spofford; born, Aug. 25, 1912.
11 L, Homer Spofford; born, Jan. 7, 1914.

(13 K) Edith Creel Spofford,

(daughter of Henry Wiltsie Spofford and 18 J, Edith Florence Safford, his wife); born, January, 1887; she was living, in 1932, in California; married, Feb., 1918, to Harry Ellis Chandlee. Issue,

12 L, Edith Spofford Chandlee; born Nov. 21, 1918.
13 L, Richard Creel Chandlee; born, Jan. 6, 1923.

(16 K) Joel Allan Battle, 3rd,

(son of Joel Allan Battle, 2nd, and 20 J, Elizabeth Cornelia Safford); born, Nov. 30, 1887; married in St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1926, to Mrs. Anne Solly Wood, who died, Mar. 15, 1929. No children.

(17 K) Leonora Virginia Smith,

(daughter of 24 J, Alexander Hunter Smith and Leonora Octavia Kight, his wife); born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 4, 1893; living in Cleveland,

Ohio, in 1932; married in Oakland, Md., Oct. 8, 1913, to VanDevender Wells who was born in Elizabeth, W. Va., Feb. 22, 1891, son of Albert Leonard Wells (died, Nov. 12, 1912) and Louise Florence Van Devender, his wife. Issue,

14 L, Van Devender Wells, junior; born in Parkersburg, W. Va., May 7, 1915.

15 L, Leonora Louise Wells; born in Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 17, 1921.

16 L, Marjorie Virginia Wells; born in Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1922.

(18 K) Reginald Cecil Smith,

(son of 27 J, Reginald Heber Smith and Isa Lee Hill, his wife); born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Sep. 27, 1880; died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 18, 1922; married in Chicago, Ills., Dec. 31, 1906, to Cora E. Carson, who was born in Hebron, Ind., June 18, 1879, and died in Los Angeles, Nov. 11, 1923, daughter of James E., and Jennie, Carson of Hebron, Ind. Issue,

17 L, Cecil Hill Smith; born, June 9, 1913, in Los Angeles, Calif.

(19 K) Geralde Estelle Smith,

(daughter of 27 J, Reginald Heber Smith and Isa Lee Hill, his wife); born about 1888; living in Long Beach, Calif., in 1932; married, first, ———; married, second, Lt. Commander F. W. Conner, U. S. N.

18 L, ———(?).

19 L, ———(?).

20 L, ———(?).

(22 K) Martha Lucile Smith,

(daughter of 28 J, William Percy Smith and Martha Yocum, his wife); born, Jan. 16, 1899; living in Chicago, Ills., in 1932; married, Dec. 31, 1919, to Forrest Nelson Williams, of Springfield, Ills., (now of Chicago), who was born Nov. 30, 1898. Issue,

21 L, Forrest Nelson Williams, junior; born, July 25, 1924.

22 L, Janet Lucile Williams; born, Jan. 4, 1929.

(26 K) Emilie Rose Marie Culbertson,

(daughter of 33 J, Sidney Methiot Culbertson and Edith Mode McDaniel, his wife); born in Denver, Colo., Mar. 27, 1896; living in Denver in 1933; married, first, Oct. 16, 1915, to Gerald Walker, son of John Brisben

Walker; no children; married, second, to Bruce Kistler, Dec. 9, 1922, son of Frederick L., and Elizabeth Bruce, Kistler. He was born in Denver, Mar. 10, 1891 and died in Denver, Aug. 25, 1930. Issue,

23 L, Bruce Kistler, junior; born in Denver, May 24, 1925.

(27 K) Katharine Culbertson,

(daughter of 33 J, Sidney Methiot Culbertson and Edith Mode McDaniel, his wife); born in Denver, Colo., Dec. 20, 1901; living in Denver in 1933; married, first, Mar. 3, 1923, in Fierro, N. M., to John T. Franks; married, second, Feb. 8, 1929, in Colorado Springs, Colo., to Gilbert V. Cook. Issue,

By the first marriage,

24 L, Sidney Culbertson Franks; born in Denver, Feb. 26, 1924.

By the second marriage,

25 L, Gilbert Van Oppen Cook; born in Denver, Apr. 9, 1930.

26 L, Jonathan McDaniel Cook; born in Denver, Sep. 9, 1931.

(28 K) Constance Maxine Culbertson,

(daughter of 34 J, Lewis Roger Culbertson and Edith Sophia Popp, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 26, 1911; graduated in Art from Ohio State University in 1933. Unmarried in 1933.

(29 K) Howard Louis Culbertson,

(son of 34 J, Lewis Rogers Culbertson and Edith Sophia Popp, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Apr. 14, 1914; graduated from Zanesville High School in 1932; a Sophomore in Ohio State University in 1933.

(30 K) Edith Janet Culbertson,

(daughter of 34 J, Lewis Rogers Culbertson and Edith Sophia Popp, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1915. Graduated from Zanesville High School in 1933.

(31 K) William Howard Culbertson,

(son of 36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson and Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Mar. 2, 1903; living in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1933; married in Buffalo, June 5, 1929, to Phyllis Barnard Nichols, of Buffalo. Issue,

27 L, Patricia Culbertson; born in Buffalo, Mar. 22, 1930.

28 L, Phyllis Culbertson; born in Buffalo, Sep. 7, 1931.

(32 K) Virginia Lanier Culbertson,

(daughter of 36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson and Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1908; living in 1933 in Tucson, Ariz.; unmarried in 1933; she attended John B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida; but graduated with honors from the University of Arizona. Member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

(33 K) Mary Louise Culbertson,

(daughter of 36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson and Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 24, 1910; living in Tucson, Ariz., in 1933; married, Aug. 7, 1930, to Herbert William Hill, of Tucson, who was born, May 18, 1902. Issue,

29 L, William Lanier Hill; born in Tucson, Apr. 24, 1931.

(34 K) Elinor Frances Culbertson,

(daughter of 36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson and Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, his wife); born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 29, 1917; living in Tucson, Arizona, in 1933.

(35 K) William Hayman Gouldin,

(son of John L. Gouldin and 38 J, Julia Hayman Gray, his wife); born, Apr. 20, 1900; married Ilene Spitler, who was born Apr. 1, 1900. Issue,

30 L, Virginia Lane Gouldin; born, Sep. 29, 1931.

(36 K) Katharine Wayne Gouldin,

(daughter of John L. Gouldin and 38 J, Julia Hayman Gray, his wife); born, July 8, 1902; married James Lloyd Chapman, of North Carolina, who was born, Nov. 4, 1900.

(37 K) Robert Edward Gouldin,

(son of John L. Gouldin and 38 J, Julia Hayman Gray, his wife); born, Jan. 19, 1907; married Loula Dickinson Tayloe, who was born Apr. 30, 1902.

(38 K) Nancy Warren Gray,

(daughter of 40 J, John Hayman Gray and Carrie Sale, his wife); born, Oct. 29, 1907; married, July 26, 1929, to John L. Lamson, of New York City. Issue,

31 L, Nancy Wayne Lamson; born, Mar. 22, 1931.
32 L, John Lyon Lamson; born, Feb. 2, 1934.

(39 K) Jean Sinclair Venable, 2nd,

(daughter of 41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable and Jean Sinclair Armistead, his wife); born, Sep. 16, 1889; married, June 14, 1914, to Shubrick Heyward, of Baltimore, Md. Issue,

33 L, Jean Sinclair Heyward; born, July 31, 1917.

(41 K) Paul Carrington Venable, 2nd,

(son of 41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable and Jean Sinclair Armistead, his wife); born, Dec. 18, 1892; went to France in 1917; was made 1st Lieutenant of Company I, 28th Infantry, of the 1st Division and was killed before Soissons, France, on July 18, 1919; he was, later, buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Unmarried.

(42 K) Samuel Armistead Venable,

(son of 41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable and Jean Sinclair Armistead, his wife); born, Aug. 16, 1897; served in France in Company A, Sixth Ammunition Train; married, June 1920, to Evelyn Richardson. Issue,

34 L, Paul Carrington Venable, 3rd; born, in Durham, N. C., June 5, 1921.
35 L, Samuel Woodson Venable, 2nd; born, in Durham, N. C., Jan. 29, 1923.
36 L, Joseph Easley Venable; born, at Colon, Canal Zone, May 8, 1926.

(43 K) Mary Hunter Deans,

(daughter of Ernest Deans and 49 J, Mary Hunter Gray, his wife); born, Sep. 22, 1898; married, Nov. 16, 1921, to John N. Hackney, who was born, Apr. 30, 1894, son of George Hackney and Bessie Acree, his wife, of Wilson N. C. Issue,

37 L, John Hackney, 2nd; born, Sep. 17, 1922.
38 L, Ernest Deans Hackney; born, Nov. 1, 1923.
39 L, Mary Hunter Hackney; born, Feb. 24, 1925.

(44 K) Aylmer Gray Deans,

(daughter of Ernest Deans and 49 J, Mary Hunter Gray, his wife); born, Sep. 1, 1902; married, Oct. 28, 1926, Henry Culbreth, who was born,

May 8, 1895, son of Dan Culbreth and Mary McCormick, his wife. Issue,

40 L, Gray Deans Culbreth; (a daughter); Mar. 26, 1929.

(45 K) Margaret Rountree Deans,

(daughter of Ernest Deans and 49 J, Mary Hunter Gray, his wife); born, Dec. 12, 1906; married, June 9, 1927, Donald V. Richardson, junior, who was born, Oct. 3, 1902, son of Donald V. Richardson, senior, and Jessamine Buck, his wife, of Bucksport, S. C. Issue,

41 L, Margaret Jane Richardson; born, Sep. 18, 1931.

(46 K) John Bowie Gray, 4th,

(son of 52 J, John Bowie Gray, 3rd, and Nannie Bynum Warren, his wife); born, Dec. 29, 1906; married, Sep. 3, 1931, Mary Alice Huxford, who was born July 24, 1907, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Camella Huxford, of Mobile, Ala. Living in Wilson, N. C. in 1934.

(48 K) Ethel Warren Gray,

(daughter of 52 J, John Bowie Gray, 3rd, and Nannie Bynum Warren, his wife); born, Mar. 28, 1913; married, Nov. 22, 1930, William Leslie Smith, who was born, May 5, 1909.

(49 K) James Fiske Hill,

(son of Frank Hill and 53 J, Ellen Culbertson, his wife); married; living in Wichita, Kans., in 1934. Issue,

42 L, Frances Hill, living in Bartlesville, Okla.; married, has one daughter.

(51 K) Elizabeth Hill,

(daughter of Frank Hill and 53 J, Ellen Culbertson, his wife); married to W. H. Alexander, of New York City. Issue,

43 L, Robert Alexander; married, with one son, Robert Alexander, junior.

44 L, Eleanor Alexander; married.

(52 K) Frank Culbertson Hill,

(son of Frank Hill and 53 J, Ellen Culbertson, his wife); of Portland, Oregon; married; issue,

45 L, A son; married.

46 L, A son.

47 L, A daughter.

Part Two

The Alexander Family

The Earlier Generations of the Alexander Family of Virginia

It will probably be well to state at once that, of the many families of the name Alexander in this country, and of the several Virginia families of the name, we consider here that family which resided in the earlier days in the Counties of Fairfax, Stafford and Prince William, in Virginia.

"The Glassell Family of Scotland and Virginia and Others," by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A., Wilkesbarre, Penna., 1891, says, on page 192,

The genealogy of this prominent family, claiming descent from William Alexander, of Menstrie, Scotland, first Earl of Stirling, has appeared in part in Richmond Standard, Vol. 1, p. 39; Vol. 2, pp. 47-49; Vol. 3, pp. 2, 5, 7, 36, 37, etc. Genealogical notes of ten different Alexander families in the United States will also be found in "A Record of the Descendants of John Alexander of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and Chester County, Penna." by Rev. John E. Alexander of Washington County, Tennessee, 8 vo., 220 pages, 1878. For others, see Goode's Virginia Cousins.

Hayden proceeds:—The following deduction is taken from the "Effingham" Family Bible, copied by Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, which has not before appeared in print. JOHN ALEXANDER, born, ———, died in Virginia, 1677. Came from Scotland to Virginia and located in Stafford County in 1659, purchasing, in 1660, the Howison patent of land extending from Georgetown to Hunting Creek. He was concerned in other large land transactions in Virginia. Hayden here gives the list of his children which is omitted at this point to be taken up later.

From Vol. 8, page 262, William and Mary Quarterly,

The family claims descent from Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, but the claim has not yet been substantiated. The ancestor of the family in Virginia was John Alexander, who, in company with Littleton Scarburgh and Tabitha Smart, children of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, obtained a grant for 1500 acres in Northhampton County, on Mar. 24, 1659.

In 1664, John Alexander obtained a grant for 1450 acres formerly granted to John Bagnall and John Walter and by them assigned to John Scarburgh, Mar. 13, 1656. In 1664, as John Alexander, Sr. (See later as to senior. S.M.C.), he patented land in Westmoreland on Attapin Creek. This authority also gives data as to the children of John Alexander which will be quoted later.

From Vol. 9, page 54, William and Mary Quarterly,

John Alexander, senior, died in 1677 (Hayden, p. 192). Robert Alexander was "eldes son and heir" of his father at the time of the father's decease. In 1660, Robert Howson (Howison?), being seized of 6000 acres on Great Hunting Creek, in Stafford County, conveyed same to John Alexander, senior, who, by his Will, gave 500 acres to John Dry (Day), 200 acres to Elizabeth Horner, and the rest between his two sons, Robert and Philip. (Birch vs. Alexander, Washington's Reports).

From Vol. 10, page 178, W and M Quarterly.

During a visit to Manassas, in Prince William County, the editor of the Quarterly made some extracts of records in the Clerk's Office relating to the Alexanders. The following throws light upon what has already appeared.

WILL OF JOHN ALEXANDER.

In the name of God amen this 25th day of October, 1677, I John Alexander of the County of Stafford Gent being sic etc Imprimus I give and bequeath all my estate to my sons Robert and Philip Alexander equally to be divided betwixt them that is to say my personal estate Item I give unto John Dry a horse called Blackbeard and 500 acres of land being the uppermost part of the 6750 acres in the Freshes of the Potomack River Item I give unto my son Robert Alexander 500 acres of land and the House and Plantation where I now live. Item I give all the rest of my land to my sons Robert and Philip Alexander equally to be divided betwixt and to their heirs forever except what is hereafter given Item I give to Elizabeth Homes and to her heirs 200 acres of Land where John Coggins lives Item I will that my son Robert Alexander shall not dispose of any of his estate before he comes of age without the advice of Samuel Hayward and I do nominate make and ordain and appoint my son Robert Alexander to be the executor of this my will I will that the land at the head of Potomack Creek and the land at Attopin dam be sold and the produce be equally divided between my sons Robert and Philip Alexander Item I will that my estate given to my said sons shall not be appraised but equally divided by two honest men.

(signed) Samuel Haywood Elizabeth Cather.

Samuel Haywood and Elizabeth maketh oath that the above written was delivered by Capt. John Alexander as his last will and Testament but prevented by death he not signing it.

Jura in Curia 14th Novr 1677 and the recorded Samuel Hayward and Elizabeth Cather Deposeth that Capt. John Alexander did give Elizabeth Holmes a

feather Bed saying I do not mean the best bed but the Bed I brought out of England. Signed

Samuel Hayward
Elizabeth X Cather

Jur. in Curia 14th November 1677. A Copy Henry Tyler C. S. C.
(This is a copy certified to by Henry Tyler who was Clerk of the Court of Stafford County and who died about 1770).

The Pamphlet mention in the Preface hereof, entitled "The Descendants of Wm. Alexander of Menstrie, Scotland," on page 5 thereof, says,

John died in 1677, emigrated to Virginia about 1659, purchasing Howison's patent of land extending from Georgetown to Hunting Creek. He married ———. And the issue is given which will be quoted later. In giving his name, this Pamphlet puts him as the fourth son of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, but adds in a footnote that this succession appears never to have been legally assented to nor recognized.

The arms of Alexander of Menstrie, Earl of Stirling, are given therein as:

Per pale ar. and sa. a chev. and in base a crescent, all countercharged, quartering Mac Donald. Crest, a bear sejant, erect, ppr. Motto. Per mare per terras.

If, as the pamphlet intimates, and as the traditions of this branch of the Alexander Family have always maintained, this immigrant John Alexander was the youngest son of Earl Stirling, there need be no doubt as to the name of his wife, for the following occurs in "The Scotts Peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, 1904 on page 159 in Vol. 8 thereof; viz:

"Agnes Graham of Gartmore was served heir to her father (William Graham) on these lands which had been 19 years in ward and one in non entry. Agnes married John Alexander, a younger son of William, Earl of Stirling. The lands were disponed (disposed of) by her to the Earl and were afterwards sold to William Graham, of Polder, in 1644."

Sir William Alexander, later the Earl of Stirling, was one of the outstanding men of his times and something of his history and ancestry will be noticed in an Appendix hereto. Here, however, it is only necessary to say that he was born, it is variously stated, 1571, 1573 and 1580 and he died Feb. 12, 1640. Hence, from the quotation above as to the land of John's wife, John was married prior to 1640; so it would have been entirely possible for him to have emigrated from Scotland to Virginia and have died there in 1677. But, as to the probability of his having done so, we receive much light from the above mentioned "The Scotts Peerage."

The aforesaid pamphlet assigns four sons to Sir William Alexander, but "The Scotts Peerage" gives the following list of his children, viz., William, Anthony, Henry, John, Charles, Robert, Ludovich, James, Jean, Margaret and Elizabeth; however, there is no difference in the lists so far as the first four names are concerned; the light will come when we refer to what "The Scotts Peerage" has to say of the John Alexander who is supposed to have removed to Virginia which is as follows:

John of Gartmore entered the Univ. of Glasgow in February, 1630; on 23rd April, 1635, he got a joint appointment with his father as Master of Minerals and Metals in Scotland. He cannot have been much more than of age, but apparently by that time he had been made Master of the Mint, an office which he held until 1641, when he resigned, probably because of ill health as a consequence of his having been imprisoned in the insanitary Tolbooth of Edinburgh on account of debt, if he is to be identified with that John Alexander who was liberated from that prison by warrant of Parliament 12 August, 1641. It is stated in Roger's "Earl of Stirling," Vol. 1, page 256, that he died in the year last mentioned. If so, it must have been toward the last of the year, as on 31 October his daughter, Janet, was charged to enter herself heir to her uncle, Gilbert Graham, in the lands of Gartmore; her mother is stated to have been then deceased, but her father was apparently alive. John Alexander married Agnes, only daughter of Robert Graham, of Gartmore. She and her husband resigned certain lands of Gartmore and others in favor of her father-in-law, the Earl of Stirling, 23 January, 1636, and they were erected into a free barony.

Two arguments arise out of the above quotation; first, that, if John Alexander died in 1641, he did not emigrate to Virginia; second, that, if his daughter, Janet, entered herself as heir to her uncle in that year, it seems clear that John Alexander had no heirs male in that same year in which he died, his wife having preceded him in death. As a counter argument, it may be alleged that the quotation from Roger is incorrect; that John married again, before or after removing to Virginia, and that he had from the second marriage, other heirs mentioned in the Virginia Will. But this would look much like creating a theory to fit a state of supposititious family traditions. It could not be said that, perhaps the Virginia John was the son of one other of the many children of the Earl of Stirling with the possible exception of Charles, who had a son Charles who graduated at the University of Glasgow, May 23, 1665 and another son, James, who was alive in 1670, and who may have had other sons. But such a supposition would scarcely hold water insomuch as the last mentioned Charles was but graduated from college in 1665,

and the Virginia John appears in Virginia in 1659 with a family and dies in 1677.

There were a great many claimants to this title after the lapsing of the Earldom by the death of Henry, the 5th Earl, December 4, 1739, and all the claims have been through John the son of William, except the claim of the American, so called, Earl. Hayden notices on his page 180, that Charles Alexander, of the Virginia line, laid claim to the title in 1839, but was entirely unsuccessful.

There are some five or six families in Ireland who have made claim of descent from John, fourth son of Sir William. See Burke's Peerages of the British Empire, London, 1866.

From an American standpoint, one of the most interesting cases is that of the prominent American claimant. The heretofore mentioned pamphlet, "The Descendants of William Alexander of Menstrie," gives the following account of the claim, which is interesting further in that it serves to show the relationship between this justly celebrated personage and John of Virginia and his descendants, if so be it, any relationship existed. As follows:

The Uncle of William Alexander, first Lord Stirling, John Alexander (an earlier generation than the Virginia John), was the ancestor of Lord Stirling, Major General in the Revolutionary Army, born in New York City in 1726, died at Albany, Jan. 15th, 1782. His father, James Alexander, took refuge in America in 1716 in consequence of the part he had taken in favor of the House of Stuart in the rebellion of the preceding year. He served with distinction as an officer of engineers in the service of the Pretender. He enjoyed the patronage of John, Duke of Argyle, and soon received an appointment in the office of the secretary of the Province of New York. According to Mr. Smith, the historian of New York, he "afterwards became equally distinguished for his humanity, generosity, great abilities and honorable stations." (History of New York, edition of 1830, page 271). He married about 1761, the widow of David Provoost. From the encouragement of noble and distinguished friends, William Alexander was induced in 1759 to lay claim to the vacant earldom of Stirling. His father before leaving Scotland was known to be the presumptive heir to the title, but not the estates of Henry, the then Earl; but on the death of that nobleman in 1737 (1739), James Alexander made no claim to the succession. William Alexander succeeded in establishing his descent from the uncle of the first Lord Stirling, and this in default of male lines of his body, on the death of his great grandson, Henry Earl of Stirling, in 1737 (1739), or of any collateral male heirs lineally descended from the first Earl, would have insured the succession

to William Alexander under the laws of Scotland; but his claim was disallowed because the union of that country with England had caused the laws of the first to give way to those of the second in regard to the descent of Scottish peerages. William Alexander subsequently however, until his death, was addressed as Lord Stirling. He had designed upon due recognition of his title to have made claim to being re-established in the landed estates of Canada and America with which the first Earl had been invested.

This account varies somewhat from the one given in "The Scotts Peerage" which is here quoted because it gives the English view of the matter, as follows:

On the death of Henry, the fifth Earl, the issue male of the first Earl appears to have failed and the Peerage became dormant. But, in 1759, the title was assumed by William Alexander, Surveyor General in the Province of New Jersey, latterally a Major General in the American army, and one of Washington's favorite officers. He claimed the title as son of his father, James Alexander, who was son of David Alexander "in Muthils" second son of Alexander Alexander "in Millnab" son of John Alexander "in Gagar," son of Andrew Alexander of Menstrie, alleged to have been father of Alexander Alexander and grandfather of the first earl. None of the claimants immediate ancestors had ever assumed the title; there was only one Andrew Alexander of Menstrie, and he was not the grandfather but the great grandfather of the first Earl. William Alexander, however, got himself served heir to Henry, fifth Earl, 20 March 1759 and assumed the title, but on petition being remitted to the House of Lords 2 May 1760, it was decided, on 10 March 1762, that he had no right to the title till he had made out his claim, and he was prohibited from styling himself Earl of Stirling. But this he nevertheless continued to do, although he lived in America it might be thought the title was of no great value to him, a militant republican. He died in Albany 12 Jan. 1793 (?) Wood's Douglas Peerage, Vol. 2, page 539) having married about 1748, Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston, of Livingston Manor, U. S. A. (The Livingstons of Callender, 408).

Thus it is seen that there could be but slight relationship between the so-called American "Lord Stirling" and the Alexanders of Virginia. Although the subject is foreign to the purpose of this work, it may be interesting at this time to quote the brief sketch of William Alexander as it appears in the "Americanized Encyclopaedia Brittanica," Saalfield Publishing Company, 1891, as follows:

William Alexander, called "Lord Stirling," soldier, born in New York City, 1728; died in Albany N. Y., January 15, 1783. He became

aide-de-camp to Governor Shirley. In 1757 he prosecuted his claim to the earldom of Stirling before the British House of Lords, but without success. In 1761 he married the daughter of Philip Livingston. (Notice the variation in these dates from those in the preceding article). Soon afterward, Alexander became surveyor general and member of the provincial council. At the beginning of the Revolution he assumed the cause of the patriots in October, 1775, as Colonel of the battalion of East Jersey. Soon afterward he captured an armed British transport, for which exploit Congress, in March 1776, appointed him Brigadier General. At the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776, his brigade was nearly destroyed, and he himself taken prisoner. Within the same years he was exchanged, and in February, 1777, was promoted a Major General. When General Charles Lee marched to Philadelphia, in December, 1776, Alexander remained in command in New York. At Trenton, N. J., he captured a Hessian regiment. On June 24, 1777, at Metuchen, his division was defeated, and he lost two guns and 150 men. He fought creditably at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779 he surprised a British force at Paulus Hook, N. J. In 1781 he was in command at Albany. Alexander was one of the founders of King's College (now Columbia), and became its first governor.

Continuing, now, the quotation from "The Scotts Peerage," the following is perhaps the most interesting story, from a general point of view, of the various claimants for the Earldom of Stirling. It follows:

The peerage was again claimed under circumstances which created much interest at the time, and which culminated in a criminal trial. William Humphreys of the Larches, a Birmingham merchant, went to France along with his son in 1802, but was detained there by Napoleon, and died in Verdun in 1807. The son was not set free until 1814; in 1812 he had married a lady called Fortunata Bartoletti, who was an intimate friend of Mlle. Le Normand, a celebrated "Sibyl" of the day. He returned to England in 1814, and in the following year made known his claim to represent the Earls of Stirling through his mother Hannah, daughter of Rev. John Alexander, a Presbyterian clergyman in Dublin. In 1824 he assumed by Royal license the surname Alexander and he voted at the election of a Representative Peer 2 June, 1825, claiming right to do so under an alleged novodamus of 7 December, 1639, by which the remainder in the original patent was extended to heirs female. He voted at other similar elections and he created several "baronets" asserting that his charter gave him a right to do so. He raised the necessary funds to admit of his prosecuting his claim by negotiating loans and issueing debentures on the American possessions to which he said he was entitled in the event of his

right to the Peerage being proved. The Crown authorities raised an action of reduction of various services he had made as heir of the first Earl, and succeeded in getting them reduced by the Lord ordinary. Further documents were then produced by the claimant, including a map of Canada of date 1703. The Court, however, ordered him to be judicially examined and the result was that he was committed for trial on a charge of forgery. The trial took place on 29 April, 1839, and lasted five days. It created the greatest interest, and public opinion was strongly in favor of the accused. The result was that the documents in question, the excerpt charter of novodamus, the map of Canada and others, were unanimously found by the jury to have been forged, but they took a lenient view of the matter and found it "not proved" that the claimant had either forged the documents or issued them knowing them to be forged. The forgeries were quite clever, but as usual broke down when examined in detail; they were probably the work of Mlle. Le Normand.

While all this was going on, as hitherto cited, Charles Alexander, of the Alexander Family of Virginia, must have been making his claim.

The above are the authorities bearing upon the subject so far as the writer has been able to find them. The writer's own opinion is that the descent from the Earl of Stirling has not been well sustained. If the reader forms a different conclusion, he may refer to the Appendix hereof for the ancestry of the Earl.

Creations: Viscount Stirling and Lord Alexander of Tullibody, 4 September, 1630; Earl Stirling, Viscount Canada and Lord Alexander of Tullibody, 14 June, 1633.

Arms: As given heretofore, except that the crest is given as a beaver proper instead of a bear sejeant, erect, proper.

Reverting now to the early Alexanders in Virginia. There are some odd circumstances connected with the study of John Alexander, senior, and John Alexander, junior.

Hayden, page 192, gives 1 C, Robert and 2 C, Philip, as the children of 2 B, John Alexander with the excellent authority of the Will of John Alexander, hitherto quoted, which was made at the time of John's death, Oct. 25, 1677. And in it, Robert, presumably the elder of the children mentioned therein since he was made executor, was said not to be of age. There is no record of his birth date, but a very rough estimate of it may be made from the fact that 1 C, Robert's son, 1 D, Robert, was born in 1688, eleven years after the death of 1 B, John his grandfather. Now, by attributing to Robert, senior, an age of twenty-two years at the date of this event, we can place the birth of 1 C, Robert, senior, at, approxi-

mately, the year 1666. Or, to go to the extreme, had the 1 C, Robert mentioned in the Will been twenty years old at the time of the making of the Will, since he would then still have been a minor, his birth year would have been in 1657 and his age when his son, 1 D, Robert was born would have been thirty-one years. In 1664, the 1 C, Robert mentioned in the Will would not have been over seven years of age, and might not even have been born. It is thus necessary to consider the age of Robert of the Will for a curious state of affairs exists regarding it. We find that, in W and M, Vol. 8, page 262, a patent of land in Westmoreland County, Mar. 3, 1664, runs to 2 B, Robert Alexander, 1 B, John Alexander, junior, (not senior, as hitherto quoted. The two paragraphs in W and M, Vol. 8, page 262, directly contradict each other on this point) and Christopher ———. The point to be shown here is that a child of seven years of age at most, would not be patenting land in Westmoreland County in 1664. Inferentially, there was another 2 B, Robert of greater years and it is the desire of the writer to show that this Robert was a brother of John, junior, and of Sarah and that all were children of John Alexander, senior. There is nothing about the Will to show whether it was made by 1 A, John, senior, or by 1 B, John, junior, and the state of facts favors the above hypothesis except for the quotation hitherto, and later, given from W and M, Vol. 9, page 54, which, citing the case of Birch vs Alexander, Washington's Reports, says the Howison patent ran to 1 A, John Alexander, senior; and, since the land in question is mentioned in the Will, inferentially it might be that the Will is that of John Alexander, senior. But not necessarily. Had 1 A, John Alexander and his son, 2 B, Robert, both died prior to 1677, 1 B, John Alexander, the son of 1 A, would have been sole heir save for 3 B, Sarah, who would not have been considered an heir under the very prevalent custom in Virginia at that time.

Further, the land on Attopin Creek, devised in the Will, had never been in the possession of John, senior, but had been patented by John, junior. The quotation cited above from W and M, Vol. 9, p. 54 and an extension of the same given herein under "The Descendants of 1 C, Robert Alexander," recites a deed of the year 1701 from Robert, son and heir of John, for a part of a tract of land patented by said John, Oct. 25, 1660. This appears to have been testimony presented in the case of Birch vs. Alexander which was almost a century later than the time mentioned, 1701. There is something wrong with the statement in any event, for it was never claimed that either John, senior, or John, junior, himself patented the land in question. The patent was issued to Howison and the land was purchased from him either by John, junior, or by John, senior, and

from the latter descending to the former, when 1 C, Robert, son of John, junior, was yet a child and probably before he was born.

That 1 B, John Alexander, junior, and 1 A, John Alexander, senior, were not one and the same is evidenced by an old letter published in W and M, Vol. 8, p. 262, which letter was under date of Sep. 18, 1663, from one Hickman and others to John Alexander, junior, in which John Alexander, senior, is mentioned in respectful terms. While this is evidence that John, senior, was alive at that time, or close to it, it is the theory of the writer that he died without Will prior to 1677; and that it was John, junior, who made the Will and died in 1677.

The last mentioned authority, upon this evidence, names John, junior, as a brother, instead of the father of, Robert and Philip. If this were so, who was the Robert Alexander to whom a patent was issued jointly with John, junior, and one other, in Westmoreland County, in 1664? Certainly not the seven year old child.

John, junior, at this time was a man of affairs as is shown by the following data from the Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia for 1622-32 and 1670-1676, on page 231: Capt. John Alexander loses the case, Townshend vs. Alexander, Oct. 15, 1670. On page 312: A case is mentioned, Fitcherbert (Fitzherbert?) vs Capt. John Alexander, Oct. 3, 1672. On page 326: The case is postponed, Mar. 13, 1672. On page 355: The case is decided against Capt. Alexander, and the land involved was in Stafford County.

All these facts go to show that, in 1664 and on, 1 B, John Alexander, junior, being a man of affairs, was of an age attendant upon such a condition; while, if 1 C, Robert had been the same as 2 B, Robert and the brother of John, junior, instead of the son, he was a child of very tender years. Such discrepancy in the ages of two brothers (and, indeed, it must be remembered that Philip was younger yet) has existed in cases where an old man has taken a second wife much younger than himself; but there is no need to stretch the imagination by such a supposition in this case. For we always have before us the land on Attopin Creek, mentioned in the Will. It was the property of 1 B, John, junior, and had he died, unmarried, before 1 A, John, senior, which is necessary to suppose else he would have been mentioned in his father's Will, (presuming the Will to be that of John, senior) his brother, and not his father would have been his heir-at-law and would thus already have title to the land and it would have had no place in the Will, were the Will that of John, senior.

If the writer's memory serves him correctly, somewhere in W and M Quarterly, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter advances this same theory as to

John, junior, being the maker of the Will. However, it precludes any possibility of John, senior, being identical with John of Gartland and son of Lord Stirling, for the birth years of John, senior, and John of Gartland would thus utterly conflict.

The writer adopts the view that 1 A, John Alexander, senior, bought the Howison land and that he died between 1663 and 1677 as did 2 B, Robert; that John, junior, inherited this land and was, in his own right, possessor of his proper portion of the Westmoreland land; that it was he who made his Will and died in 1677, leaving his property, both the Howison land and the land on Attopin Creek, to his two sons, Robert, 1 C, and Philip, 2 C; and that the Robert of the Westmoreland County land was a brother of John Alexander, junior.

This theory fits best into the history of another personage, hitherto merely mentioned, viz, 3 B, Sarah Alexander.

The old Alexander pamphlet mentioned in the Preface hereof places her (mistakenly, as the writer believes) as the sister of 1 C, Robert and 2 C, Philip, the beneficiaries under the Will; but, if so, why was there no mention of her in the Will, if but in regard to personal property, or remembrances? The pamphlet says she married Thomas Pearson, Gent., which is true; but it makes her the mother of Simon Pearson, a forbear of the Hunter Family, whereas, she was a generation earlier and was the grandmother of Simon Pearson. This is an important consideration for the Hunter Family, for, without this connection, they can lay no claim to Alexander descent, except in collateral lines of later date. True, the pamphlet says that Simon Pearson, himself, married one Hannah Alexander. This is seemingly incorrect as no Hannah Alexander is to be found in his generation, and the author of the pamphlet has evidently confused his marriage to, as his second wife, Hannah Ball, widow of Rawleigh Travers, as more fully noticed herein under the monographs upon the subject of the Pearson Family and the Travers Family.

But it seems certain that her marriage was to Thomas Pearson, 2nd, father of Thomas Pearson, 3rd, and thus grandmother of Simon Pearson, in direct line of the Hunter family.

3 B, Sarah, 2 B, Robert and 1 B, John, junior, were probably grown when they came with their parent, or parents, to Virginia; and the marriage of 2 B, Sarah, took place, perhaps, about 1659 or 1660. Returning to the fact that she was not mentioned in the Will of John Alexander, junior. Had she been his daughter this would have been odd; but, as his sister, the matter seems clear enough.

No authority the writer has seen recognizes this Sarah Alexander save the aforementioned pamphlet and the Chart also mentioned in the Preface hereof; but it is a tradition, firmly fixed in the Hunter Family, that she was their ancestress and upon this slim evidence must rest the connection of Simon Pearson, truly their progenitor, with the Alexander family.

If the facts and reasoning above be correct, then we may set down these early generations of Alexanders thus:

1st Generation. 1 A, John Alexander, senior, born ———; died, between 1663 and 1677; married ———; a native of Scotland, since the later generations used the arms of Stirling and since the name is Scotch; although the Will of his son mentions bringing a bed from England, yet this may be explained by the probability that the family took ship from England. Issue,

2nd Generation. 1 B, John Alexander, junior; born ———; died, 1677; mar. ———. 2 B, Robert Alexander; born, ———; died, prior to 1677. 3 B, Sarah Alexander; born, ———; died, ———; married about 1659 or 1660, Thomas Pearson, 2nd.

No further mention will be made of 2 B, Robert Alexander of the 2nd generation, but the descendants of John, junior, are considered in the following pages; although the direct descent of the later generations herein is through Sarah, yet this plan is adopted to clarify many intermarriages of Chapmans, Pearsons and Hunters with Alexanders as the years went on.

Sarah's progeny appear under the Pearson Family herein.

This leaves the children of the above mentioned 1 B, John Alexander, junior, to be considered here. They were,

1 C, Robert Alexander; born between 1657 and 1666, probably about 1663.

2 C, Philip Alexander; born about 1672.

Robert and his descendants for a number of generations are considered first, followed by Philip and his descendants.

The Descendants of

(1 C) ROBERT ALEXANDER,

1663-1704.

Hayden, p. 192, says,

Robert Alexander (wife not stated by Hayden) died June 1, 1704; Will probated in Stafford County, 1704, gave lands mostly to two sons although bequests were made to Eliza, Jane and Sarah Alexander, daughters of his brother Philip and to John and William Fitzhugh. Hayden mentions by name but one son, Robert.

Legislative Journal of the Council of Virginia, Vol. 3, p. 1517 says: Robert Alexander signs a petition from Stafford County in 1699.

W and M, Vol. 9, p. 54, says: Robert Alexander was a Justice of the Peace of Stafford County in 1701. He married Frances ———. Deed in Stafford County, dated 1701, from Robert Alexander, son and heir of John Alexander, and Frances, his wife, for part of a tract patented by said John Alexander, Oct. 25, 1660. This Robert died before June 1, 1704; inventory recorded in Stafford County, Oct. 14, 1704. His Will bears date, Dec. 22, 1703, and names sons Robert and Charles, who died intestate without issue (testimony in Birch vs. Alexander); "cousins Elizabeth, Jane and Sarah, daughters of my brother Philip Alexander;" his god-son John Fitzhugh and executors Col. Rice Hooe and 2 C, Philip Alexander. Both children under eighteen.

In Vol. 11 (1931), on page 110, of same, John Alexander's Will is again quoted; and further, 1 C, Robert Alexander's Will, dated Dec. 22, 1703; died 1704; issue, 2 D, Charles, died without issue, intestate; 1 D, Robert, junior, died 1735.

See, also, W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, says Robert was 15 and Charles 6, at the time the Will was made in 1703.

Colonial Families of Southern States of America, by S. P. Hardy, New York, 1911, on page 7, also says Robert, of Stafford County, Virginia, died June 1, 1704; Will probated in 1704; married Frances ———.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, says further: It would seem that Frances, the wife of 1 C, Robert was Frances Ashton, sister of Sarah Ashton, wife of 2 C, Philip Alexander; but the authority for the statement is not given.

W and M, Vol. 9, (1929), p. 182, says: King William, Third, appointed as Commission of the Peace, among others, Robert Alexander, Philip Alexander, Rice Hooe and John West.

(1 D) ROBERT ALEXANDER, junior.

Quoting Hayden, p. 192: Robert Alexander, junior, was born in 1688 and died in 1735; married Anne Fowke. Their issue, 1 E, John, b. July 26, 1711, died, 1763; married Dec. 11, 1731, Susanna Pearson (b. Dec. 29, 1717; d. Oct. 6, 1788) daughter of Thomas Pearson. (Elsewhere herein corrected to Simon Pearson).

Colonial Families of the United States, Mackenzie, Seaforth Press, Baltimore, 1915, in Vol. 5, p. 314, says: Annie Fowke married Robert Alexander, daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke (1662-1734) by his second wife, Sarah Burdett, of Charles County, Maryland.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180 says, as hitherto noted: In his Will in 1704, (1703?), Robert Alexander states his son, Robert, as 15 years old and Charles as 6 years old.

Same, Vol. 8, p. 262, et seq., says: Robert, born 1688, died 1735, married Anne Fowke, daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke, of Maryland (quoting Hayden, p. 156), and had issue, 1 E, John, 2 E, Gerard, 3 E, Sarah, 4 E, Parthenia (Birch vs. Alexander; Henings Statutes, Vol. 6, p. 399). (See also 5 E, Anne Alexander, Part Two).

W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252, says: Since the last installment, the editor has visited the Court House at Manassas, Prince William County, and the Court House at Fairfax. At the former place he found in the proceedings of the District Court for 1798, a full statement of the suit, Birch vs. Alexander, together with the Wills of 1 B, John Alexander, proved Oct. 25, 1677; of 1 D, Robert Alexander (above) Fairfax County; and 1 E, John Alexander, his son. These Wills render a brief re-statement of the last installment advisable (quoted above ——— there does not appear to be any variation so far as these children are concerned except that another daughter is added, 5 E, Anne Alexander who married John Hooe). Robert, senior, and Frances, his wife, had issue, Robert, junior, and Charles who died intestate without issue. Robert, junior, born 1688, died 1735, married Anne Fowke, daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke, of Alexandria (?) and had issue, John, Gerard, Sarah, Parthenia.

W and M, Vol. 11, p. 110, says: Robert, junior, died 1735; issue, Gerald (Gerard), Sarah, Parthenia and John, the eldest.

Hening's Statutes of Va., Vol. 6, p. 399: Robert Alexander made his Will Apr. 28, 1735, devising to sons Gerard of Prince William County and John Alexander. Will in Stafford County.

Va. Wills and Admns., 1632-1800, by Torrence, lists a Will of Anne Alexander in Stafford County as of 1739 which is probably that of Anne Fowke Alexander, the date of whose death is not elsewhere recorded.

In the Executive Journal of the Council of Colonial Va., Vol. 4, p. 366, under date of Dec. 10, 1735, occurs the following: Petition of Anne Alexander, widow, residuary legatee of John Smith, late of Purton, in the County of Gloucester, deceased. States that said John Smith had been possessed of a negro man, Robin, and had declared his desire to free the negro upon his (Smith's) death. She prays for the manumission of the slave.

Although Robert, husband of Anne (Fowke) Alexander died in 1735, subsequent to Apr. 28, and thus she was a widow that year, there is no reason to say these two widows Alexander were one and the same. There is nothing in the petition to indicate it and Stafford County and Gloucester County are rather widely separated when we judge by the means of communication of the day.

Also, in the same authority, Vol. 4, p. 339, we observe that Robert Alexander was appointed on the Peace Commission to represent Prince William County (which lies between Fairfax and Stafford Counties) Nov. 1, 1735. This is a bit difficult to reconcile with foregoing statements that Robert died in 1735, although he was the only Robert available for the position at this time. The writer finds that statements concur in saying he died in 1735; but it may be that these are based upon his making his Will Apr. 28, 1735, although it does not follow that he died at once after making his Will. And it may be, too, that his death had not been heard of at the time of the making of the appointment.

(1 E) John Alexander,

(son of 1 D, Robert Alexander, junior, and Anne Fowke, his wife); born, July 26, 1711; died, 1763; married, Dec. 11, 1731, Susanna Pearson, (b. Dec. 29, 1717; d. Oct. 6, 1788) daughter of Thomas Pearson, Gent. (corrected later to Simon Pearson), quoting Hayden, p. 192, who cites the "Effingham Family Bible"; they had children, Charles, married Frances Brown; Anne, married George West (Anne married Charles Binns, see below; it was Anne Dade, 18 F, who married George West); Parthenia, married, first, Dade Massey, second, Townshend Dade; and other children.

W. and M. Vol. 9, p. 262, et seq., says the same in substance, except that the death of 1 E, John, is given as 1764 instead of 1763. It then continues: He left issue six sons and several daughters; naming Charles Alexander as eldest son, on authority of Birch vs. Alexander, who married Frances Brown; Ann married George West (corrected below); Parthenia married, first, Dade Massey, second, Townshend Dade (cites Hayden, p. 192). Giving also the children of Charles who will be noticed later herein.

W and M, Vol. 11, p. 110, says John's Will was dated Oct. 16, 1763; died 1764; issue, six sons among whom Charles was the eldest.

W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252, the editor thereof extends former data and quotes the Will of 1 E, John Alexander, which he had discovered in Prince William County, dated Oct. 1, 1763, which names children, Charles, John, Simon, Robert, Thomas, William, Ann and Elizabeth.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 63, the writer's first cousin, once removed, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, corrects the above data as follows: John Alexander married Susanna, daughter of Simon Pearson, not Thomas Pearson (See Pearson Family, elsewhere quoted in this book). The list of his children (meaning the lists above) is incorrectly given. They were: 1, Charles Alexander; 2, John Alexander; 3, Susanna Alexander, married her first cousin, Pearson Chapman (see Chapman Family in this book); 4, Simon Alexander; 5, Elizabeth Alexander; 6, Ann Alexander, eldest daughter, wife of Charles Binns and had eight children, viz.; John Alexander Binns, Charles Binns, Thomas Binns, Simon Alexander Binns, William Alexander Binns, Susanna Pearson Binns married Alexander Waugh, Ann Alexander Binns married W. H. Harding, Elizabeth Alexander Binns; 7, Robert Alexander; 8, Thomas Pearson Alexander; 9, William Pearson Alexander. Miss Hunter adds, see John Alexander's Will at Manassas, Prince William County.

The old Chart mentioned in the Preface hereof says there were twelve in this family.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, appears the following: The publication of extracts from the Register of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford County, in a late number of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, enables me to give the births of several children of John Alexander and Susanna Pearson, daughter of Simon Pearson, with more exactness. Issue: 1, Charles, born July 20, 1737, married Frances Brown; 2, John Alexander, (junior), born Jan. 15, 1739, (note: In Wyeth's Chancery Reports there is a suit which states that Gerard Hooe, John Alexander, Younger Kelsick and Jonathan Beckwith married respectively, Sarah,

Elizabeth, Mary and Rebecca Barnes, daughters of Richard Barnes who made his will 15 July, 1754); 3, Ann Alexander, born, Feb. 9, 1741-2; 4, Susanna Alexander, born, Apr. 12, 1744; 5, Gerald (Gerard?) born, June 13, 1746. (The above reference to Va. Mag. of H and B, will be found therein on page 361 of Vol. 8.)

From Hening's Statutes of Virginia, Vol. 7, p. 605: Certain lands of Baldwin Dade, Sibel West, John Alexander, the elder, and John Alexander, the younger, are incorporated into Alexandria as an addition thereto in Nov., 1762.

W and M, Vol. 10, pp. 184, 185, gives the Will of Susanna (Pearson) Alexander, of St. Paul's Parish, dated Sep. 13, 1788, the item not saying where it was probated: Names daughter Elizabeth, grandson, John Luke, son and heir of John Luke, deceased; daughter, Susanna Chapman, and her children; sons Robert, Thomas and William.

Exec. Journal of the Council of Colonial Va., Vol. 4, p. 78, records the granting of land to John Alexander in Brunswick County on the south side of the Roanoke River, Dec. 9, 1724. This doubtless relates to some other John Alexander for our John was but 13 years of age at the time.

Same authority, p. 403: John Alexander is granted land in Goochland County, Aug. 5, 1737. There is a possibility that this grant was to our John, but no certainty. Evidently there was a John Alexander of another family at this period.

(2 E) Gerard Alexander, first,

(son of 1 D, Robert Alexander, junior, and Anne Fowke, his wife); Quoting from W and M, Vol. 9, p. 253. Gerard Alexander, in 1753, docked the entail of 6000 acres of land left him by his father, Robert, and settled other lands in the Counties of Frederick and Fairfax to the same uses. His Will was proved in Fairfax County, Sep. 16, 1761. It names his wife, Mary, and disposes of houses and lots in Alexandria; chair and horses; names daughter, 11 F, Nancy; to son, 12 F, Robert, land in Loudoun County; other sons, 13 F, Philip, 14 F, George, 15 F, Gerard, second, and daughter, 16 F, Mary Ann. Witnesses, Andrew Riddell, James Hamilton and Francis Dade, junior. Hence he had issue by Mary Dent (?), his wife, Nancy Alexander, Robert Alexander, Philip Alexander, George Dent Alexander, Gerard Alexander and Mary Ann Alexander.

Miss Fanny Blow Hunter places the date of birth of 2 E. Gerard Alexander at about the year 1713. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 132, et seq.),

Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1752-8, on page 112, says: Gerard Alexander Gent., petitions to dock the entail on 2713 acres of land in Fair-

fax County, substituting in entail two other tracts, one in County of Frederick, containing 873 acres and the other in the County of Fairfax, containing 540 acres, Dec. 8, 1753.

Same, p. 7, Gerard Alexander was Burgess in 1752 and 1755 and June 28, 1755, was excused for the remainder of the session.

Same, p. 17, John and Gerard Alexander petition the investing in them in Fee Simple of certain lands, May 13, 1742.

Same, p. 65, they withdraw the petition, June 16, 1742.

(3 E) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife); W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, in writing of the case of Birch vs. Alexander, says Lee Massey testified that he was seven years old in 1739 and fifty-two at the time of his testimony in Birch vs. Alexander and that he always understood from the two Alexanders, John and Gerard, (sons of Robert, junior), and also from Townshend Dade, that the lands within Howison's patent belonged to John and Gerard in their own right and to Townshend and Baldwin Dade in right of their wives (Prince William County Records). It thus seems that 3 E, Sarah Alexander, named in W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252, married Baldwin Dade.

In St. Paul's Register, Francis, son of Baldwin and Sarah Dade, was born Dec. 29, 1737. (See for this last, Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361).

(4 E) Parthenia Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander, junior, and Anne Fowke, his wife); married, first, Dade Massey; second, Townshend Dade. The latter (Dade) in his Will proved at Fairfax, Oct. 15, 1781, names his wife, Parthenia, and two married daughters, Ann West and Sarah Triplett and son, Townshend Dade, junior. Ann, (daughter of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander, his wife), married George West whose Will was proved Apr. 18, 1786. (See W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252).

W and M, Vol. 12, p. 33 says: Dade Massey, junior, born about 1708, died Feb. 1734, married, Jan. 17, 1731, Parthenia Alexander who married, second, May 6, 1736, Townshend Dade, junior.

Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., on page 227, says that she married Townshend Dade, junior, son of Col. Townshend Dade, of "Albion", King George County, and that they had issue.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361 gives,

18 F, Anne Fowke Dade, daughter of Townshend and Parthenia, married George West whose Will was proved Apr. 18, 1786.

19 F, Sarah Dade was probably born later than Anne. She married ——— Triplett and, probably, their daughter, also named Sarah, or Sallie, married John Chapman Hunter. (See Hunter Family for further discussion).

(5 E) Anne Alexander,

(daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander, junior, and Anne Fowke, his wife); married John Hooe. See W and M, Vol. 9, p. 252.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360; Register of St. Paul's Parish in old Stafford County, John Hooe married Anne Alexander, Nov. 3, 1726. This date is probably not copied correctly from the old records; even had she been born prior to 1 E, John Alexander, her brother, she would have been too young for marriage in 1726. She probably came between Gerard and Sarah, with birth about late 1714 or early 1715 and marriage, aged 17 or 18, Nov. 3, 1732, which date is used in Part One.

Same authority: Their son, 21 F, Gerard Hooe, born Sep. 14, 1733; 22 F, Seymour Hooe, born, June 13, 1735; 23 F, John Hooe, born, Dec. 26, 1737; 24 F, Anne Hooe, born, Dec. 7, 1739; 25 F, Sarah Hooe, born, Mar. 7, 1742.

And same authority, p. 361, Mary Anne, daughter of John Hooe, junior, and Anne his wife, born, Nov. 7, 1756. This certainly relates to a daughter of John Hooe, the son of Anne Alexander Hooe, since there is a thirty year interval between this date and the date of birth of her first child. And further,

Same authority, p. 365; 23 F, John Hooe married Ann Fowke, Mar. 14, 1755.

Same, Vol. 12, p. 319. Capt. John Hooe, son of Col. Rice Hooe and Frances Hooe (she died, Apr. 26, 1726) was born Sep. 1, 1704 and died, Apr. 18, 1766. His wife was Anne Alexander, 5 E, daughter of Col. Robert Alexander. Their children were: 21 F, Gerard Hooe, born, Sep. 14, 1733; died, Dec. 29, 1785, married Sarah Barnes, of Richmond County, Va., who died, May 8, 1805; Seymour Hooe, 22 F, who married Miss Alexander of Salisbury; Rice Hooe, 26 F, who died in London; Mrs. Starke; 25 F, Mrs. Washington, (Nathaniel Washington married Sarah Hooe, Dec. 12, 1767. Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, Register of St. Pauls Parish, Old Stafford County); Mrs. Ray; Mrs. Pope; Mrs. Allison.

(1 F) Charles Alexander,

(son of 1 E, John Alexander and 22 E, Susanna Pearson, his wife); W and M, Vol. 8, p. 262 and Vol. 9, p. 54, say: born July 20, 1737; died, 1806; Will dated Feb. 22, 1802, proved June 14, 1806; married Frances Brown (b. ———, d. 1823) and had issue, 1 G, Charles Alexander, junior, who married Mary Bowles Armistead; 2 G, John Alexander, died unmarried; 3 G, William Brown Alexander, who married Susan, daughter of John Brown; 4 G, Gustavus Brown Alexander; 5 G, Richard Brown Alexander; 6 G, Lee Massey Alexander; 7 G, Susanna Pearson Alexander, who married her first cousin George Chapman; 8 G, Frances Alexander, who married, in 1800, William Thompson Swann. (See Hayden, pages 180-182 for full particulars of the descendants of Charles Alexander).

W and M, Vol. 9, p. 253 gives the same information but with Susanna Pearson Alexander omitted; but a foot note, presumably by Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, corrects the omission.

Same, Vol. 10, p. 134, upon the subject of the Chapman Family, Miss Hunter mentions the marriage of George Chapman to his first cousin, Susanna Alexander, daughter of Charles Alexander and Frances Brown.

Hayden, p. 165, says: Frances Brown, b. ———, d. 1823, daughter of Rev. Richard Brown, M.D., (1725-1789) (Gustavus, Richard, David) and Helen Bailey, married Charles Alexander, born, July 20, 1737; died, 1806; Will, Feb. 22, 1802, probated, June 14, 1806, son of John and Susanna (Pearson) Alexander. Children: Charles Alexander, married, 1800, Mary B. Armistead; John Alexander, died unmarried; William Brown Alexander married Susan Brown; Gustavus Brown Alexander, married; Richard Brown Alexander, died unmarried; Lee Massey Brown Alexander, died unmarried; Susanna Pearson Alexander, died 1850, married, before 1802, her first cousin, George Chapman, died 1833, son of Pearson and Susan Pearson (Alexander) Chapman and grandson of Nathaniel and Constantia Chapman; Frances Alexander married William T. Swann.

W and M, Vol. 5, p. 273 says that Charles (junior) was admitted to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1793.

This 1 F, Charles Alexander is probably the one recorded in the Census of 1782 as living in Fairfax County with five whites in family and owning 16 blacks.

Hayden, p. 180, also says: Frances Brown, died 1823, married Charles Alexander, born, July 20, 1737; died, 1806; Will dated, Feb. 22, 1802,

probated, June 14, 1806, son of John and Susanna (Pearson) Alexander. It appears Charles distributed his estate largely during his life time.

(12 F) Robert Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); married Marianna Stoddart (?) and had two sons, Robert Alexander, junior, and Walter Stoddart Alexander. His Will was dated, 1788; proved, Feb. 18, 1793. (W and M, Vol. 9, p. 253).

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 63, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter adds: Walter Stoddart Alexander married Catherine F. Dade, daughter of Baldwin Dade and Catherine (West) Dade. The late Mr. Columbus Alexander was their son; and his sons reside (at that time) in Washington, D. C.

This is probably the Robert Alexander who is recorded in the Virginia Census of 1782 as living in Fairfax County with four whites in family and eight slaves.

(13 F) Philip Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); married, ——— ———, and had issue, 19 G, Philip Alexander, junior, 20 G, George Alexander, 21 G, Gerard Alexander, 22 G, Austin Alexander. Will dated, May 10, 1785; proved in Fairfax County, May 17, 1790. (W and M, Vol. 9, p. 253).

In Vol. 10, of same, p. 63, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter confirms the above and adds: His wife was probably a Washington; the son, George, was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War and died unmarried.

This was probably the Philip Alexander who is recorded in the Virginia Census of 1782 as living in Fairfax County with six whites in family and twenty-two slaves.

(14 F) George Dent Alexander,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife); died without lawful issue. His Will bears date of Sep. 15, 1777. (W and M, Vol. 9, p. 254).

Torrence names a Will of George Alexander in Fairfax County, 1784, which is probably that of George Dent Alexander.

(15 F) Gerard Alexander, second,

(son of 2 E, Gerard Alexander, first, and Mary Dent, his wife); married Jane Ashton (daughter of Henry Ashton and 13 E, Jane Alexander, his wife, who were married Feb. 1, 1748; Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363).

Their children were: 23 G, Gerard Alexander, third, who married Elizabeth Ashton Alexander (daughter of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, in Prince William County, who thus had a son-in-law named Gerard Alexander as well as a son); 24 G, Dr. Ashton Alexander; 25 G, Henry Alexander; 26 G, Philip Alexander; 27 G, Elizabeth Alexander, who married, first, Thomas Lee, of Parke Gate, second, ——— Stuart and who died without issue surviving her, if one may judge by the deed hereinafter quoted from W and M, Vol. 10, p. 178, although the Will of one Ann Stith, dated Aug. 20, 1806 and proved in King George County Oct. 6, 1808 (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 185), may cast some doubt upon this conclusion; she names Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Col. Charles Stuart, nephew George Wray, niece Mary Washington Stuart and her children; her furniture to be divided between Mary Washington Stuart and Elizabeth Stuart and Henry Wray Stuart; the two pictures in the parlor to Mary Stuart; to Jacob W. Stuart, the property of George Wray. In the absence of knowledge by the writer as to Ann Stith, it is difficult to form a conclusion. Continuing, now, with the children of 15 F, Gerard Alexander ——— 28 G, Mary Dent Alexander, who married Griffin Stith and had issue; 29 G, Sarah Alexander, who married Needham Langhorn Washington (In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 179, Needham L. Washington and Sarah Alexander, his wife, make a deed); 30 G, Jane Ashton Alexander, who married, first, Otho Callais (elsewhere, Callis), second, ——— Traphagen; 31 G, Sidney Alexander, who died unmarried.

In the above list of children, the writer follows the list of Mrs. Dennis, with slight change which will be noted below. He now gives the several authorities upon this subject who are not altogether in accord; and, after quoting these authorities, he gives his own reasons for adopting the above list of children.

W and M, Vol. 9, p. 254, here quoting Hayden, says:

Gerard Alexander, second, married, it is said, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, and his wife, Sigismunda Mary Massey. This Gerard Alexander was born, Dec. 12, 1773 and had issue, Edward, Philip, Frances, Henry, Henrietta, Sigismunda, Sally, Nancy, Mary, Gibbons.

In Vol. 10, p. 63, of the same, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter offers the following correction: This Gerard Alexander was not the Gerard whose marriage and children are given in the last paragraph of the "Alexander Family" on page 254 (the above quotation). This last was his son. According to Mrs. Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., Gerard Alexander married Jane Ashton (instead of Elizabeth). She thinks that she was a daughter of Henry Ashton and Jane Alexander, daughter of Col. Philip,

and Sarah Hooe, Alexander. But, as Jane Alexander was not married to Henry Ashton until 1748, she thinks it is more probable that Gerard Alexander's wife was Jane Alexander, widow of Henry Ashton. They had issue, it is believed, 1, Gerard Alexander, who married Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, 2, Dr. Ashton Alexander, 3, Elizabeth Alexander, who married Thomas Lee, of Parke Gate; 4, Mary Dent Alexander, married, first, Griffin Stith, of Brunswick, second, William Black, of Chesterfield; 5, Sarah Alexander, married Needham Washington; 6, Jane Alexander, married, first, Otho Callais, second, ——— Traphagan; 7, Sidney Alexander, died single. Of these, 1, Gerard Alexander married Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of Col. William Alexander, of "Effingham" in Prince William County, a descendant of Philip Alexander, second son of the immigrant. Their descendants will be given in another place.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 133, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter gives still another version of this somewhat vexed question, as follows: The children of Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton Alexander, his wife, by a granddaughter, a very old lady (Mrs. Jane E. Dennis, nee Stith, of Washington). She said in her letter her grandmother, Jane Ashton Alexander, was niece of Patrick Henry (?). The children, 1, Gerard Alexander, married Eleanor Lee, daughter of Richard Henry Lee; 2, Ashton Alexander; 3, John Alexander; 4, Philip Alexander; 5, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, married Thomas Lee; 6, Mary Dent Alexander; 7, Sarah Alexander, married Langhorn Washington; 8, Jane Ashton Alexander, married Otho Callais; 9, Sidney Alexander, died unmarried. Miss Hunter adds (addressing the editor of the magazine), "do you not really believe that very old Mrs. Dennis, in 1883, knew her grandmother, Jane Ashton Alexander, and aunts, as I sent them from her letter?" She continues: The first Gerard was born in, or close upon, 1713. Placing his fourth child somewhere in the forties, would you not say he, Gerard junior, was of suitable age for a wife whose parents married in 1748? To marry him to "Henry Ashton's widow" looks like marrying him to his wife's mother. Mrs. Dennis wrote, her Uncle Gerard married Eleanor Lee. You know Bishop Meade names an Eleanor Lee, daughter of Richard H., who did marry Gerard Alexander.

To which the editor of William and Mary Quarterly replies in a footnote:

The statement of Mrs. Dennis in relation to Gerard Alexander's marriage and children tallies closely with that of Mrs. Perkins. But it is certain that this Gerard Alexander did not marry Eleanor Lee, since all authorities seem to indicate that Gerard, son of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, married Eleanor Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee (son of Richard Henry Lee) and Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, his wife (daughter

of Col. Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton). Compare Meade's Old Churches, Vol. 2, p. 139; Lee's Lee of Virginia, p. 133; and Hayden, p. 193. Eleanor Lee was not born until 1783. Mrs. Calvin Perkins writes, "I had a letter written by Jane Ashton Alexander (then Mrs. Traphagen) to her niece, Mary Frances (Mrs. William Cole), speaking of the law suit over Philip Alexander's estate (see Washington Reports) and saying that Philip was her Uncle, her father's brother. Mrs. Traphagen was very much incensed because my father, who had just married her great niece, Susan Digges Cole, would not enter into the case. I have often heard it talked of in my childhood . . . In the old letter referred to, Mrs. Traphagen speaks of her sister, Lee. Mrs. Lee's Will gives her estate of Brentwood to her sisters, Jane and Sidney."

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 178, we find the following deed: Jane Ashton Traphagen now of King George County, late Jane Ashton Callis (Callais), formerly Jane Ashton Alexander, daughter of Gerard Alexander, of Prince William County, to Sidney Alexander of the same County, another daughter of Gerard Alexander, her interest in Greenwood (Brentwood) Farm, also such other portions as came and descended to her brothers, Henry and Philip Alexander and by the death of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart intestate descended to her. Deed, Apr. 22, 1831.

Then Jane Alexander's Will: Gives to her daughter, Sidney, all her slaves; dated, Nov. 4, 1825, proved, Oct. 20, 1826; Needham L. Washington qualified as administrator, June 3, 1833. Dec. 5, 1826, pursuant to order of Court, the following persons received the slaves; 1, Ashton Alexander; 2, Gerard Alexander; 3, Needham L. Washington, in right of his wife, Susan (Sarah); 4, Griffin Stith, in right of his wife, Mary, deceased; 5, Otho W. Callis (Callais, elsewhere), in right of his wife, Jane; 6, Sidney Alexander. (Elizabeth omitted, probably deceased).

Just why the slaves were thus distributed, having been explicitly left to Sidney, does not appear. It is possible Sidney relinquished her rights.

The following deed will serve to place before the reader all the links of the puzzle and controversy: Deed of Gerard Alexander to his children, Francis, Edward Clarendon, Henrietta, Sigismunda, Henry Ashton, Sarah Foote, Ann Foote, Lawrence Gibbons. Dated, Aug. 25, 1819.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, occurs the following: The children of Gerard Alexander, who married Jane Ashton, daughter of Henry Ashton and Jane Alexander, may now be confidently stated; 1, Dr. Ashton Alexander; 2, Elizabeth, married, first, Thomas Lee, of Parke Gate (see Lee of Virginia, p. 322), second ——— Stuart; 3, Gerard Alexander, who married, first, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, second, Miss Forbes, third,

Matilda Douglas; 4, Sarah Alexander, who married Needham Langhorne Washington; 5, Mary Alexander, who married Griffin Stith; 6, Jane, who married, first, Otho W. Callis (Callais, elsewhere), second ——— Traphagen; 7, Sidney Alexander, died single.

One of the contributing causes of the seeming tangle in the above information undoubtedly arises from the frequent occurrence of the names Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton; but a little study and analysis, and correction consequent thereto, will clear the situation.

The above are the authorities so far as the writer has been able to come by them. The following are the reasons why he has adopted his list of the children of this Gerard Alexander, second.

Mrs. Perkins evidently errs in saying that Gerard Alexander, third, married Jane Ashton instead of Elizabeth, as is shown by Miss Hunter and the quotation from W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, which conclusively states that Gerard (3rd) married Elizabeth Ashton Alexander and that Jane Ashton was the wife of Gerard, second.

There is but little controversy between the lists of children set up by Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Dennis, through Miss Hunter. Although in a different order the names are the same except for two differences; first, into Mrs. Dennis' list have been inserted the names John and Philip. She is probably mistaken as to John and should have said, Henry and Philip, which may be gathered from the deed above quoted from W and M, Vol. 10, p. 178, which, it should be pointed out, is by the daughter of the maker of the Will, also above quoted. The deed and the Will are not by the same Jane Ashton Alexander. The writer accepts Mrs. Dennis as being correct as to Philip but not as to John. Philip and Henry probably died young.

Second, as to the old lady's recollection that Gerard Alexander married Eleanor Lee; the foot-note from the Editor of W and M, quoted above, is undoubtedly correct; she (Eleanor Lee) married a Gerard Alexander, to be sure, but an entirely different Gerard, the son of William Alexander, of Effingham.

Again, Mrs. Calvin Perkins was under error in saying that Mrs. Thomas Lee gave her estate of Brentwood (Greenwood) to her sisters, Jane and Sidney. The Will quoted above was that of the mother of Jane and Sidney; and it devised to Sidney and not Jane. And the deed quoted above also transferred to Sidney the property, Greenwood, and certain other assets, and it was made by the very Mrs. Traphagen whom Mrs. Perkins

mentions; but before she had married Traphagen and while she was still Jane Alexander Callis (or Callais) and was probably some sort of settlement of the litigation over the estate of their brother, Philip.

But Mrs. Traphagen was correct when she referred to her "sister Lee," probably using the former name of her sister, Elizabeth, who married, first, Thomas Lee, but who, later, married ——— Stuart, and thus, the deed names Elizabeth Stuart instead of Elizabeth Lee.

(21 F) Gerard Hooe,

(son of Capt. John Hooe and 5 E, Anne Alexander, his wife); born Sep. 14, 1733; died, Dec. 29, 1785; married, Sarah Barnes of Richmond County, Virginia, who died May 8, 1805. (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 12, p. 319, Hooe Bible). Issue: 33 G, Elizabeth Mary Ann Barnes Hooe, born Mar. 28, 1768; 34 G, Sarah Barnes Hooe, born, June 5, 1770 (elsewhere, June 5, 1769); 35 G, Eleanor Barnes Hooe, born, June 3, 1773; 36 G, Abraham Barnes Hooe, born, Sep. 4, 1784; died, June 16, 1841.

The Descendants of

(2 C) PHILIP ALEXANDER

He was born about 1672, son of 1 B, John Alexander, junior, and, according to Hayden, p. 192, he married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Capt. Peter Ashton. Children: 3 D, Jane, born, July 1, 1696; 4 D, Elizabeth, born, Sep. 5, 1698; 5 D, Sarah, born, May 31, 1700; 6 D, Philip, born, July 22, 1704; 7 D, Ann Clifton, born, Sep. 5, 1706; 8 D, Burdett Clifton, born, June 29, 1708.

As will be seen below, the last named two children were the result of the marriage of Philip's widow to Thomas Clifton.

Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., on p. 7, says: Philip Alexander, of Stafford County, Va., died prior to 1706; married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Capt. John, and Grace (Meese), Ashton. (Note the difference of opinion as to Sarah's parentage). His widow married, second, Thomas Clifton, third, ——— McGill.

W and M, Vol. 6, p. 115, says: Col. Philip Alexander had issue: Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Philip, born, July 22, 1704, married, Nov. 11, 1726, Sarah Hooe.

Same, Vol. 10, p. 181, says: Philip Alexander married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Capt. John Ashton and Grace, his wife. Further mentions issue as, Jane, born, July 1, 1696, married Francis Dade; Elizabeth, born, Sep. 15, 1698, married Townshend Dade; Sarah, born, Mar. 31, 1700, married Cadwallader Dade; she married, second, ——— Mason; Philip Alexander, junior, born, July 22, 1704. It is the family statement that the three Misses Alexander married three Dade brothers, and this seems borne out by entries of births in St. Paul's Parish, King George County. (Va. Magazine).

Same citation: Sarah (Ashton) Alexander married, second, Thomas Clifton, and third, McGill. As Sarah McGill, she made her Will in Stafford County in Nov., 1748, which was proved, Mar. 14, 1749. She names Burdett Clifton, son Philip Alexander, grandson, Burdett Clifton, granddaughter, Elizabeth Dade, who was to have a mourning ring "given me by my brother, Henry Ashton;" her cousin, 1 E, John Alexander's daughter, 3 F, Ann Alexander, a ring of twenty shillings. Mentions Philip Alexander, a grandson.

W and M, Vol. 9, 1929, p. 182, says: King William, III, appoints as Commission of the Peace, among others, Robert Alexander, Philip Alexander, Rice Hooe and John West.

Hayden, p. 732, has this statement: Townshend Dade, born, ———, died, ———, married Frances Alexander, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Ashton) Alexander. Townshend Dade was County Lieutenant, 1724-5.

Clearly an error; there was no Frances Alexander in this family; Townshend Dade married Elizabeth Alexander.

(3 D) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, July 1, 1696; married Francis Dade, son of Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife. No issue known. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 7; confirmed, W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 12, Series 2 (1932), p. 37, says: Francis Dade, junior, son of Francis and Frances (Townshend) Dade, born about 1688, died Dec. 3, 1729, married Jane Alexander, born July 1, 1696, died, May 23, 1744, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Ashton) Alexander. The date of death of Francis Dade, junior, will be found in Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360, from St. Paul's Parish Register.

That there were children is shown in the last named authority. One daughter was 6 E, Jane Dade, daughter of Francis Dade, junior, and 3 D, Jane Alexander, his wife, born May 14, 1718.

(4 D) Elizabeth Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, Sep. 15, 1698; married Hon. Townshend Dade, of Stafford County, Va. He served as County Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Stafford County, 1724-5, and as vestryman of St. Paul's Parish. Son of Francis Dade and Francis Townshend, his wife. (Col. Fam. of So. S. of Am., p. 7; confirmed by W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

The Will of Elizabeth's mother, as printed in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, leaves a mourning ring to her grand daughter, 7 E, Elizabeth Dade, who was born Oct. 20, 1734 (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361, St. Paul's Parish Reg.) and who married Lawrence Washington, July 31, 1751. Also there was another daughter, 8 E, Frances Townshend Dade, born, Oct. 7, 1732 (same authority).

(5 D) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 2 C, Philip Alexander and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, Mar. 31, 1700; married, first, Cadwallader Dade, of King George County, Va., son of Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife; married, second, Mr. Mason, and had issue. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 8). (Confirmed in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 9, (1929), p. 182, says: The Will of Cadwallader Jones Dade, probated Mar. 10, 1762, mentions sons, 10 E, Francis, 9 E, Cadwallader and wife, Sarah.

W and M, Vol. 12, Series 2, (1932), p. 38; a writer therein says as follows: "Cadwallader Dade (Francis Dade and Frances Townshend, his wife) born about 1700, married Sarah Alexander (sister of Elizabeth and Jane), born Mar. 31, 1700, died, Feb. 13, 1743. Unless this is the 'Sarah, wife of Cadwallader Dade' who died on the above date, according to St. Paul's Register, I cannot tell to whom this death notice could refer. Cadwallader Dade was vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, King William County, Va., in 1731. His Will, dated in Stafford County, Dec. 24, 1775, proved King George County, Aug. 7, 1777, names wife, Mary, son Francis and brothers, Francis and Townshend. He evidently married a second time."

It is not impossible that the above writer has confused a son of Cadwallader Jones Dade, with Cadwallader Jones Dade, himself; although it is difficult to reconcile some of the above statements. Cadwallader Jones Dade, in Vol. 9, p. 182, above, died in 1762 and left sons, Francis and Cadwallader. Thus the Cadwallader who died in 1777 could have been a son of Cadwallader Dade, senior, and would have had a brother, Francis, mentioned in the Will of 1777, and, naturally, might have had a wife, Mary and his own son, Francis. If Sarah Alexander Dade died Feb. 13, 1743 and Cadwallader Jones Dade died in 1762, then the first paragraph herein, from Colonial Families, p. 8, is incorrect in stating that Sarah married, second, Mr. Mason. Again, if Sarah died in 1743, C. J. Dade's Will must have been dated many years before his death to have mentioned his wife, Sarah, in 1762, after she had been dead for 19 years. It is possible that C. J. Dade did marry again and took a second wife, named Sarah, after 1743; and that she took a second husband, Mason, after the death of C. J. Dade in 1762. This would leave some uncertainty as to which Sarah was mother of Cadwallader Dade, junior, Francis and Townshend. The duplications of names in these families is sometimes confusing. There was another Cadwallader Dade about this time, son of Langhorne and Mildred Dade (Langhorne Dade married Mildred Washington, Feb. 14, 1743),

born, Jan. 1, 1746; and another Townshend of these same parents, born Dec. 25, 1743; and a Jane born, Apr. 4, 1748 (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361, Reg. of St. Paul's Parish).

In the same authority, Townshend Dade, son of Cadwallader and Sarah Dade, was born Oct. 28, 1760. Which is further indication that the elder Cadwallader married a second Sarah, much younger than himself; or that his son Cadwallader, married a Sarah before he married a Mary; for the reason that Sarah Alexander, born in 1700, would scarcely have been bearing a child in 1760.

(6 D) Philip Alexander, junior,

(son of 2 C, Philip Alexander, senior, and Sarah Ashton, his wife); born, July 22, 1704; died, July 19, 1753; married Nov. 11, 1726 to Sarah Hooe, who was born, ———, (Va. Mag. H and B, born, 1708); died, Aug. 14, 1758 (also Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 10, p. 315). Marriage also Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 10, pp. 315 and 316 has this interesting item:

Near the entrance to "Cedar Grove", the well known estate of the Stuart family, in King George County, lie several heavy, but broken, slabs, marking the burying ground of the Alexanders of "Salisbury," an estate now included in "Cedar Grove". The former site of the house can still be seen at a point not far from the graveyard and from it a beautiful view of the Potomac is visible. The epitaphs are as follows:

Here Lies the Body of
Philip Alexander, Gent.,
of Stafford County, Who Departed
This Life on Friday, the 19th of
July, 1753 in the 49th Year of His Age.

Here Lies the Body of
Sarah Alexander
Wife of
Philip Alexander
Daughter of Rice Hooe
and
Frances, his Wife.
She Departed This Life on
the 14th day of August, 1758
In the 50th Year of Her Age.

Their children: 12 E, Frances, born, Oct. 5, 1728; 13 E, Jane, born, Jan. 12, 1730; 14 E, Elizabeth, born, Dec. 23, 1731; 15 E, Sarah, born, Sep. 30, 1733; 16 E, John, born Nov. 15, 1735 (also Vol. 8, p. 36, Nov. 13, 1735); 17 E, Philip born, May 31, 1742 (also Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 10, p. 315 and Vol. 8, p. 361, born, Mar. 11, 1741); 18 E, William, born, Mar. 3, 1744. 19 E, Robert, born, Aug. 1, 1746 (Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360 says, Aug. 2, 1746). The source of the information save the portion in parentheses is Hayden, p. 192 et seq.

Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 8, says: Philip Alexander, of King George County, Va.: born, July 22, 1704; died, July 19, 1753; Will dated, July 18, 1753, probated, Aug. 14, 1753; married, Nov. 11, 1726, Sarah Hooe, who was born, 1708 and died Aug. 14, 1758, daughter of Col. Rice Hooe and Frances (Townshend) Dade, his wife, of King George County (Hayden, p. 717) and granddaughter of Rice Hooe and Catherine (Taliaferro) Hooe and of Robert and Mary (Langhorne) Townshend. Issue: Frances Alexander, born, Oct. 5, 1728; married, Feb. 16, 1749 to John Stuart, of King George County; Jane Alexander, born, Jan. 12, 1730, married, Feb. 23, 1748, Henry Ashton, of King George County, son of Col. and Mary (Watts) Ashton and had issue; Elizabeth Alexander, born, Dec. 23, 1731, untraced; Sarah Alexander, born, Sep. 30, 1733, married, John Fendall; John Alexander, of King George County, born, Nov. 15, 1735; married, Lucy Thornton, of King George county and had issue; Philip Alexander, third, of King George County, born May 31, 1742, untraced; Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, Prince William County, born, Mar. 3, 1744, married, Sigismunda Mary Massie and had issue.

W and M, Vol. 6, p. 119, says: Philip Alexander, Will dated July 18, 1753, proved, Aug. 14, 1753, names eldest son, John, second son, Philip, third, William and daughter Frances Stuart, daughter Jane Ashton, daughter Sarah Fendall. (Elizabeth not mentioned).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 182, quoting Hayden-Richmond Standard, says: Philip Alexander, born, July 22, 1704, died, July 19, 1753, married, Nov. 11, 1726, to Sarah Hooe (daughter of Col. Rice Hooe) who died Aug. 14, 1758. Philip's Will was dated July 18, and proved Aug. 14, 1753. It names eldest son, John, second son, Philip, third son, William, daughter Frances Stuart, daughter Jane Ashton, daughter Sarah Fendall, leaving to the last named as much money as will appear in Mr. John Fendall's account; his three sons to be kept at school until 18 and then bound out to a doctor, county court clerk, or lawyer. Issue: Frances, born Oct. 5, 1728, married Feb. 16, 1749, John Stuart, son of Rev. David Stuart; Jane, born, Jan. 12, 1730, married, Feb. 23, 1748, Henry Ashton and had Jane Ashton, who married Col. Gerard Alexander; Elizabeth, born, Dec. 23, 1731;

Sarah, born, Sep. 30, 1733, married John Fendall; John, born, Nov. 15, 1735; Philip, born, May 31, 1742; William, born, Mar. 3, 1744; Robert, born, Aug. 1, 1746, died an infant.

Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va., Vol. 4, pp. 319 and 361 says: Philip Alexander appointed Sheriff of Stafford County, Apr. 23, 1734; and he and Robert Massie appointed tobacco inspectors at Boyds, Nov. 1, 1735.

Jour. H. of B., 1742-49, p. 265, says: Philip Alexander opposes the establishing of a town at Hunting Creek Warehouse on the Potomack River, Nov. 1, 1748.

Same, p. 355: His petition sustained, Apr. 5, 1749.

(8 D) Burdett Clifton,

(son of Thomas Clifton and Sarah Ashton Alexander, widow of 2 C, Philip Alexander, senior). This information bears no relation to the Alexander family; and is introduced here merely because Hayden's list (p. 191, thereof) might lead one to believe that Burdett Clifton and Ann Clifton were children of 2 C, Philip Alexander, senior.

Burdett Clifton was born June 29, 1708, and married, first, Frances Hall, July 15, 1732; and, second, Grace Seaton, May 18, 1745. Issue, by the first marriage: Anne Clifton, born, Aug. 14, 1737; Sarah Clifton, born, Apr. 10, 1740; Jane Clifton, born May 14, 1743, twin; Elizabeth Clifton, born May 14, 1743, twin. By the second marriage: Henry Clifton, born, Mar. 7, 1746; Charles Clifton, born, Dec. 12, 1747. (See Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, pp. 361, et seq. Register of St. Paul's Parish)

The additional entry in this authority of John, son of Thomas and Anne Clifton, born, Feb. 3, 1758, is not located. This Thomas was, perhaps, a cousin of Burdett.

(12 E) Frances Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Oct. 5, 1728; married, Feb. 16, 1749, John Stuart, of King George County, son of Rev. David Stuart and Jane Gibbons, his wife. Had issue. (Col. Fam. of So. S. of Am., p. 9; confirmed in part, in St. Paul's Parish Register)

Issue as recorded in St. Paul's Parish Register, Stafford County, now King George County, Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360, et seq.: 28 F, Philip Stuart, born, Feb. 18, 1752, died young (?); 29 F, John Stuart, born, Mar. 1, 1757; 30 F, John Alexander Stuart, born, Apr. 20, 1758;

31 F, Philip Stuart, born, Feb. 22, 1761; 32 F, Charles Stuart, born, Aug. 23, 1763.

The data upon the marriage of 12 E, Frances Alexander, given above, is confirmed in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, quoting Hayden, Richmond Standard.

Parenthetically, two other children of Rev. David Stuart and Jane Gibbons, his wife, as recorded in the Register of St. Paul's Parish (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 360) were, Mary Stuart, born, Feb. 24, 1726; and Sarah Stuart, born, Jan. 1, 1731.

(13 E) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Jan. 12, 1730; married, Feb. 23, 1748, Henry Ashton, of King George County, son of Col. and Mary (Watts) Ashton, and had issue. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9).

W and M, Vol. 6, p. 115, says: Jane, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Hooe) Alexander, born, Jan. 12, 1730, married Henry Ashton.

Same, Vol. 10, p. 181, says as above and adds, who had 33 F, Jane Ashton, junior, who married Gerard Alexander.

This Gerard Alexander is 15 F, son of Robert Alexander and Anne Fowke, his wife.

(14 E) Elizabeth Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Dec. 23, 1731; untraced. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, has this same information, quoting Hayden, Richmond Standard.

(15 E) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Sep. 30, 1733; married John Fendall. W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, has this same information, but states, also, that her father's Will left her such money as "will appear in Mr. John Fendall's account."

(16 E) John Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Nov. 15, 1735; married Lucy Thornton, of King George County, and had issue. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, says:—John Alexander, born, Nov. 15, 1735, married Lucy Thornton, daughter, it is believed, of William Thorn-

ton. They had: 34 F, Mary Alexander, born, Nov. 26, 1756; 35 F, Lucy Alexander, born, Dec. 4, 1757; 36 F, Sarah Alexander, born, Nov. 17, 1758; 37 F, Philip Thornton Alexander, born, Oct. 14, 1760; 38 F, Frances Alexander, born, Aug. 24, 1762; 39 F, Alice Alexander, born, June 16, 1764; 40 F, William Thornton Alexander, born, June 21, 1768.

The above dates correspond to those given in Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County, except that Lucy is not there given.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184, appears the Will of Lucy Thornton Alexander, dated, Jan. 26, 1781, proved in King George County, Mar. 1, 1781. Names late husband, John Alexander, Esq.; her youngest son, William Thornton Alexander, a tract of land adjacent to Alexandria; oldest son, Philip Thornton Alexander; granddaughter, Lucy Thornton Hooe; daughter, Frances Alexander; daughters, Mary Thornton and Lucy Taliferro. Gives her harpsichord to her daughter, Frances; mentions George Thornton, Seymour Hooe, Joseph Ivey, Alex. Rose and son-in-law, John Taliaferro.

Hayden says, p. 718, Seymour Hooe (Will probated Apr. 3, 1783) married Sarah, daughter of John Alexander.

W and M, Vol. 5, p. 59 or 60, says, George Thornton married Mary, daughter of John Alexander. Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 365, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County, says, also, that George Thornton married Mary Alexander, Oct. 9, 1773. This accounts for the bequest to "daughter" Mary Thornton.

Jour. H of B shows John Alexander to have been a member, representing Stafford County, in 1766, 1770, 1771, 1772 and 1774; but not in 1775. For, page 4, of the Journal for 1773-1776, the Governor is asked to call an election in Stafford County for a Burgess to succeed John Alexander, deceased.

This fixes the date of his death in 1774 or 1775.

On page xlii of the Journal of 1766-69, John Alexander signs the Association of Protest, principally against duties; dated, May 17, 1769.

On page xxix of the Journal of 1770-72, he signs the Association to "boycott" English goods, etc. Dated, June 22, 1770.

(17 E) Philip Alexander, third,

(son of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, May 31, 1742. Untraced. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, furnishes the same information.

Colonial Fam. of U. S., Vol. 1, p. 217, says: A Catherine Hanson, born 1744, married a Dr. Philip Alexander. Also noticed in Vol. 2, p. 202, the same authority. There is nothing to show, however, that Philip Alexander, third, was the Philip (Dr.) Alexander here mentioned. The similarity of dates of birth is the only connection.

Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 10, pp. 315 and 316, throws much light upon the subject. It gives there (as hitherto quoted, except for the following epitaph), under 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, the story of the finding of the tombstones of Philip Alexander, second, and his wife and this son, Philip. The reading of the epitaph, weather worn as it probably was when read, was in error in giving the date of death as Aug. 10, 1733; for the Register of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford County (now King George County) gives his birth date as Mar. 31, 1741, thus authoritatively correcting Hayden and Col. Fam. of So. S. of Am. (See Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361). "Died in his 13th year" thus would make the date of his death Aug. 10, 1753, instead of 1733. Mar. 31, 1753, he was twelve years old, and Aug. 10, he was in his thirteenth year. The epitaph follows:

In Memory of Philip Alexander,
Who Departed This Life August
the 10, 1733 (1753) in the 13 Year of His Age.
He Was Son of
Philip Alexander, Gent.,
and Mrs. Sarah Alexander.

(18 E) Col. William Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Mar. 3, 1744; died, Apr. 3, 1814; married, Apr. 18, 1765, Sigismunda Mary Massie, who died, Apr. 18, 1832. William Alexander was of "Effingham", Prince William County. (Hayden, p. 192, et seq.).

Col. Fam. So. S. Am., p. 9, says: Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, Prince William County, Va., born, Mar. 3, 1744; died, Apr. 3, 1814; made Will, Sep. 30, 1813; probated, May 2, 1814; built "Effingham House" and was a prominent and influential citizen in affairs of church and state. He married, Apr. 18, 1765, Sigismunda Mary Massie, who died, Apr. 18, 1832; made her Will, Mar. 4, 1829, which was probated, Jan. 7, 1833. She was a daughter of Sigismunde Massie and Mary Stuart, his wife, of King George County, daughter of David Stuart. Issue: 41 F, John Stuart Alexander, born, Apr. 5, 1766, married Catherine Foote and had issue; 42 F, Sarah Alexander, born, Nov. 22, 1767; 43 F, Mary Alexander, born, Jan. 24, 1769, died, 1779; 44 F, Frances Alexander,

born, Mar. 11, 1770, died, 1774; 45 F, Jane Alexander, born, Nov. 30, 1771, married Col. John Field Slaughter, of Culpepper County, Va., son of Lawrence Slaughter and Susannah Field, his wife, had issue; 46 F, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, born, Dec. 22, 1773, married her cousin, Gerard Alexander, son of Gerard and Mary Alexander; 47 F, Mary Stuart Alexander, born, Feb. 8, 1775, married Thomas Harrison and had issue; 48 F, Philip Alexander, born, May 20, 1776, died, 1833, married Miss Harrison and had issue; 49 F, Frances Alexander, twin, born, Apr. 5, 1778, married Langhorne Dade, no issue; 50 F, Stuart Alexander, twin, born, Apr. 5, 1778, died in infancy; 51 F, William Alexander, born, Sep. 17, 1779, died, 1791; 52 F, Robert Alexander, born, Aug. 5, 1781, married Helen Brown, daughter of Alexander and Humphrey Ann Frances (Toy-Whiting) Brown and had issue; 53 F, Langhorne Alexander, born, Apr. 10, 1783, died, 1793; 54 F, Gerard Alexander, born, June 25, 1784; 55 F, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander, born, Oct. 6, 1785, married, first, Miss Harrison second, Miss McLean, died May 1, 1868; 56 F, William Sigismunde Alexander, born, Nov. 16, 1787, died, Aug. 27, 1836, unmarried.

W and M, Vol. 5, p. 248, says: William Alexander was on the County Committee of Prince William County, chosen, Dec. 9, 1774.

The information in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, conforms to the above but adds an abstract of his Will, dated Sep. 20, 1813, in Prince William County. Names his wife, Sigismunda Mary Alexander, sons, Lawrence Gibbons, William Sigismund, granddaughter, Jane Alexander Slaughter, minor; later he names five sons, Philip Gerard, Lawrence, William and John Stuart Alexander; also grandson, Robert, son of Robert.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180, says: Sigismunda Mary Alexander, "relict of the late William Alexander, of Effingham," made her Will Mar. 4, 1829, which was proved, Jan. 7, 1833. It names her granddaughter, Jane Alexander Slaughter, son-in-law, William Foote, of Fauquier, daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, wife of Lawrence G. Alexander, son Gerard Alexander, of Kentucky.

In Jour. H of B, 1773-1776, on page 20, a William Alexander is voted pay for acting as a special tobacco commissioner, Mar. 10, 1773.

(19 E) Robert Alexander,

(son of 6 D, Philip Alexander, junior, and Sarah Hooe, his wife); born, Aug. 1, 1746; died in infancy. (Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9.)

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, furnishes the same information, quoting Hayden-Richmond Standard.

(34 F) Mary Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Nov. 26, 1756; married, Oct. 9, 1773, to George Thornton, who was son of Francis Thornton and Frances Gregory, daughter of Roger Gregory and Mildred Washington, Aunt of George Washington. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184, Mary (Alexander) Thornton and George Thornton are mentioned in the Will of Lucy Thornton Alexander, which was dated, Jan. 26, 1781.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 365, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County, George Thornton married Mary Alexander, Oct. 9, 1773; same, Mary Alexander born, Nov. 26, 1756.

(35 F) Lucy Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Dec. 4, 1757; married, first, Jan. 24, 1774, to John Taliaferro; second, to Francis Fitzhugh. No issue. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184, Lucy (Alexander) Taliaferro and her husband, John Taliaferro, are mentioned in the Will of Lucy Thornton Alexander, which was dated Jan. 26, 1781.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 10, p. 433, says: A list of King George County marriages. Francis Fitzhugh married Lucy Taliferro, widow, Oct. 5, 1789.

(36 F) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Nov. 17, 1758; married, Seymour Hooe. Issue: 38 G, Alexander Seymour Hooe; 39 G, Lucy Thornton Hooe, married John Taliaferro, of Hagley, King George County; 40 G, Ann Hooe, married George Ward. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184. Seymour Hooe and his daughter, Lucy Thornton Hooe, are mentioned in the Will of Lucy Thornton Alexander, but not Seymour's wife, Sarah. It is a fair presumption that she was deceased at the date of the making of the Will, Jan. 26, 1781.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County; Sarah Alexander born, Nov. 17, 1758.

Same, Vol. 10, p. 433: King George County Marriages, extracted from a Marriage Register which is among the records of King George County; John Taliaferro, junior, married Lucy Thornton Hooe, Mar. 25, 1794.

Same: John Taliaferro, junior, married, second, Sarah Frances Brooke, Oct. 12, 1808.

(37 F) Philip Thornton Alexander,

(son of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Oct. 14, 1760; married, first, Jane, daughter of Col. Lewis Willis, and had 41 G, John Lewis Alexander, born, July 31, 1780; died, Nov. 20, 1803; 37 F, Philip Thornton Alexander married, second, Lucy Brockenbrough and had, 42 G, Philip Thornton Alexander, junior, who married 45 G, Lucy Brooke, his first cousin. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184: Philip Thornton Alexander is mentioned in the Will of his mother, dated, Jan. 26, 1781, as her oldest son.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 185, gives the Will of 41 G, John Lewis Alexander, son of Philip Thornton Alexander by his wife, Jane Willis. He names his brother, Philip Thornton Alexander, junior; the children of Dr. Gibson Stuart, late of King George County; gives his gold watch that "my grandfather Willis now wears" to my Hannah Battaile, (from which it may be supposed that he was unmarried, but engaged); makes John Taliaferro, junior, (probably the husband of his cousin, Lucy Thornton Hooe Taliaferro) and William T. Alexander (probably his uncle) executors. The Will is dated May 11, 1802 and was proved in King George County, Dec. 1, 1803. He died, as above stated, Nov. 20, 1803.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County, Philip Thornton Alexander, born, Oct. 14, 1760.

(38 F) Frances Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, Aug. 24, 1762; married, Lawrence Brooke. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181-182).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184, Frances Alexander is mentioned in the Will of her mother, dated, Jan. 26, 1781.

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, from Register of St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County, Frances, daughter of John and Lucy Alexander, born, Aug. 24, 1762.

(39 F) Alice Alexander,

(daughter of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, June 10, 1764. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181; also, Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, from Register St. Paul's Parish, old Stafford County).

(40 F) William Thornton Alexander,

(son of 16 E, John Alexander and Lucy Thornton, his wife); born, June 21, 1768. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181; also, Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 10, p. 433, King George County marriages extracted from a Marriage Register, which is among the records of King George County). William Thornton Alexander married Lucy Taliaferro, December, 1787.

(41 F) John Stuart Alexander,

(son of 18 E, William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Apr. 5, 1766; married Catherine Foote and had issue. Mentioned in his father's Will which was dated, Sep. 20, 1813; (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

The children of this couple were: 44 G, William Alexander and 45 G, Kittie Alexander, who married ——— Triplett; and 46 G, Lucinda, who married ——— Carter.

(42 F) Sarah Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Nov. 22, 1767. This from Col. Fam. So. S. of Am., p. 9.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 182, says: born, Nov. 22, 1767; married William Foote and had George, John, William, Nancy, Gibson, Richard, Philip, Mary, Sigismunda, Alexander, Frederick, Edward and Sarah.

Not mentioned in her father's Will, but "son-in-law, William Foote" appears in the Will of her mother.

Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 7, p. 202 says: William Foote died in Fauquier County. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. William Alexander, of Effingham House, in Prince William County, and had issue: George Foote; John Foote, died in New Orleans without issue; Ann Foote married Judge Taylor, of Vicksburg, Miss.; William Foote, of Mississippi; Gibson Foote, of Mississippi; Philip Foote; Mary Foote, married John Massie, or Massey; Sigismunda Foote married, first John Ashton, second, Dr. Charles Stuart, of Prince William County; Richard Foote; Alexander Foote; Frederick Foote, of Prince William County; Edwin Foote, of Breckenridge County, Ky.

(45 F) Jane Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Nov. 30, 1771; married Col. John Field Slaughter, of Culpepper County, Va., son of Lawrence Slaughter and Susannah Field, his wife. Their daughter, Jane Alexander Slaughter is mentioned in the Will

of her grandfather, William Alexander (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181). And also in the Will of her grandmother, Sigismunda Massie Alexander, which was made Mar. 4, 1829 and probated, Jan. 7, 1833 (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180). Their children were: 60 G, William Slaughter; 61 G, Lawrence Slaughter; 62 G, John Slaughter; 63 G, Eliza Slaughter; 64 G, Jane Alexander Slaughter.

(46 F) Elizabeth Ashton Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Dec. 22, 1773; married her cousin, Gerard Alexander, fourth, son of Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent, his wife.

Not named in the Wills of either her father or mother.

Their children were: Frances Alexander; Edward Alexander; Clarendon Alexander; Henrietta Alexander; Sigismunda Alexander; Henry Ashton Alexander; Sarah (Sally) Foote Alexander; Anne (Nancy) Foote Alexander; Lawrence Gibbons Alexander. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 182).

The reader is referred to 23 G, for a more correct list of this issue, there given. And, also, for other marriages of 23 G, Gerard Alexander.

(47 F) Mary Stuart Alexander,

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Feb. 8, 1775; married Thomas Harrison and had issue; but not named in the Wills of either her father or mother.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 183, says: Mary Stuart Alexander, born, Feb. 8, 1775, married Thomas Harrison and had, 65 G, Alexander Harrison; 66 G, Albert Harrison; 67 G, Mary Harrison; 68 G, Sigismunda Harrison and 69 G, Sally Harrison.

(48 F) Philip Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, May 10, 1776; died, May, 1833; married Miss Harrison and had issue.

Named in his father's Will. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

But not named in the Will of his mother which was made Mar. 4, 1829 and probated Jan. 7, 1833. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180).

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 183, says: Philip Alexander, born, May 20, 1776; died, May, 1833; married Miss Harrison. Issue: 70 G, Thomas Alexander; 71 G, William Alexander; 72 G, Frances Alexander; 73 G, Gerard Alexander; 74 G, Sigismunda Alexander; 75 G, Sally Alexander; 76 G, Virginia Alexander; 77 G, Philip Alexander; 78 G, Walter Alexander.

(49 F) Frances Alexander (twin),

(daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Apr. 5, 1778; married Langhorne Dade; no issue.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 183, says: Frances Alexander, born, Apr. 5, 1778; married Langhorne Dade. Mother and child died at birth of child.

(51 F) William Alexander, junior,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Sep. 17, 1779; died, 1791. W and M, Vol. 10, p. 183.

There may be some error here for there is recorded another son, named William Sigismund who was born Nov. 16, 1787, four years before the date given as the date of death of this William; but, to be sure, the naming may have taken place after the death of the first William.

(52 F) Robert Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Aug. 5, 1781; married Helen Brown, daughter of Alexander and Humphrey Ann Frances (Toy-Whiting) Brown and had issue.

Named in the Will of his father, where also is mentioned Robert, son of Robert, (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

But not named in the Will of his mother. (W and M, Vol. 10 p. 180).

(54 F) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, June 25, 1784; named in the Will of his father. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

Named also in the Will of his mother, as her son, Gerard Alexander, of Kentucky. Her Will was made Mar. 4, 1829 and proved, Jan. 7, 1833. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180).

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184, it is said: Gerard Alexander, born, June 25, 1784; died, July 2, 1834; married, first, Eleanor Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee and Nellie Brent, his wife; married, second, Elizabeth Henry, died Aug. 15, 1860. Children by the first marriage; 80 G, Thomas Ludwell Alexander, born Oct. 26, 1807. Children by the second marriage; 81 G, Eleanor Lee Alexander, born, Apr. 28, 1813 (the given name is odd for a child of the second marriage, but the proximity of the birth dates of the next children makes it look logical); 82 G, Junius Brutus Alexander, born, Dec. 25, 1814; 83 G, Cecilia Geraldine Alexander, born, Sep. 13, 1816; 84 G, Armistead Mason Alexander, born, Apr. 16, 1819; 85 G,

Andrew Jackson Alexander, born, Jan. 25, 1821; 86 G, Maria Beverley Alexander, born, Jan. 24, 1824; 87 G, Gerard Alexander, born, Aug. 13, 1826; 88 G, Frances Harriet Alexander, born, Mar. 6, 1829; 89 G, Richard Barnes Alexander, born, Mar. 8, 1831.

(55 F) Lawrence Gibbons Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Oct. 6, 1785; died, May 1, 1868; married, first, Miss Harrison; married, second, Miss McLean. Named in the Will of his father. (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181).

The Will of his mother names Elizabeth, wife of son, Lawrence G. Alexander. Her Will was made Mar. 4, 1829 and probated Jan. 7, 1833 (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 180). There is nothing in these dates to show which of the wives was Elizabeth.

(56 F) William Sigismunde Alexander,

(son of 18 E, Col. William Alexander and Sigismunda Mary Massie, his wife); born, Nov. 16, 1787; died, Aug. 27, 1836. Unmarried.

Named in the Will of his father (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181); but not named in the Will of his mother which was dated, Mar. 4, 1829 and probated, Jan. 7, 1833.

As noted under William Alexander, above, there appears to be some error either in regard to that William Alexander, or in regard to this William Sigismunde Alexander. It was often the custom in those old families, to give a subsequent child the name of one who had died earlier; but, according to the dates of birth given, such could not be the case here, for this William seems to have been born four years before the other one died. Although, as noted under the other William, this child could have been named after the death of the first William.

(23 G) Gerard Alexander,

(son of 15 F, Gerard Alexander and Jane Ashton, his wife); married, first, 46 F, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of 18 E, Col. William Alexander, of Effingham, in Prince William County, (a descendant of 2 C, Philip Alexander, second son of John Alexander) and his wife, Sigismunda Mary Massie. 23 G, Gerard Alexander, was born, Dec. 12, 1773. Issue; Edward, Philip, Frances, Henry, Henrietta, Sigismunda, Sally, Nancy, Mary and Gibbons.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 181, says: 23 G, Gerard Alexander, of Campbell County, Va., married, second, Miss Forbes; married, third, Matilda Douglas.

Same, p. 180. 23 G, Gerard Alexander's Will, in Campbell County, dated, Jan. 30, 1851, proved July 11, 1853. "To beloved wife; to children of daughter, Frances Cole; to daughter, Sigismunda Rose; to daughter, Henrietta Ely; to daughter, Sally; to daughter, Ann Wallace (Nancy); to son, Henry; to son, Lawrence Gibbons; to eldest son, Edward; to son, George Douglas."

The last named evidently by the third wife.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 179 there are two deeds mentioned. The first, from Needham L. Washington and Sarah A., his wife, of King George County, and 23 G, Gerard Alexander and Matilda, his wife, of the County of Campbell, and 24 G, Ashton Alexander and Sarah R., his wife, of Baltimore, to John Smith, of Fauquier, their interest in Greenwood farm, in Prince William County.

The second: 23 G, Gerard Alexander and Matilda, his wife, of Clover Hill, in Prince William County to William A. G. Dade, of Dumfries, land conveyed to said 23 G, Gerard by his father 15 F, Gerard. Deed dated, 1821.

In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 182, relating to 18 E, William Alexander, of Effingham, and one of his daughters, 46 F, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, who, as above, married 23 G, Gerard Alexander, is a more detailed list of the latter's issue, which is given here, somewhat in combination with the above information.

1 H, (Mary) Frances Alexander, married, ——— Cole; 2 H, eldest son, Edward Clarendon Alexander; 3 H, Henrietta Alexander, married, ——— Ely; 4 H, Sigismunda Alexander, married, ——— Rose; 5 H, Sally (Sarah) Foote Alexander; 6 H, (Nancy) Ann Foote Alexander, married, ——— Wallace; 7 H, Henry Ashton Alexander; 8 H, Lawrence Gibbons Alexander. By the third wife, 9 H, George Douglas Alexander.

In W and M, Vol. 5, p. 180, Mrs. William Cole (nee Susan Ashton Perkins) says that Hayden gives Mary and Frances as two of the daughters, whereas they were one, Mary Frances, married ——— Cole.

(33 G) Elizabeth Mary Ann Barnes Hooe,

(daughter of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born Mar. 28, 1768; married, first, to George Mason, Apr. 22, 1784, by Rev. William Stuart. Issue: 10 H, Elizabeth Barnes Hooe Mason; born, Mar. 9, 1785,

married Alexander Seymour Hooe, of Friedland, King George County, Va. 11 H, George Mason, of Gunston, born, Aug. 11, 1786, 12 H, William Mason, born, Feb. 3, 1788. 13 H, Anne Eilbeck Mason, born, Apr. 1, 1791. (Mrs. George Grymes); 14 H, Sarah B. H. Mason (Mrs. Jack Stith). 15 H, Richard Barnes Mason, Col. U. S. Army.

33 G, E.M.A.B.H. Mason married, second, George Graham, Commissioner of the Land Office. Issue: 16 H, George Mason Graham and 17 H, Mary Anne Graham. (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 12, p. 319, Hooe Bible).

(34 G) Sarah Barnes Hooe,

(daughter of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born, June 5, 1770; married, Apr. 23, 1793, to Thomas Mason. (Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 12, p., 319, Hooe Bible).

Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 8, p. 363, Register of St. Paul's Parish, says: Sarah Barnes Hooe, born, June 5, 1769.

Same, Vol. 10, p. 434 (King George County marriages), says Thomas Mason and Sarah Barnes Hooe were married Apr. 22, 1793.

(36 G) Abraham Barnes Hooe,

(son of 21 F, Gerard Hooe and Sarah Barnes, his wife); born, Sep. 4, 1784; died, June 16, 1841; married, Sarah Norwood. Issue: 18 H, Dr. A. B. Hooe; 19 H, William Fitzhugh Hooe, U. S. N., born, July 12, 1807, died, Aug. 14, 1833; 20 H, Sarah Barnes Hooe, born, Sep. 16, 1804, died, Dec. 30, 1804; 21 H, Horatio Reynolds Hooe, born, Oct. 7, 1810, died, Dec. 14, 1811; 22 H, Arthur Edward Hooe, born Mar. 5, 1812, died, May 20, 1836; 23 H, Horatio Reynolds Hooe, born, Jan. 1, 1814, died, Sep. 4, 1837; 24 H, Mary Ann Hooe, born, Mar. 13, 1817; died, Dec. 27, 1840; 25 H, Gerard Seymour Hooe, born, Oct. 30, 1818, died, Mar. 14, 1836; 26 H, Caroline Johnson Hooe, born, July 6, 1820, died, July 7, 1820; 27 H, Charles Thomas Hooe, born, June 16, 1822, died, Jan. 17, 1823.

(39 G) Lucy Thornton Hooe,

(daughter of Seymour Hooe and 36 F, Sarah Alexander, his wife); married, Mar. 25, 1794, to John Taliaferro, junior, of Hagley, King George County; John Taliaferro married, as second wife, Sarah Frances Brooke, Oct. 12, 1808. (See, also, under 36 F, Sarah Alexander, Part Two hereof).

The Pearson Family

The Pearson Family
of Virginia

Much relating to the Pearson Family will be found under the heading "Travers Family," herein, to which the reader is referred. Also, considerable relating to the earlier generations will be found under the Earlier Alexanders herein.

The best approach to the consideration of the Pearsons is by quoting what the writer deems the more correct statement of the line and following it by the Hayden quotations upon the subject, which latter appear to be erroneous, in part, at least.

The following statement seems to come from Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, now long deceased, who was, perhaps, the best authority upon the Pearson family from whom she descended. It appears in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64. She says:

The origin of the Pearsons and Wests, as given by Mr. Hayden, seems to be erroneous. Instead of coming from Pennsylvania, they were resident of Virginia long before William Penn settled Pennsylvania. In a grant to Richard Cocke, of Henrico, Thomas Pearson appears as an emigrant as early as 1639. In the Bland Pedigree, Thomas Pierson, of Wisbrach, in the Isle of Ely, Gent., married Susannah Bland, born about 1617, sister of Theoderick Bland, of Westover. It is suggestive, that, in 1692, Theoderick Bland, his nephew, was surveyor of Stafford County, where the Pearsons and Wests also settled. The name, Susannah, persevered among the Pearsons as a family name. In the records of the Northern Neck there was recorded, in 1698, a grant to 5 C, Susannah West, (who was Susannah Pearson. S.M.C.), widow of John West, deceased, for land, with remainder to her son, John West, who is stated to be the "eldest son" of said John West, deceased. The land was given to said John West, deceased, by the Will of Richard Cocke, of Northumberland County. There is a grant, in 1703, to John West, senior, of Stafford County, and, in 1706, one of 4,639 acres in Stafford County to John West, Wm. Harrison, Thomas Pearson and Thomas Harrison.

The line of the Pearsons seems to run, 2 A, Thomas Pearson, Isle of Ely, and Susannah Bland, his wife, had issue, 4 B, Thomas Pearson, second, who had 4 C, Thomas Pearson, third, who had 9 D, Simon Pearson, who

married twice and had issue by his first wife the following children named in his Will, dated Dec. 7, 1731, and proved, Nov. 16, 1733, viz., 20 E, Constantia, born about 1714, Will dated, Sep. 18, 1774, proved, Feb. 21, 1791. 22 E, Susanna, born, Dec. 29, 1717, married John Alexander Dec. 11, 1734, died, Oct. 6, 1788; 21 E, Thomas, Will dated, Dec. 4, 1743, proved, May 18, 1744, names daughter, Margaret Pearson, wife and other children; 23 E, Margaret, born, Mar. 5, 1720, married, Jan. 27, 1735, William Henry Terrett and second, John West (Terrett Bible); her Will was dated Dec. 2, 1796, proved, Jan. 10, 1798. Hannah Pearson, the second wife of 9 D, Simon Pearson, survived him. She was the daughter of Joseph Ball and she married, in 1696 (? S.M.C.), Raleigh Travers. (See Travers Family herein). Her Will, proved in Stafford County in 1748, names her three children, 24 E, Raleigh Travers, 25 E, Elizabeth Cooke and 26 E, Sarah Daniel, son-in-law, Peter Daniel, and grand children, Travers Cooke, Hannah Cooke, Hannah Daniel and Elizabeth Travers Daniel. Her Will, in full, appears below.

Miss Hunter's notes upon the West Family are omitted here to be considered later under that heading.

But under the West Family there is a parenthesis which has bearing here which says exception is taken to the statement that Susanna Pearson, who married John West, first, was the daughter of Thomas Pearson, first, and Susannah Bland, his wife. The objection is not to, but hinges around, the statement that John West, third, married his cousin, Mrs. Margaret (Pearson) Terrell, daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, in one place called his first cousin. If first cousins, then 5 C, Susanna (Pearson) West would have been sister to Simon Pearson and the wife of 10 D, John West, second; and her father, 4 B, Thomas Pearson, second, would have been their grandfather in common; but, by the questioned statement, she would have been the sister of Thomas Pearson, second, and the daughter of 2 A, Thomas Pearson, first. Thus Thomas Pearson, first, would have been great grandfather in common, and 29 E, John West and 27 E, Margaret (Pearson) Terrett would thus have been second cousins. Perhaps this is the most logical view to take considering some other circumstances. Above is a quotation saying that there is record of a grant in 1698 to Susanna West, widow of John West, deceased hence she was not the widow of John West, second, who wrote the letter to the court in 1704 (see West Family). The grant contained provision of remainder to her eldest son, John West, who would be John West, second. This theory would conflict with Miss Hunter's statement of the West lineage (see West Family) in W and M, Vol. 10, pp. 64 and 65, in which it is said that John West second, married ——— Pearson, which conclusion was probably arrived at from the name,

Pearson West, son of John West, second; who, however, could have as well been named for his grandfather as for his mother.

The grant to John West, senior, in 1703, also above mentioned, may be confusing as to the word, senior, insomuch as Susanna was a widow in 1698 of John West, first, who would naturally be considered John West, senior. But it must be remembered that John West, first, being dead prior to 1703, John West, second, was become senior to his young son, John West, third.

There is another slight criticism to be made of Miss Hunter's deduction above, namely, she notes a Thomas Person, not Pearson, although the sur-names are probably synonymous, appearing in connection with a transaction with Richard Cocke, of Henrico. Later she says a grant was made in 1698 to Susanna West (who was Susanna Pearson. S.M.C.) of land which had been given to John West (her husband) by the Will of Richard Cocke, of Northumberland. Inferentially, Miss Hunter thus seeks to connect up Richard Cocke and the West and Pearson Families although by members of the families of a succeeding generation. But the reasoning does not appear to be altogether satisfactory when taken in connection with her attempt to connect the Thomas Person, of 1639, with the Thomas Pierson, of Wisbrach, who married Susannah Bland, of the "Bland Pedigree;" for she gives the date of Susannah's birth as 1617; the date of Susannah's marriage would scarcely have been before 1634 and, in 1639, her son, aged four years, or thereabouts, would not be considered an immigrant; and, even if so, he would not have been engaged in that year in a land grant transaction with Richard Cocke. The writer is perfectly willing to accept Miss Hunter's line of 1st, Thomas and Susannah, of Wisbrach; 2nd, Thomas; 3rd, Thomas; but the Thomas Person, of 1639, does not fit into the picture. Miss Hunter's Thomas Pearson, second, would have been the grandfather of the Simon Pearson who died in 1733 which would have been about right considering the average longevity of generations.

The writer here introduces the Will of Hannah Pearson, mentioned frequently herein, as supplied to him by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County.

WILL OF HANNAH PEARSON.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Hannah Pearson of the County of Stafford being of perfect sence and memory but calling to mind the uncertainty of this Human Life and being disposed to settle all my worldly affairs do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following hereby revoking cancelling making null and void all former and other will or Wills heretofore by me made published or declared and declaring this present writing only to be dam'd and taken as my last will and Testament Imprimis I give and bequeath

my soul into the hands of Almighty God who created me trusting in the meritorious death and passion of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for full remission and pardon of all my Sins and my body to the Earth from whoever it was taken to be decently interred at the descertion of my Ex. Ex. hereafter named and for what worldly Estate it has pleased God to bless me with I give and bequeath in manner following: Item I give and bequeath to my Grandson Travers Cook one Negro man named James and to him and his heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Traverse Daniel to him and his heirs Item I give and bequeath to my Grandson Travers Cooke one Feather bed bolster and two pillows one blue rugg, blankets one pair of sheets and pair of pillow cases to him and his heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Hanah Cooke and her heirs Item I give and bequeath to my Grandson Travers Cooke one new pewter bason to take his choice of the six basons, a new pewter dish and six shallow plates and one brass candle stick one new pine chest and one four gallon pot and pot hooks six country leather bottomd. chairs and my case and bottles to him and his heirs. Item I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Hanah Cooke one negro woman named Mott to her and her heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Travers Cooke and his heirs Item I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Hannah Cooke one feather bed, bolster two pillows and spotted rugg and country cotton counterpin blankets pair of sheets pair of pillow cases, to her and her heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such to Travers Cooke to him and his heirs Item I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Hannah Cooke one new pewter bason to take her choice of five new basons one pewter dish six shallow plates one tin candlestick one four gallon Ironpot and hooks and four axes and one ram to her and her heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Travers Cooke and his heirs. Item I give and bequeath to my Grand daughter Hannah Daniel one feather bed, bolster two pillows marked H D one green rugg two blankets two pair sheets two pair pillow cases, one black leather trunk marked H B four blacked framed chairs and guoson in the two armd chair one white counterpin one suit of white cotton curtains and vallins to her and her heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to be between Trav. Daniel and Eliz. Travers Daniel to them and their heirs Item I give and bequeath to my grand son Travers Daniel one feather bed bolster and two pillows marked T D one green rugg two blankets two pair of sheets two pair of pillow cases one Maple oval table and half a dozen silver tea spoons a spade mare a brass Kettle and one blue and white stamped counterpin to him and his heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Hanah Daniel and Eliz Travers Daniel and their heirs. Item I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Elizabeth Travers Daniel one feather bed and furniture two pillows marked E T D one silk rugg two blankets two pair of sheets two pair of pillow cases the new chist of draws one white hair trunk one little red gilted six diaper napkins one new diaper table claoth one diaper towell one linnen table cloath six linen napkins one piece blue and white stampt. linen to make her a suit of curtains four new leather chairs one new white counter pin to her and her heirs lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to Hannah Daniel and Travers Daniel to them and their heirs Item I give and bequeath all my earthen ware to be equally divided between my three grand daughters Hannah Cooke, Hannah Daniel and Elizabeth Travers Daniel to them and their heirs Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Eliz Cooke my yoke of oxen and Cart to her and her heirs Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah Daniel my riding horse shab to her and her heirs Item I give and bequeath unto my son

Rawleigh Travers and all residue of Bottles and one white counter pin. Item I give and bequeath all the residue of my horses cattle sheep and hoggs to be equally divided between my three children Rawleigh Travers Eliz Cooke and Sarah Daniel to them and their heirs Item I give and bequeath to my two Daughters Eliz Cooke and Sarah Daniel all my wearing cloathes to be equally divided between to them and their heirs Item I give and bequeath all rest of my pewter and Iron Potts not yet given to be divided between my three grandchildren Hannah Daniel Travers Daniel and Elizabeth Travers Daniel to them and their heirs. I give all the rest of my estate of what kind soever debts or anything else not yet given to be equally divided between my three grandchildren Hannah Daniel Travers Daniel and Elizabeth Travers Daniel to them and their heirs I now appoint my son in law Peter Daniel and my grandson Travers Cooke whole and sole Ex. Ex. of this my last will and Testament and whatsoever they think will not keep good 4 all the children comes to age they are to sell for money and the money to be divided between the children Hannah Daniel Travers Daniel and Eliz. Travers Daniel and likewise a bedstead to be with every bed. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this seventh day of March 1745.

Hannah Pearson (SEAL)

Sealed and designed
in the presence of

his
George X Simson
mark

her
Margaret X Simson,
mark

David Waugh.

At a Court held in Stafford County Dec. 13, 1748

This will was presented into Court by Peter Daniel, Gent one of the Ex. Ex. therein named who made oath thereto according law and being further proved by the oaths of the witnesses thereto subscribed is admitted to record and on motion of those Ex. Ex. & he performing what is usual in such cases, Certificate is granted him for obtaining a probat thereof in due form.

Teste:

H. Tyler, Clerk.

There were numerous Pearsons in Maryland as well as Virginia, as appears from the valuable "Maryland Calendar of Wills," by Jane Baldwin, Baltimore, 1907; most of those noted seem to have had origin from the Pennsylvania family, noticed later, with perhaps one from the Thomas Pearsons of Virginia; the date of none of them is right to be the progenitor of Simon Pearson.

In Vol. 5, p. 73, Robert Pearson, planter, Talbot County, dated Nov. 12, 1716, probated, Oct. 23, 1721, leaves to wife, Sarah, sons Ralph and John, and grandchildren, Robert and Eliza (children of son, William, deceased).

In Vol. 5, p. 117, John Pearson, planter, Talbot County, dated Aug. 6, 1722, probated, Apr. 9, 1723, leaves to son, William, property which came from father, Robert Pearson. Mentions William's brother, Ralph.

In Vol. 5, p. 27, a William Pearson witnesses a Will in Somerset County, dated Apr. 21, 1720. And, same volume and page, Benj. Woodward, Dorchester County, in a Will dated June 4, 1720, probated, Nov. 14, 1720, leaves to Benj. Pearson, son of his brother-in-law, Thomas Pearson.

In Vol. 5, p. 219, Francis Beckham, planter, Dorchester County, in a Will dated Jan. 10, 1725, probated, Apr. 4, 1726, leaves personalty to his daughter, Elizabeth Pearson.

And there was another John Pearson at this time as appears by Vol. 5, pp. 159 and 207, who witnessed Wills in Calvert County, Sep. 2, 1723 and Nov. 6, 1775.

Also, in Vol. 6, p. 93, John Pearson, of Calvert County, made a Will, dated Mar. 26, 1728, probated, Jan. 1, 1729, leaving to names other than Pearson; no relationship stated.

In Vol. 6, p. 57, Robert Pearson, Prince George County, in a Will dated Feb. 5, 1727, probated, Mar. 5, 1727, leaves to names other than Pearson; no relationship stated.

In Vol. 7, p. 126, Benjamin Pearson witnessed a Will in Dorchester County, Feb. 7, 1734.

In Vol. 7, p. 214, Richard Pearson (Person) planter, Dorchester County, makes a Will dated Mar. 24, 1728, probated, July 15, 1737, leaving to Noah Pearson.

Reverting now to Mr. Horace Edwin Hayden's theory as to the American origin of the Pearsons which theory the writer rejects in favor of the data of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, supra: Speaking of Marianne Craik; married 62 F, Col. Roger West, of West Grove, Fairfax County, Va. He died, Feb. 1801; Will dated, Feb. 8, probated Feb. 17, 1801; son of Col. John West and his second wife, Mrs. Margaret Terrett, daughter of Simon Pearson, of Overwharton Parish, Gent, and widow of Capt. W. H. Terrett. Col. John West was son of Major John West and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Chester County, Penna., and brother of Benjamin West, the great painter (b. 1738, Springfield, Chester County, Penna. Encyclo. Brit. S.M.C.). He was son of Major Thomas West, of the Parliamentary Army who fought at Worcester, Sep. 3, 1651, and married Ann Gilpin. . . . . Col. Roger West married, first, Nancy, daughter of Allen Macrae and his (Macrae's) wife, Miss Washington. Note on the Pearson Family: As Margaret Pearson was her husband's (second husband's) cousin, she was probably closely related to Thomas Pearson, his grandfather. This Thomas came to Philadelphia with William Penn with his wife, Margery. They had Robert,

Thomas, Lawrence, Enoch, John, Alice, Sarah married John West, and Benjamin.

Mr. Hayden, continuing on page 354, says: Thomas on page 342 is not to be confused with Thomas Pierson, deputy surveyor of Pennsylvania in 1684. As to him,

"In a registry of arrivals in possession of the Hist. Society of Penna., it is stated that Thomas Pierson, mason, Margaret, his wife, John, his brother, and Mary Smith, his sister, came from Cheshire, England, in the Endeavor, of London, and arrived in Pennsylvania, the 29th of 7th month, 1683. The records of Chester Monthly Meeting show that Thomas Pierson and wife, Margery, lived in Marple and had ten children whose records are given. His wife was a Smith. Her sister, Mary, married Daniel Williamson and had issue. Thomas left a Will dated Oct. 16, 1730, probated, Mar. 25, 1734, names Margery, sons Robert, Lawrence, Enoch, John, Abel, and daughters Sarah, wife of John West, Mary, wife of Nicholas Rogers, and Margery, wife of Peter Thompson. This matter was treated in extenso in Martin's Hist. of Chester, 499-502; also, Smith's Hist. of Delaware County, Penna. The descendants of Major John West and his wife, Sarah Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Marple, have intermarried with Alexander and Washington Families, of Virginia and certain families of Maryland."

There are so many objections to this pedigree that it is difficult to enumerate them in any connected manner. It would seem that Mr. Hayden had seized upon the coincidence that there was a Pearson, or Pierson, family in Pennsylvania and a West family there, also, and that a Sarah Pearson is mentioned in her father's Will, to transplant the ancient, dyed-in-the-wool Virginia family of Wests to that state. It is certain that the Wests were early settlers of Virginia long before Pennsylvania was settled by Penn, as will be shown under the West Family herein; this is true also of the Pearsons of Virginia. That there were Wests and Pearsons in Pennsylvania, the writer makes no doubt; but they were not the Virginia families, although some of the Penna. Pearsons later drifted into parts of Maryland and Virginia, as will be shown hereafter.

Mr. Hayden makes Col. John West (an honored Virginia name) the brother of the equally honored Benjamin West, the famous painter, who was born in Springfield, Chester County, Penna., in 1738. Now, if Major Thomas West had been a Major in the Parliamentary Army in 1651, he was then older than would have been an ordinary recruit. An age of 30 years would be a conservative statement. This would place his birth in 1621, 117 years before the birth of his grandson, Benjamin West, the

painter, whose birthyear is given above. This is not impossible when two very old husbands take two very young wives, but it is highly improbable. The text does not say that Sarah Pearson, of Marple, was born when her father entered Pennsylvania in 1783, or 1784; but if so, she was well over 50 years of age when Benjamin West was born. Not impossible but also unlikely.

Mr. Hayden also tells us not to confuse Thomas Pierson, the surveyor of Penna., in 1684 with Thomas Pearson, mason, who entered that Colony in 1683. Yet, if the writer understands aright the phrase, "As to him," in the above quotation, these two had wives of the same name and children with pretty much the same names; and Sarah, whose name appears in both lists, is made to marry John West in each instance.

Now, if Thomas Pearson were a resident of Marple, in Penna., allied there with the Chester Monthly Meeting, and leaving a Will there in 1734, made in 1730, how does it come that he was, at the same time, a prosperous planter of Stafford County, Virginia, carrying on large dealings in plantation property?

Again it was Susanna Pearson who married Major John West, of Virginia, and not Sarah, and of the next older generation.

The very matter of geography would preclude any courtship between John West, of Virginia, and Sarah Pearson, of Marple, Penna.; for in the late 17th Century, and the early 18th, communication between Pennsylvania and tide-water Virginia was not frequent; and, too, there was a Pennsylvania John West, handy, on the spot.

It is not impossible that some of the Wills of Pearsons in Maryland are of these Pennsylvania Pearsons, for the names check out fairly well and these Maryland Pearsons were in Eastern Shore counties save the Calvert County ones.

A Robert Pearson was a son of the Pennsylvania Thomas Pearson; the Will of Robert Pearson appears in 1721 in Talbot County, leaving to wife, Sarah, and sons Ralph and John and children of a deceased son, William.

The Will of John Pearson, same county, in 1723, was perhaps, that of the son of the above; or John, brother of Thomas, as mentioned in the text.

A John Pearson was another son of the Pennsylvania Thomas; and a John Pearson witnessed Wills in Calvert County in 1723 and 1725 and his own Will was probated in Calvert County in 1729.

Another Robert Pearson's Will was probated in Prince George County, Mar. 5, 1727-8, leaving to names other than Pearson with no relation-

ship stated. This Robert might possibly have been of the Virginia family, since Prince George County is just across the Potomac from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Also there is the name of a Benjamin Pearson in the list of sons of Thomas, of Marple, and a Benjamin Pearson witnessed a Will in Dorchester County, in 1734.

The Richard Pearson, whose Will was probated in Dorchester County in 1737, leaving to Noah Pearson, does not appear in the list of children of Thomas, of Pennsylvania

The Will of Francis Beckham, Dorchester County, 1726, leaves personalty to his daughter, Elizabeth Pearson. She was probably the wife of Richard Pearson, above.

Two of the Pennsylvania children appear to have gone to Virginia, for the Inventories of Abel Pearson and Enoch Pearson appear in 1745 and 1752, respectively, in Frederick County, which is on the Maryland line very close to Pennsylvania, and far distant from Stafford County, Virginia.

Myer's "Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia," published in 1902, ten years later than Mr. Hayden's work; says: Thomas Pearson and wife Grace, and children from Marsden Meeting, Lancashire, Eng., dated Dec. 16, 1698. There seems to be no connection.

Hence it is that the writer prefers the lineage of the Pearsons as set forth by Miss Fanny Blow Hunter.

To proceed with the family, beginning with the first, 2 A, Thomas Pearson. It is to be confessed that the connecting link between the "Bland Pedigree" Pearsons, Thomas and his wife, Susannah, of Wisbrach, in the Isle of Ely, and Thomas, second, is of the most slender nature and rests, so far as present evidence is concerned, upon the mere similarity of names, coupled with the known presence of one Theoderick Bland in Stafford County, in 1692, the home of the Pearsons; the presumption being that the relatives would seek the same locality.

This is accepted as correct, but there is no evidence of the date of arrival of Thomas, first, and Susannah (Bland) Pearson in Virginia and whether or not 4 B, Thomas Pearson, second, was born in England or Virginia. It would look as though his birth could have been as early as 1635 to 1640. This would be in line for his marriage to 3 B, Sarah Alexander (see Alexander Family) about 1659 or 1660, from which marriage could have resulted Thomas Pearson, third, in 1660 or 1661; and this Thomas Pearson's marriage (wife's name unknown) about 1680, from which marriage resulted 9 D, Simon Pearson, with birth about 1681 or

1682, making him about the age of his second wife, Mrs. Hannah (Ball) Travers whose birth is attributed to 1683 (see Travers Family herein).

In the Archives of Maryland, Vol. 41, p. 360-1, occurs the rather interesting statement that Thomas Pearson, senior, was a witness on a bond in a case of Tichnor vs. John Price, in 1659. There is no way of connecting this personage with the Virginia Pearsons; and all that may be said is that there is a possibility of its having been either Thomas Pearson, first, or second.

5 C, Susannah Pearson was the daughter of 4 B, Thomas Pearson, second, and 3 B, Sarah Alexander, his wife; she married 6 C, John West, first, of Northumberland County, and was the sister of 4 C, Thomas Pearson, third, and aunt of 9 D, Simon Pearson, and mother of John West, second. When, then, the daughter of Simon Pearson married the son of 10 D, John West, second, it was a marriage of second cousins with Thomas Pearson, second, as the common ancestor, as has been noted hitherto herein.

The many suppositive dates above are merely to examine the reasonableness of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter's statement of the line of the Pearsons, hitherto quoted, and in no sense are to be understood as a definite statement of actual dates. There is no better authority upon the subject of the early Pearsons and Fairfax County Wests than was Miss Hunter, who had made a life study of the Virginia families with whom she was connected.

In W and M, Vol. 7, page 239, a John Pearson is mentioned in a Will of Francis England, dated May 13, 1677 and probated June 2, 1677, in Isle of Wight County. No connection with the Thomas Pearsons is indicated.

The grant of 4,639 acres in Stafford County, in 1706, as hitherto mentioned, serves to connect Thomas Pearson with Simon Pearson in this way: In the Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 23, p. 216, occurs the following. In Prince William County, by a deed dated June 22, 1740, Thomas Harrison, of Prince William County, Gent., confirms to William Henry Terrett a sale made to Simon Pearson, father of Mrs. Terrett, Mar. 11, 1718, for 289 acres, part of 4,639 acres patented Dec. 23, 1706, by John West, John Pearson (elsewhere Thomas Pearson), William Harrison and the said Thomas Harrison. By this it appears that Simon Pearson thus increased his holdings in this tract, a one-quarter interest in which had been patented by his father. The Thomas Harrison above is the Thomas Harrison mentioned in the Will of Simon Pearson. An extended abstract of this Will was published by Miss Fanny Blow Hunter in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 132, in which she enters the interesting parentheses that certain

lands bequeathed to Constantia Pearson are next to Arlington and that certain lands bequeathed to Susanna Pearson, who married an Alexander, also adjoin Arlington and, in 1902, were still owned by Alexanders. The writer does not use this abstract of Simon Pearson's Will, insomuch as he has the Will complete from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County and it here follows, as do notices of the inventory, from the same source, and the Account of the Executors, also from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County.

THE WILL OF SIMON PEARSON.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I, Simon Pearson of the Parish of Overwharton in the County of Stafford, Gent. being sick of body but of good and perfect memory thanks be to almighty God and calling to remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory life and that all flesh must yield to death when it shall please God to call do make constitute ordain and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following revoking and annulling by these presents all and every Testament and Testaments will and Wills by me made and declared either by word or writing and this to be taken only for my last Will and Testament and none other and first being penitent and sorry from the Bottom of my heart for my sins past most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same I give and commit my soul unto Almighty God my Savior and Redeemer in whom and by the merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assured to be saved and to have full Remission and forgiveness of all my sins and that my soul with my body at the general day of Resurrection shall rise again with Joy and through the merits of Christs Death and Passion possess and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his elect and chosen and in my body to be buried in such place where it shall please my Exor. hereafter named to appoint and now for the settling of my temporal Estate and such goods chattels and debts as it has pleased God far above my deserts to bestow upon me I do order give and dispose the same in manner and form following that is to say Imprimis: I will that all those debts and duties which I owe in right and conscience to any manner of person or persons what soever shall be well and truly contented and paid within convenient time after my decease by my Exor. hereafter named.

Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Hannah Pearson the use, labor and occupation of two negro men named Kilmoccoo and Quomenicco and of negro Fanny and her child Conny and of one negro girl named Sarah and of their future increase during the natural life of my said wife and from and after her decease I give and bequeath the said negroes and every of them with their and every of the future increase to my son Thomas in such manner as is herein after limited and appointed.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Constantia four hundred and thirty two acres of land in Prince William County which I bought of James Robertson according to the bounds, mentioned in the deed to the said Robertson for the land from the proprietor office together with a negro man named Johnson a negro woman named Vaughan daughter named Sue which, land and negroes whith and every of their future increase I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Constantia and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to my son Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten

forever and for want of such heirs then to be equally divided between my daughters Susanna and Margaret and the heirs of each of their bodies Lawfully begotten forever and if but one of them should on the failure of issue of their brother be living and no issue of her sister left which issue otherwise is to have the mothers part then the whole to be to such of my said daughters Susanna and Margaret as shall be so living and her heirs of her body lawfully begotten for ever and for want of such heirs then to my own right heirs forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susanna one hundred and ninty five acres of land in Prince William County which I bought of James Robertson and adjoining to the four hundred and thirty two acres above devised to my daughter Constantia and also three hundred and thirty acres of land on the south branch of fore miles run and the branches of Great Hunting Creek in Prince William County aforesd. according to the bounds thereof mentioned in the deed granted me for the same from the proprietors office dated the 17th day of February, 1729 together with a negro boy named peter a negro woman named Sarah and a negro girl named Winney which land and negros with their and every of their future increase I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Susanna and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to be equally divided between my daughter Constantia and Margaret and the heirs of each of their bodies lawfully begotten forever and if one of them be living on failure of their brother and no issue of her sister left which issue otherwise is to have the mothers part then the whole to be to such of my daughters Constantia and Margaret as shall be so living and her heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heir then to my right heirs forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Margaret all that tract of land which I bought of Capt. Thomas Harrison on the Branches of Great Hunting Creek in Prince William County afd. and also two hundred and thirteen acres of land on the Timber Branch of the afd. Great Hunting Creek according to the bounds thereof mentioned in the deed granted me for the same from the proprietors Office dated the 17th day of February, 1729 together with a negro woman named Kate and her daughter Philis and a Negro woman named Mollgoll which land and negroes with their and every of their future increase I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Margaret and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs to my son Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to be equally divided between my daughter Constantia and Susanna and the heirs of each of their bodies lawfully begotten forever and if but one of them should be living on failure of issue of their brother and no issue of her sister left which issue is otherwise to have the mothers part then the whole to be to such of my said daughters Constantia and Susanna as shall be so living and her heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to my own Right heirs forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas all the rest of my lands and rights and title of lands whatsoever and wheresoever together with a negro man named Joe and his wife Amo and a negro man named Nimrod a negro woman named Sidgie a negro boy named Tom and a negro man child lately born to Negro Nan and also two negro men named Killmacco and Quoninicco a negro woman named Jenny and her child Conny and a negro girl named Sarah after the death of my wife to whom their use labour and occupation is devised as aforesaid during her natural life which lands and negros their and every of their future increase

I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to be equally divided between such of my daughters Constantia, Susanna and Margaret as shall be then living and the heir or heirs lawfully begotten of the body or bodies of her or them which shall be then dead in moiety or their parts according to the parts and proportioned the mother or mothers of such heirs should have been entitled to if living which part or parts after such division shall be Respectively or severally to them and the heirs of their several and respective bodies lawfully begotten forever and for want of such issue the part or parts of such of them so failing of issue to be to the survivours and the heirs of their several bodies lawfully begotten forever in equal parts and if there should be only one of my said Daughters surviving then the whole to her and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then to my own right heirs forever.

Item, I give and devise what money I have in England remaining due to me after the goods I have sent for are paid for out of the same to be equally divided between my Daughter Constantia Susanna and Margaret and desire that the shares of my said Daughters Susanna and Margaret be laid out by my Exor with the approbation of Cap. Thomas Harrison to purchase negroes for the said Susanna and Margaret and as the goods I have sent for out of England they being chiefly wearing apparel for myself my wife and my Daughters and family my will and pleasure is that my wife and my daughters shall have such part of the same as was sent for for each of their proper use and that my son Thomas shall have such part thereof as I sent for for my use and that the goods sent for for the familys use with the rest of the goods which shall come in shall be equally divided between my wife my son Thomas and my three daughters, Constantia Susanna and Margaret.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Constantia two gold rings and one new trunk to my daughter Susanna one gold ring and one new trunk to my daughter Margaret one gold ring and one new trunk and to my son Thomas one new trunk which rings and trunk I sent for to England by Capt. Nicholson.

Item, I give unto my son Thomas all my wearing apparel and unto my very good friend Capt. Thomas Harrison I give and bequeath twenty shillings to buy a mourning ring.

Item, I give and bequeath all the rest of my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever not herein devised after my debts and funeral expenses paid to be equally divided between my wife Hannah my son Thomas and my daughter Constantia Susanna and Margaret but will and desire that the same shall not be appraised.

Item my will and pleasure is that my son Thomas shall have the care management and tuition of my daughters Susanna and Margaret and their estates till they shall respectively attain the age of eighteen years or be married and I hereby desire and require my said son that in the management thereof he pursue and follow the advise and direction of my good and trusty friend Cap. Thomas Harrison.

Lastly I constitute ordain and appoint my dear and welbeloved wife Hannah Pearson my Daughter Constantia Pearson and my son Thomas Pearson Executors and Executrixs of this my last Will and Testament and desire and request my good Cap. Thomas Harrison to be coadjutor and assistant to them therein and to direct and advise my son Thomas in the management of his own and of his young

sisters estate for his trouble and expenses in which I will that he be paid out of my said Sons and youngest Daughters estate if he shall require it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the seventh day of December in the years of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and thirty one.

Simon Pearson (Seal)

Signed, sealed and published in the presents of us the words (which issue otherwise is to have the mothers part) in the first page the same words in the second page and the words (new) and (and their estate) in the third page being first interlined.
Alex. Scott
J. Mercer
Philip Pritchet
Robert Ling

At a Court held for Stafford County the 9th day of May 1733. The within will and testament of Simon Pearson Gent. deced. was presented in Court by Thomas Pearson one of the Exor. therein named and by Nathaniel Chapman in right of his wife Constantia, another of the Exor. therein also named who made oath according to Law and was further proved by the oaths of Alexander Scott and John Mercer Gent. who on oath declared that they saw Philip Pritchet and Robert Ling sign the same as Witnesses and admitted to record and Thomas Pearson Wm. Allison and Elizabeth Cooke made oath that they heard the deced. declare and desire in his last sickness that the said will should stand without any other alteration than that his daughter Susanna should have a negro man named Solomon (purchased by him after making his said will) instead of a negro named Sarah devised her by the said will which negro died since the making thereof and on motion of the said Exor. certificate was granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste:
The. Claiborne, Clerk.

At a Court continued and held for Stafford County the 10th day of November, 1733 this will was further proved by the oaths of Hannah Pearson the other Exor. therein named and on her motion certificate was granted her for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste:
The. Claiborne, Clerk.

It seems scarcely necessary to repeat in full the very lengthy Inventory of the Estate of Simon Pearson taken on the 27th day of November, 1733 and filed May 12, 1736. It is interesting in that its minute recital of assets gives a picture of what were the customs and mode of living of the day. Certain small items are mentioned as "being at Mrs. Cooke's", certain others at "Raw Travers" and certain things "in the possession of Mrs. Pearson," indicating, perhaps, that these families were resident in other places than the Pearson home.

Nor is it necessary to recite the long account of the Executors of Capt. Simon Pearson's Estate, filed in 1739. Some of the items are put

down in Pounds, shillings and pence but, for the most part, the values are extended in pounds of tobacco. The writer finds no place where the value of an item is put in both media of exchange so that a calculation could be made of the value in pence of a pound of tobacco. Seven gallons of rum were bought for the funeral and Simon's coffin cost 200 pounds of tobacco. Young Thomas had to have a mourning coat; its making cost 100 pounds of tobacco and the rum cost 140 pounds of tobacco; while the funeral sermon by Mr. Scott brought 500 pounds of tobacco, more than coat, coffin and rum combined.

The writer has copies of these documents from the Stafford County records and while, as has been stated, it does not appear necessary to print them in full, yet it may be stated that the Inventory of Nov. 27, 1733, was signed by Nath. Chapman and one Jno. Geoman, and the Clerk of the Court was H. Tyler.

The Account of the Estate, filed June 12, 1739, was signed by Nathaniel Chapman, Constantia Chapman and Thomas Pearson, before H. Tyler, Clerk of the Court. Mrs. Hannah Pearson did not sign either report.

It may be interesting to note that Hening's Statutes of Virginia, Vol. 4, page 331, mentions that the land of Simon Pearson upon the upper side of Great Hunting Creek was used for a warehouse in May, 1732.

The marriages of 9D, Simon Pearson will be discussed under the Travers Family herein and the data as to his children have appeared heretofore. The latter data, in brief form, will be repeated here for more ready reference.

20 E, Constantia Pearson, born about 1714; married Nathaniel Chapman and the reader is referred to the Chapman Family herein for more complete information.

21 E, Thomas Pearson, probably the next younger than Constantia although the date of his birth is not given.

22 E, Susanna Pearson, born Dec. 29, 1717; married, 1 E, John Alexander, Dec. 11, 1734; died, Oct. 6, 1788. (See Alexander Family).

23 E, Margaret Pearson, born, Mar. 5, 1720, married first, William Henry Terrett, Jan. 27, 1735, and second, John West (Terrett Bible).

Considering 21 E, Thomas Pearson, since Constantia will be discussed under the Chapman Family. It is not certain, of course, that Constantia was older than Thomas. He and Constantia are mentioned as Executors of their father's Will which was made in 1731, at which time Constantia

would have been 17 years old and Thomas less. But, although the Will was made when Simon was "sick of body," it does not follow that he considered death imminent when he made the Will and that he knew, of course, that the ages of the executors would increase as the years went on. However, in 1733, when the Will was proved, both Thomas and Constantia qualified as executors, whatever their ages. Constantia, by then, was married to Nathaniel Chapman, being represented by him. It is interesting to note that the custody of Susanna and Margaret was left to Thomas Pearson; and Simon Pearson's widow was not mentioned in this connection. Constantia, at this time, was 19 years of age.

That both were young is evidenced by the fact that they were directed to accept the guidance and advice of Thomas Harrison.

Whatever his exact birth year, 21 E, Thomas Pearson, son of 9 D, Simon, died comparatively young. His Will was made Dec. 4, 1743, and proved May 18, 1744, as is evidenced by the copy below certified to by the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, and recorded in Will Book A, No. 1, of the Fairfax County Records, on Page 65.

WILL OF 21 E, THOMAS PEARSON.

I give to my daughter Elizabeth Pearson my Negro man named Fawinshire when she shall attain to Lawfull age or be married.

I give unto my daughter Marg't Pearson my Negro Man named Cato when she shall attain to Lawfull age or be married.

I give unto Hugh West and his heirs forever that Tract of Land at Rankin's Point That he formerly conveyed to me.

And the rest of my Estate to be Equally Divided between my wife and Other children not before mentioned. I appoint Nath'l Chapman William Henry Terrett and Hugh West Exor. of this my Will.

Witness my hand this 4th Dec'r 1743.

Thos. Pearson (SEAL)

Witness

Eliza. Markham
Gerrard T. Trammel
Mary M. Trammel

At a Court Continued and held for Fairfax County May 18, 1744.

This Last Will and Testament of Thomas Pearson Deceased was Presented in Court by Nathaniel Chapman and William Henry Terrett Two of the Executors therein named who made Oath according to Law And the same is proved by Elizabeth Markham, Gerrard Trammel and Mary Trammel Witnesses thereto and is Admitted to Record And on motion of the said Executors and their performing what is Usuall in such Cases Certificate is granted them for Obtaining a Probat thereof in Due form.

Test:

Catesby Cocke Cl Cur.

Certified to, in 1933, by Mr. F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County, Virginia. And recorded in Will Book A, No. 1, page 65 and examined.

It will be noticed that he mentions two daughters 57 F, Elizabeth and 58 F, Margaret and bequeaths the remainder of his estate to his wife and "other children not before mentioned," but does not name them. He married Miss Markham, in all probability the sister of the Elizabeth Markham who was one of the witnesses of the Will. It is also interesting to note that his two brothers-in-law, William Henry Terrett and Nathaniel Chapman, qualified as Executors of the Will and that no remembrance bequests are made to the Travers family, who would have been his half brother and sisters had Hannah (Ball) (Travers) Pearson been his own mother; and no bequest is made at all to her although she was then alive.

The bond filed by the executors May 18, 1744, in Fairfax County is interesting chiefly because of Lawrence Washington being one of the sureties.

BOND OF NATHANIEL CHAPMAN AND WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT.

Know all men by These Presents That we Nathaniel Chapman, Wm. Henry Terrett, Lawrence Washington and James Baxter are held and firmly Bound unto John Colville Gent First Justice in Commission of the Peace for Fairfax County for and in behalf and to the sole Use and behoof of the Justices of the said County and their Successors in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds sterling to be paid to the said John Colville his Exors. Admn. and Assigns to the which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and every of us our and every of our heirs, Exors. and Admn. Jointly and severally firmly by These Presents Sealed with our Seals Dated this xviii day of May 1744.

The Condition of This Obligation is such that if the above Bound Nathaniel Chapman and William Henry Terrett Exors. of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Pearson Gent Deceased Do make or Cause to be made a True and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattells and Credits of the said Deceased which have or shall Come to the hands possession or knowledge of the said Nathaniel and William Henry or into the hands or possession of any Other person or persons for them and the same so made do Exhibit or Cause to be Exhibited into the County Court of Fairfax at such times as they shall thereto be required by the said Court and the same Goods Chattells and Credits and all other Goods Chattells and Credits of the said Deceased at the time of his Death or which at any time after shall come to the hands or possession of the said Nathaniel and William Henry or into the Hands or possession of any other person or persons for them Do Well and truely Administer according to Law and further Do make a Just and true Account of their Actings and Doings therein when thereunto required by the said Court And also Do well and truly pay and Deliver all the Legacies contained and specified in the said Testament as farr as the said Goods

Chattells and Credits will thereunto Extend and the Law shall charge them Then this Obligation to be void and none Effect or also to remain in full force and Virtue.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

Nath'l Chapman (SEAL)
W. Henry Terrett (SEAL)
Lawr. Washington (SEAL)
James Baxter (SEAL)

Nathaniel Chapman William Henry Terrett Lawrence Washington and James Baxter acknowledged this Bond in Fairfax County Court Continued the 18th day of May 1744 to be their act and Deed which is admitted to Record.

Test
Catesby Cocke Cl. Cur.

Certified to, in 1933, by Mr. F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County, Virginia. And recorded in Will Book A, No. 1, page 65 and examined.

The writer has no information as to who were the "other children" who inherited the bulk of the property, save for the guardianship bond filed Feb. 18, 1745, in the matter of the minor 60 F, Simon Pearson (son of the above Thomas), wherein William Henry Terrett was guardian and 2 E, Garrard Alexander surety. (See the Alexander Family for Gerard Alexander and see the West Family for 28 E, Hugh West, one of the legatees, and nominated an executor, in Thomas Pearson's Will).

GUARDIANSHIP BOND OF WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we William Henry Terrett and Garrard Alexander are held and firmly bound unto the worshipfull Justices of Fairfax County their Executors and Admnrs. in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds sterling to the true payment whereof We bind our Selves our heirs Executors and Admrs Jointly and severally firmly by these presents as witness our hands and seals this 18th day of February 1745.

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such that if the above bound William Henry Terrett Guardian of Simon Pearson his heirs Executors and Admrs. do and shall well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto the said Orphan all such Estate and Estates as now is or hereafter shall come to the hands of the said William Henry Terrett as soon as the said Orphan shall attain to Lawfull Age and when thereunto required by the Justices of the Peace for Fairfax County. As also to save and keep harmless the said Justices their heirs and successors from all trouble and Damage that shall or may Arise about the said—

Then this obligation to be Void Else in force.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of — Wm. Henry Terrett (SEAL) Garrard Alexander (SEAL)

At a Court held for Fairfax County February 18, 1745.

William Henry Terrett and Garrard Alexander Gent, acknowledged this Bond to be their Act and Deed which is admitted to Record.

Test,
_____ (left blank)

Certified to, in 1933, by Mr. F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County, Virginia. And recorded in Will Book A, No. 1, page 144 and examined.

Why the guardianship related only to 60 F, Simon Pearson, son of 21 E, Thomas, when there were "other children" who shared in the property does not appear. More than forty years after this, a Simon Pearson made a Will, viz., Jan. 26, 1786, proved, Apr. 16, 1798, in Fairfax County, in which he bequeathed all his property to his brother, Thomas Pearson. This would indicate that another of the children of the subject of this sketch was this Thomas Pearson. However, such a supposition does not account for the absence of his name in the guardianship proceeding above. The theory might be advanced that another generation intervened and that the Will below of Simon Pearson was of a son of the Simon of the guardianship proceedings and a grandson of the Thomas whose Will was administered by William Henry Terrett and Nathaniel Chapman in 1744. Seemingly, the Simon of the Will given below was unmarried.

However, the Virginia Census for 1782 shows a Simon Pearson, of Fairfax County, with eleven whites and four blacks, while the Census of 1785 lists Simon Pearson with nine whites and one dwelling.

WILL OF 60 F, SIMON PEARSON, PROVED IN 1798.

(You will not escape a smile at this old Will)

In the name of God Amen,

I Simon Pearson of the County and Parish of Fairfax and Colloney of Virginia Being in Perfect Sence and Memory Do Constitute and appoint this my last will and Testament In manner and form as followeth Revoking and Disaproving of all other Wills heare to fore made by me and first I recomend my sole to God through the merits of my Ever blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ, and being in perfit hope of a Joyfull resorection at the Last day and my body to be desently Buried in the Earth to Return to dust and ashes from which it was taken by my Executor Hear after mentioned.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Loving Brother Thomas Pearson all my Estate of What Nature or Kind whatsoever I am now Possesses of to him his heirs and assigns forever, And I do appoint my Loving Brother Thomas Pearson my hole and sole Executor of this my last will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and Seale this twenty Sixth day of January 1786

Simon Pearson (LS)

Signed Sealed and acknowledged
In the presence of us

Charles Broadwater
John Hunter
Thomas Sinclair
John Courts

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 16th of April 1798 This last will and Testament of Simon Pearson dec'd was presented in Court and the same being proved by the oath of Charles Broadwater and John Hunter are ordered to be recorded.

Test:

P. Wagener Cl.

Certified to, in 1933, by Mr. F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stafford County, Virginia. And recorded in Will Book G, No. 1, page 356 and examined.

Note: The John Hunter, witness in the above Will, was perhaps 112 G, John Chapman Hunter.

In Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va., Vol. 4, p. 416, is mentioned the appointment of one Thomas Pierson to be Justice of the Peace in Prince William County under date of Apr. 27, 1738. There is uncertainty as to whether this relates to 21 E, Thomas Pearson whose Will was of Fairfax County and not Prince William, although he may have been of Prince William at the time. More likely, however, from the spelling of the name, he was related to the Christopher Pierson who was the first husband of Sarah Travers (see Travers Family).

Returning now to the consideration of the two final members of the family of 9 D, Simon Pearson:

22 E, Susanna Pearson, the daughter of 9 D, Simon, was born Dec. 29, 1717; married 1 E, John Alexander, Dec. 11, 1734 and died, Oct. 6, 1788, as has before been mentioned. She is sufficiently noticed under the Alexander Family.

The final member of the Pearson Family was 23 E, Margaret. Much has been said of her in the early part of this Pearson sketch and more will be said of her in the sketches headed West Family and Travers Family. So, to avoid constant reference to those articles, it will be necessary to repeat here some of the data to be found under those headings. She was born, according to the "Terrett Bible," Mar. 5, 1720 and was married, when slightly less than 15 years of age, viz., upon Jan. 27, 1735, to William Henry Terrett, as her first husband and his second wife. Re-quoting what is said under the West Family, from the Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 32, p. 309, "Margaret, daughter of Simon Pearson and widow of William Henry Terrett, of Alexandria, who had recently made a second marriage with her cousin, John West. Date of the item, between 1754 and 1757."

The relationship has been explained herein as that of second cousins, and need not be repeated, but there is something to say regarding the dates, 1754 to 1757. As also appears under the West Family, William

Henry Terrett's Will was proved in Fairfax County, in 1758, which fixes the limit of Margaret's marriage to John West, third, as not earlier than 1758, or 1759, at which time she was 38 or 39 years of age. She therefore had not many years of child bearing before her and 62 F, Col. Roger West was the only fruit of this marriage who can be named with certainty. He died in 1801; his Will was dated Feb. 8, probated, Feb. 17, 1801.

William Henry Terrett's name will be found upon several of the Pearson Wills quoted herein and, also, in one instance, he is mentioned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County. What children came of the union of Terrett and Margaret Pearson the writer has not seen, nor has he made search for them, insomuch as this line is now dropped from further consideration. But, incidentally, the old Chart mentioned in the Preface hereof, states that Amelia Hunter, a grand niece of Margaret, married her second cousin, William Henry Terrett. And the William Henry Terrett who witnessed the Will of Constantia (Pearson) Chapman, in 1774, was no doubt the son of Margaret Pearson and her husband, William Henry Terrett, senior. And the William Henry Terrett who witnessed the Will of 1774, was in turn, the father of the William Henry Terrett who married Amelia Hunter.

The Will of Margaret Pearson Terrett West was dated Dec. 2, 1796, and proved Jan. 10, 1798, but the writer has not examined it to learn its terms.

The Travers Family

The Travers Family
of Virginia

Our interest in this family is confined to the question as to whether the widow of one Rawleigh Travers married 9 D, Simon Pearson and became the mother of his children. Hence the history of the Travers family herein given is merely cursory. As will be seen under the Pearson Family, it is a tradition of the Hunter family that such was the case, a tradition that is somewhat confounded by the entry in Torrence, in which he lists a Will of Rawleigh Travers as having been proven in 1733, the very same year of the death of Simon Pearson. If such had been the case, Simon's marriage to the widow, Hannah (Ball) Travers, would have bordered upon the impossible.

But such was not the case; Mr. Torrence was mistaken in listing the "Will" of Rawleigh Travers; it was the Inventory of Rawleigh Travers, which appears to have been filed long after his death; and only filed then for purposes which will be described later herein. The writer is assured by the Clerk of the Stafford County Circuit Court that the record does not contain the Will of Rawleigh Travers (not to be confused with his son, Rawleigh, whose Will does appear in 1749), but that it does contain the Inventory, a copy of which is now in the writer's possession, as follows:

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF RAWLEIGH TRAVERS.

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels of the eastate of Rawleigh Travers gent decd. Viz:

4 Negroe men called Jack Tomboy Sam Larry
4 negroe women called Bess Dinah Pegg Doll
2 Negroe boys called Adam George
2 Negroe girls called Winifred Fanny
8 feather beds and bolsters 1 small feather bed
6 rugs and blankets 2 quilts 1 counterpain
6 pair of fine sheets 6 pair of fine pillow beers
12 pillows 7½ pair coarse sheets 4 pair coarse pillow beers
4 flock beds and bolsters 4 rugs 2 blankets
2 pairs of cotton quantity 40 yards 1 pairs Kersey 15 yards
1 peires brown linen 95 Ells 1 pairs do 85 Ells
1 peires brown sheeting linnen 36½ yards 148 yards brown linen
32 yards coarse Dowlas 36½ fine Dowlas 11 yards fustian
10 peires (pieces?) fine linnen quantity 126 yards 12 yards Cheg r linen

3 ¾ yards of white linen 19¼ yards of diaper 1 pairs broad tape
12 Diaper napkins a table cloth and towel Do:
10 new Damask napkins 12 Huckaback napkins 1 table cloth Do:
1 fine Holland Table cloth 4 course table clothes 10 course napkins
5 course towels 2 fine Do: 2 suits of curtains and vallins
5 high bedsteads 1 trundle bedstead and 6 coards
1 new bed coard 1 knot of Drum line 4 pair of mens shoes
3 pair of plain shoes 1 chest of drawers 1 small case of drawers
1 small round table 5 good chests 2 old Do: 2 great trunks
1 small box 1 small seal skin trunk 3 looking glasses 1 ovil table
18 leather chairs 1 large silver cup 1 silver tumbler
1 small silver dram cup 2 silver Tankards 1 candleweek
6 quires of writing paper 2 new broad axes 1 hatchet
6 narrow hoes 27 broad hoes 3 pair sheep sheers 1 p. hooks and hinges
2800 10d. nails 1500 8d. Do: 850 20d. Do: 2500 4d. Do: 190 30d. Do:
2 pairs great stillards 2 pees and 1 pair can hooks 13 sickles 3 hooks
2 pairs large fire tongs 1 pair small Do: 1 fire stire 2 hand saws
4 iron wedges and 3 cross saws 4 files one drawing knife 2 adds
1 coopers adds 1 ax 1 howell 4 augers 6 chissels 2 gauges
3 great gimlets 3 small Do: 1 spade 1 grubbing hoe
1 pair pistols and holsters a corbine and simeter 1 old pair of pistols
3 guns 1 old Do: without a sock 2 belts 1 sword
1 plow shear and colter 1 claw hammer 1 warming pan
2 walking canes 5 knives and forks 2 pair bellows 1 brush
a small parcel of shoe makers tools 4 pair bullet moulds
2 pair marking irons a 2 foot rule 5 raisers 1 hone
9 iron firgues 2 Do: letters 4 stapels 25 small pleat buttons
9 ¾ shot 1 pair of scales and weights 8.4.2.1 ½ ¼ all lead
7 tea cups 6 pleats earthen ware 1 tea pot 2 chamber pots
12 large earthen mugs 12 small Do: 1 punch bowl Do:
3 large basin Do: 4 small Do: 2 dishes Do: 5 plates Do:
3 porringer Do: 13 milk pans Do: 7 other peices Do: 10 butter pots
2 pitchers 1 canvas cupboard 18 patty pans 4 large deep pewter dishes.
2 small Do: 8 large pewter dishers 4 small same 2 large basin
5 small Do: 4 dozen of pewter plates 8 old Do: 3 pewter saucers
1 pewter sarver 4 do: porringers 1 quart pot 2 pint pots
6 doz: of pewter spoons 4 pewter chamber pots 1 mustard pot 2 salts
6 tin pans 1 culender 1 dish cover 1 brass spire mortar 2 ladles Do:
6 candlesticks Do: 1 pair snuffers Do: 1 tin candle stick
1 large brass kitle 1 middling Do: 1 small Do:
1 large brass skillet 1 old small Do: 2 tin funnels
1 bread grater 2 iron spits 1 iron dripping pan 1 iron grid iron
1 chafing dish 2 box irons 4 heaters 4 frying pans 2 pair iron pot racks
1 large iron pot 3 middling pots 4 small pots
6 pairs pot hooks 1 lanthern 1 great stone botle 1 small do:
3 pales 5 pigins 7 trays 1 bowl 4 spinning wheels
3 pair wool cards 1 lining wheel 2 pairs towcards 1 house bell
2 iron bound rundlets 2.10 gallon rundlets 3 small rundlets
10 doz of glass bottles 3 hair sifters 1 searth 7 of clean cotton
19 yards of Vir. wove cotton 17 yards of this country cloth

2 old saddles 110 old wool 1 iron ladle, 1 flesh fork 1 old table
1 great Bible 2 small Do: 1 whole duty of man 16 other books
4 drinking glasses 7½ small buttoms 3 doz large Do: 8 hanks mohair
¾ of thread 7 ¼ fathom of new rope 1 iron pestle 2 carpits
1 cupboard cloth 1 old cub. d. flat a 10 foot boat with sculls and oars
3 ½ yards of brown linnen iron possnet very old 1 tin kitle
1 sugar box 1 candle box 1 hollow adds 43 of old iron
hourses catle and hoggs sheep and the home house
21 sheep 22 cows 13 calves 16 great steers 13 small steers and heifers 2 bulls
2 old mairs 2 breeding mairs 2 young mairs 1 mair colt 5 sadle horses 1 three year old horse
1-2 year old horse and 2 horses colts 10 breeding sows 45 barrows and spads sows

Cattle at the quarter

13 cows 3 great steers 5 small steers 3 calves
a small quantity of household goods at the Quarter Viz:
1 great pot 2 small Do: 2 pair pothooks 2 frying pans 1 iron pestle 1 sifter 1 pail
1 pigin, 2 milk pans 2 tray 1 hand saw 3 iron wedges 1 new grubbing hoe
1 claw hammer, a True Inventory by

Hannah Travers

At a Court held for Stafford County the 9th day of May 1733.

This inventory of the estate of Rawleigh Travers deced. on motion of Rawleigh Travers son of the said deced. was admitted to record not having yet been recorded.

Teste:
Tho Claiborne, Clerk

However, there is nothing to indicate exactly, or even approximately, how long before the filing of the Inventory the death of Rawleigh occurred. There seems to be no doubt that 9 D, Simon Pearson married the widow, but the uncertainty arises in the question as to whether the widow became the mother of Simon Pearson's children or whether the widow was Simon's second wife and the step mother of his children.

Elsewhere we see that 20 E, Constantia Pearson was born about 1714, probably the oldest of his children; hence, for Hannah (Ball) Travers to have been her mother, Rawleigh Travers must have died in 1713, or a little earlier. It is only by looking at Rawleigh Travers' age that we may form even a doubtful conception; and that will have to be accomplished by a glimpse at the Travers family history.

In W and M, Vol. 4, p. 16, appears the Travers Pedigree, or Chart, by Wilson Miles Cary, Baltimore, in which it is said that there was a Capt. Rawleigh Travers who was son of William and Rebecca Travers. He was Justice of the Peace for Richmond County in 1701. His Will was of Farnham Parish, Richmond County, 1701 and 1702. (This is sustained by Torrence). He left to his wife Sarah, 400 acres called Exeter Lodge during her widowhood, reversion to cousin Rebecca Travers;

legacies to Mrs. Peachy, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Sarah Bayless and Godson, Rawleigh Brooks, etc. Seemingly, no issue. Hence it does not appear that this would have been our Rawleigh Travers.

The Pedigree goes on:

Col. Rawleigh Travers, brother of the Col. William Travers above, and thus uncle of the Captain Rawleigh Travers above, married before 1644, Elizabeth ———. (In W and M, Vol. 13, p. 165, he was party to a law suit, Oct. 15, 1644, in Stafford County). He patented 300 acres on the south side of Rappahannock River in 1653; was Justice for Lancaster County in 1656; Burgess, 1663 to 1666 (also W and M, Vol. 5, p. 260, from 1661 to 1670; and also by W and M, Vol. 8, 1898, p. 34, Col. Rawleigh Travers was justice, burgess and on a committee with Gov. Berkeley and Col. Gerard Fowke in charge of the erection of a State House in James City in 1660). In 1661, Rawleigh Travers and wife, Elizabeth, executed a deed in Essex County. In 1662, he received a patent for 300 acres on the west side of Moratico Creek (dividing line between Lancaster and Richmond Counties). In 1663, he bought 3650 acres on the south side of the Potomac River on Potomac Creek which had been patented in 1662 by Col. Gerard Fowke, adjoining Capt. Giles Brent; in 1668, he received a patent for 12 hundredths of 500 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock River. He died before 1674 most probably, for in that year a widow Travers is the wife of Robert Beckingham, J. P. (Parenthetically, the Journal of the House of Burgesses lists Rawleigh Travers as a member 1651-2)

The Pedigree goes on as to their son, Rawleigh Travers:

Justice of Lancaster County 1682, 1687-8. "Mr. Rawleigh Travers, a member of this Court, appeared in behalf of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes (the Chart notes, Wilkes by a subsequent marriage) Oct. 11, 1693, Mr. Rawleigh Travers vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, admnx. of Rawleigh Travers, late of this County, deceased." In 1687, Rawleigh Travers paid taxes on four tithables. He was living in 1694. Issue, according to Hayden, p. 300, 24 E, Rawleigh Travers, of Stafford, died single, Oct. 13, 1749; 25 E, Elizabeth (Cooke); 26 E, Sarah, died 1789, married, second, Peter Daniel. Rawleigh Travers, the father of those just mentioned, married Hannah Ball, who was mentioned in her father's Will, June 26, 1711 (Hayden, p. 58). Joseph Ball was of Epping Forest, Lancaster County, born, 1649, died, 1711, married 1675 (?), Elizabeth Romney. By Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va., Vol. 1, p. 444, Joseph Ball was appointed Lt. Col. of Militia of Lancaster County, June 3, 1699, and in Vol. 2, p. 438, he is on a list of persons appointed to take and certify affidavits in Lancaster

County, Jan. 5, 1704-5. In Jour. H of B, 1695-1702, on page iv, Joseph Ball is listed as a Burgess for Lancaster County for 1698, 1700, 1702.

The statement of the children of Rawleigh Travers is somewhat more complete in Hayden on p. 300 than was given in the preceding paragraph: Rawleigh Travers married before 1707 (because on p. 57, Hayden, a deed of Joseph Ball, Feb. 7, 1707, names Mrs. Hannah Travers and others) to Hannah, daughter of Joseph Ball and Elizabeth (Romney) Ball; they had 24 E, Rawleigh, died single, Oct. 15, 1749, Stafford County, Will dated Oct. 10, 1749, proved, Dec. 12, 1749; 25 E, Elizabeth; 26 E, Sarah, died, 1789, who married, first, Capt. Christopher Pierson, second, Peter Daniel.

Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64, says Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball were married in 1696, which seems questionable if she were born in 1683. The writer would rather consider the date as 1700 to 1702.

Continuing from Cary's Chart:

The father and mother of Rawleigh Travers were married prior to 1644 and the father was dead in 1674, a period of 30 years, during which Rawleigh Travers was born, a rather wide range; but this is somewhat reduced, for, we find he was a Justice for Lancaster County in 1682 which would not have been before he was at least 21 years of age, and scarcely that young. We will say he was given this responsible position when he was 25 years of age. This would put his birth in 1657; if so, he was 26 years of age when Hannah Ball was born; and, if he married her in 1702, when she was 19 years of age, he was at that time, 45 years old and in 1733, he would have been 76 years of age while she was 50 years old. This is a conservative view of the situation, possibly too conservative, for 25 years would be a low age for a Justice of the Peace. If we say he was born in 1645, then his age in 1702 would have been 57, 38 years older than Hannah Ball; and, in 1733, he would have been 88 years old.

The purpose of these figures as to Rawleigh Travers' probable age at different periods is merely to speculate upon the likelihood of the union of an old gentleman and a young bride coupled with the possibility of his death long before 1733, the year in which his Inventory was filed; and upon the likelihood of her having married 9 D, Simon Pearson, many years before Simon's death in 1733, and of her having been the mother of Simon's children, instead of their stepmother.

To further the examination of this subject, it may be well, at this time, to make some rough guesses as to the ages in 1733 of the known children of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah (Ball) Travers in order to observe

if their ages were appreciably greater than the ages of the Pearson children.

Taking first 26 E, Sarah Travers; July 15, 1736, she married Peter Daniel, who was born, Sep. 29, 1706; she having, prior to that time, married one Christopher Pierson about whom nothing is known (except an entry in the Jour. H of B, 1695 to 1702, on p. 282, that a patent was issued to one Christopher Pierson for 106 acres of land, Nov. 4, 1701), but who evidently was not related to 9 D, Simon Pearson. Quoting Hayden in these matters, p. 294, Peter Daniel, son of James Daniel and Margaret Vivian, of Middlesex County, Va., born, Sep. 29, 1706; married, 26 E, Sarah (Travers) Pierson. Page 295, Peter Daniel, born, Sep. 29, 1706; died ———; married July 15, 1736, Sarah (Travers) Pierson, who was born, ———, died, Dec. 1788, Will probated, Jan. 12, 1789, daughter of Rawleigh and Hannah (Ball) Travers and widow of Capt. Christopher Pierson.

The Will of Hannah (Ball) (Travers) Pearson, dated Mar. 7, 1745, discloses that, at that time, there were three Daniel children who were all minors, which would have been the case from a marriage in 1736.

Thus 26 E, Sarah Travers, had been twice married by 1736, but this fact gives little or no basis for an estimate of her age in 1733. If she had been 25 years of age at the time of the second marriage to Peter Daniel, her birth year would have been in 1711; and she was probably the youngest of the three Travers children. That this is pure guess work is freely admitted.

Taking, now, 25 E, Elizabeth Travers:

She had been married to John Cooke by 1733 because she witnessed a codicil to the Will of 9 D, Simon Pearson in that year under the name, Elizabeth Cooke. The Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 21, p. 375-6, recites as follows: The Will of John Cooke of the Parish of Over Wharton, and County of Stafford, dated 26 December, 1732; proved 11 April, 1733, leaves to his three daughters 63 F, Ann, 64 F, Hannah and 65 F, Million and son 66 F, Travers, also to wife, Elizabeth. Executrix, Elizabeth Cooke. Overseers, Rev. Alexander Scott and Mr. Rawleigh Travers. Witnesses: Wm. Allison, Rawleigh Travers, Nath. Smith, Robert Smith, Mary Row. Witnesses to a codicil of 27 December, 1732, Simon Pearson, Wm. Brent, Benj. Brent, Rawleigh Travers. (This Rawleigh Travers was evidently, 24 E, the brother and not the father of Elizabeth Cooke).

From a note in the same authority, page 376. "John Cooke, a native of Ireland, settled in Stafford County, Virginia, early in the 18th Century and married Elizabeth, daughter of Rawleigh Travers and his wife,

Hannah, daughter of Joseph Ball. She was the half sister of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. Mrs. Travers married secondly, 9 D, Simon Pearson, and in her Will, proved Dec. 13, 1748, names her daughter Elizabeth Cooke and her grandchildren, Travers and Hannah Cooke. John Cooke, of Stafford County, died in 1732 and his Will was among portions of Stafford records destroyed by Federal soldiers during the Civil War; but a copy of his Will was proved in Dublin, from which the abstract here was made . . . . . Besides several daughters, one bearing the peculiar name on Million, which was derived from the Travers family, he had one son, 66 E, Travers Cooke, of Stafford County."

Since the names Ann and Million in the above quotation, do not appear in the Will of their grandmother, Hannah (Ball) (Travers) Pearson, hereinbefore mentioned and quoted in extenso elsewhere, it may be presumed they died in childhood or early youth.

It will be noticed in the Will of Hannah Pearson that she mentions the Daniel children as minors in 1745, but not so the Cooke devisees; from which fact it is a fair presumption that both of the Cooke children, then living, were of age at the date of the Will. Added to this is the further fact that Hannah Pearson appointed her grandson, Travers Cooke, to be one of the executors of her Will. While it has happened that minors have been nominated as executors in Wills, it is not a frequent occurrence.

As to how all this applies to the location of the birth year of 25 E, Elizabeth (Travers) Cooke. Her husband died in 1732 and, at the time the two were parents of four children; the two of whom who lived were, in all probability, of age in 1745; and, if one were just of age, or 21, then the other would have been older say 23. Presuming these two to have been the oldest of their four children (of which there is no proof) and allowing the marriage to have been performed one year prior to the birth of the first child, then the marriage would have taken place in 1721, or thereabouts. If Elizabeth had been 17 years old upon her marriage, the year of her birth would have been 1704, when her mother was 21 years of age.

Considering, now, Rawleigh Travers, 24 E, son of Rawleigh Travers and Hannah Ball, his wife:

There is little upon which to found a supposition as to the year of his birth. It merely seems that, in 1733, he was old enough to appear in Court and file his mother's Inventory of his father's estate, to have done which would probably have necessitated his being of age; and he was old enough in 1732 to witness a Codicil to the Will of John Cooke and to be named as one of the "overseers" of that estate which would carry his birth year to 1711 at the least and not unlikely yet further back.

He died in 1749 and his Will follows; not that it throws any light upon the date of his birth, but merely for preserving the record of it in this place.

WILL OF 24 E, RAWLEIGH TRAVERS, 1749.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the 20th day of October, 1749 I Rawleigh Travers being sick and weak of body but of perfect mind and sound judgment do make this my last Will and Testament IMPRIMIS I leave and bequeath to Mr. Peter Daniel four negroes now in his possession Viz: Jonny, Tommy, Jos. and James to the children of his present wife Sarah ITEM, I give my negro fellow Joe to my sister Elizabeth Cooke her life and after to her son Travers Cooke I give to my sister Sarah Daniel a negro girl called Sarah and her increase to her three children Viz: Hannah, Travers and Elizabeth Daniels ITEM I will and bequeath to Hannah Cooke, a negro boy. I give to Travers Cooke all my negroes not yet mentioned, all my personal estate in corn, Tobo. money and cattle to be divided in three parts one of which I will whith I leave to my sister Eliz. Cooke the other two parts to my nephew and heir Travers Cooke all my debts being duly paid ITEM I give to my neice Hannah Cooke one of the best beds and the furniture in my house together with four cows and calves I constitute and ordain my Trusty loving friends Eliz Cooke and Travers Cooke my whole and sole Ex.Ex. of this my last will IN WITNESS hereof I have set my hand and seal.

Raw. Travers (SEAL)

Signed and sealed
in presents of

David Waugh, John Sutherland, Thomas Hay, Wirhael Ryan.

At a Court held for Stafford County 12th day of Dec. 1749.

The above last will and testament of Rawleigh Travers deced. was presented into Court by Travers and Cooke and of the executors therein named who made oath thereto according to law and being proved by the oaths of David Waugh, Thomas Hay and Wirhael Ryan three of the witnesses thereto is admitted to record and on motion of the said Ex. and he performing what is usual in such cases certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste:

H. Y. Tyler, C. Clerk.

To return now to the subject which called for the foregoing discussion of the probable ages of the Travers children, namely, as to whether Rawleigh Travers, the elder, died at an early enough date to permit the motherhood of 9 D, Simon Pearson's children to rest in Hannah (Ball) (Travers) Pearson. That she is mentioned in her father's Will in 1711 as Hannah Travers does not indicate that she was not then a widow; but it does mean that she had not yet married Simon Pearson. The Travers brood of children certainly does seem to be of an earlier date than the Pearson children and the birth of 20 E, Constantia Pearson in 1714 would permit the supposition, backed up by the smallness of the Travers family, that not only

did Simon Pearson marry the widow Travers, but that she became the mother of the Pearsons.

There are, however, several flies in the ointment. The first appears in the question, why did they wait for twenty years and more after the presumed death of the elder Travers before filing the Inventory of his Estate? And, second, why was the Inventory signed "Hannah Travers" instead of "Hannah Pearson?" There are answers to these questions, albeit not entirely satisfactory ones. If she were filing a very old Inventory, which, through neglect, should have been filed years before, it might not be unreasonable to suppose she would sign the name of her widowhood in order that, in the Court record, it would appear that the Inventory was actually made by her before her marriage to Simon Pearson.

As to the first question, there is a very curious circumstance which could not be co-incidence; this Inventory was "slapped" on record the very day that the Will of Simon Pearson was offered for probate, viz., on the 9th day of May, 1733. Now why? The Inventory, if bona fide, was old, even though not back 20 or 25 years; yet if Simon Pearson had married the widow Travers, the filing of the Inventory should have taken place long before such marriage. Does it not look as though there had been a hasty effort to segregate the effects of Hannah Travers Pearson from those of Simon Pearson's Estate? The terms of Simon Pearson's Will were known before it was proved and he left nothing to the Travers children although he left a substantial legacy to Hannah, his wife. The Travers children were not his children and the Pearson children were his, whoever their mother. He may innocently and honestly have thought that Hannah would take care of the Travers. But we can readily conceive that the Travers children may have had some doubts as to whether or not the Pearson estate might claim the assets of the Travers estate insomuch as a greater or less time in wedlock of Simon and Hannah might very well have led to a confusion of assets and an embarrassing dispute in the settlement. It would have been natural then that the Travers heirs should claim, no doubt with the concurrence of the Pearson heirs, that certain of the assets should be considered as of Travers, and that an Inventory should be made up and filed and signed by the name, Hannah Travers, instead of that of Hannah Pearson, to lend color to the fiction that it was the old Inventory of Rawleigh Travers.

The Inventory bears evidence that, either the marriage of Simon Pearson and the widow Travers was not of nearly as early a date as has been here intimated, or that the Inventory was an agreed upon one. For otherwise, the assets named in the Inventory would not have been so explicitly set forth. For instance, the 21 sheep and 10 breeding sows and 45

farrows mentioned, would scarcely be of any value for identification if Rawleigh Travers died years before; for all such assets would change in the course of a very few years. And, essentially, it was merely for identification of assets that the Inventory was filed.

But who will answer these questions? Why did Simon Pearson's Will make no bequests to his step-children? It is easy to see why no material bequests should be made, since Hannah Pearson, of comfortable estate, could be expected to look out for them; but mourning rings or other small bequests as remembrances would have been perfectly in place. Then, the other question; why did Hannah Pearson's Will, made in 1745, absolutely ignore the Pearson children, if they were her own flesh and blood? At that time the Pearson children were all well married and well-to-do; but that seems scarcely an excuse for the total absence of their names in their mother's Will, if Hannah were indeed their mother.

All things considered, the conclusion seems reasonable that, while Simon Pearson undoubtedly married the widow Travers, it was after his children were born of a former wife who had died.

In W and M, Vol. 4, p. 164, Miss Fanny Blow Hunter says: "Whether Hannah Pearson was mother, or step-mother to the Pearson children, remains to be proved." The writer does not wish to assert that he has proved beyond doubt that they were not Hannah Pearson's children; but he certainly thinks that the evidence, as adduced, points that way.

Much of the matter herein contained under this heading of Travers Family belongs, no doubt, under the heading of Pearson Family; but, for a proper consideration of the subject, some sort of an overlapping grouping is necessary and this should be read in conjunction with the "Pearson Family."

The West Family

The West Family
of Virginia

This family has no particular interest for the later generations in this book, because these do not descend from the Wests. The connection is not lineal but merely collateral, a West having married a Pearson and a Pearson a West; but the following cursory data is made necessary because such data may help solve the Pearson descent which is somewhat ambiguous in the old generations.

In W and M, Vol. 10, pages 64 and 65, we find the following which seems to be from the researches of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter: The line (Wests) probably runs as follows, John West, first, of Northumberland County, had John West, second, who married ——— Pearson (missing name and correction supplied elsewhere), and had issue, (1) Pearson West, (2) Hugh West, (3) John West.

Partially supporting this in the same quotation is the following old letter:

Nov. 8, 1704, the following letter of John West to Col. George Mason was ordered to be recorded by Stafford Court.

"I thought to come to court, but my son Pearson, seeing great signs of Indians, and the inhabitants in great fear of them, that I cannot come. If I came I leave but one man at home, therefore would desire that the court would let my business be till the next court. By that time I hope I will be ———, as not else at present from him that is, Sir, yr humble servant to command, John West."

Of the above, Pearson, Hugh and John, the writer has found no data concerning Pearson West, but the quotation from W and M, Vol. 10, p. 65, runs on:

(2) Hugh West, 28 E, made his Will in Loudoun County, Feb. 1754, proved Nov. 21, 1754 (Torrence says Fairfax County, 1754; none for Hugh recorded in Loudoun County), and named his children, 70 F, John, (Hugh, John, John), 71 F, Hugh, 72 F, George, 73 F, Rev. William, 74 F, Sybil. Of these, 70 F, John West, known as Capt. John West, junior, of Fairfax County, married before 1755, Catherine, daughter of Major Thomas Colville by Mary Foster. Colville was the brother of Col. John Colville, of Fairfax, and first cousin of Camilla Colville who married Henry Bennett, Earl of Tankerville. Capt. West made his Will Apr. 26, 1775, and it was proved Feb. 18, 1777. (Confirmed in Torrence; Fairfax

County). It names children, 91 G, Thomas, 92 G, John, 93 G, Hugh, 94 G, Catherine, who married Baldwin Dade (Hayden, p. 733), 95 G, Frances, and 96 G, Sarah; the executors were his brothers, George West and Rev. William West and his son, Thomas West.

71 F, Hugh West, brother of 70 F, Capt. John West, junior, "attorney at law", made his Will in Fairfax County and it was proved June 18, 1767 (confirmed by Torrence). It names his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, 97 G, Sybil, 98 G, Jemima, 99 G, Sarah; he had lots in Alexandria and made his brothers, John, George and William, executors.

72 F, George West (Hugh, John, John) married 18 F, Anne Fowke Dade, daughter of Townshend Dade and 4 E, Parthenia Alexander, his wife, daughter of 1 D, Robert Alexander (See Alexander Family). His Will was proved in Fairfax County, Apr. 18, 1786, (confirmed by Torrence) and mentions first wife, Anne Fowke Dade and second wife, Penelope Payne, but no children; names his nephew George William West (Will, Fairfax, 1796) and nieces Catherine and Sarah, daughters of his brother, John; names also, John, Hugh and Rev. William.

73 F, Rev. William West (Hugh, John, John) was a distinguished minister of the Episcopalian Church. Parenthetic excerpt from Va. Ency. of Biog. Vol. 2, p. 254: William West, born Fairfax County, 1739, son of Hugh West, who died in 1754 in Loudoun County. Birthplace near Mt. Vernon and he became intimate with George Washington. He went to England for orders which he received from the Bishop of London, Nov. 24, 1761, etc.

74 F, Sybil West (Hugh, John, John). Torrence lists a Will of Sybil West as of Fairfax County, 1787.

Confirmative of the above West information, the Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1, p. 356, says of 28 E, Hugh West (John, John), he was a Burgess of Fairfax County in 1752, 1753, 1754. He died the latter year and was succeeded by his son, 71 F, Hugh West, junior, attorney at law, who continued to sit for Fairfax County until 1755, when he removed to Frederick County and represented that County 1756, 1757 and 1758. His Will was proved in Fairfax County, June 18, 1767, and names issue. (Indicating that he returned to Fairfax County). Of 70 F, John West, known as Capt. John West, junior, it says he was son of 28 E, Hugh West and represented Fairfax in the House of Burgesses from 1755 until his death in 1775. He married Catherine, daughter of Maj. Thomas Colville and left issue.

In the Jour. H. of B., Vol. ix. p. 11, Hugh West petitions to raise the rent of a warehouse on Hunting Creek, Prince William County under date

of May 11, 1742; and on p. 163, same Volume, under date of Feb. 27, 1746, he protests the removing of a ferry from Hugh West's landing on the Potomac.

Reverting now to the quotation from W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64, we continue with 29 E, Major John West, son of 10 D, John West, second, and grandson of 6 C, John West, first, of Northumberland County, and John, first's wife, 5 C, Susanna Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson and Susanna Bland, his wife. (Explanation of this statement is discussed under the Pearson Family). John West, third, married, first, Mary ———, and had issue:—75 F, Ann, who married Daniel Talbot and had John West Talbot, deceased without issue, Monica Talbot and Elizabeth Talbot; Hannah West, born 1749, married John Ashton, of Lebanon, Westmoreland County (Will probated in 1788), son of Charles Ashton (Will dated May 10, 1778) of King George County; Mary West married Richard Conway; Elizabeth West; 62 F, Col. Roger West, married, first, Nancy, daughter of Allen MacRae. For descendants, see Hayden, p. 342.

The above authority names only the first wife of 29, E, Major John West and ignores the fact that he married, as his second wife, his cousin, 23 E, Margaret (Pearson) Terrett, widow of William Henry Terrett, whose (Terrett's) Will was filed in Fairfax County in 1758. Hence this marriage with West was not earlier than 1759; Margaret Pearson had been born in 1720 and was, therefore at least 39 years of age; she thus could not have had many children by West. In W and M, Vol. 10, p. 134, occurs the following notation by Miss Fanny Blow Hunter: "Margaret Pearson West certainly had only two children by John West, viz., Roger and Mrs. Ann Powell. The daughter named by you were by his first wife." If the children of John West, as quoted above from Vol. 10, p. 64, are stated in the sequence of their births, then Roger, being the last named, would fit into Miss Hunter's note; but if Margaret (Pearson Terrett) West bore two children by West, then, by this rule, Elizabeth should be the other child; yet Miss Hunter names Mrs. Ann Powell as the other child, whereas Ann's name occurs first on the list and she is there called Ann Talbot. The writer does not seek to account for this circumstance other than by the double supposition that the list is not in the sequence of their births and that Ann West Talbot became Ann Powell by a second marriage. Quoting, now, from Hayden, p. 342, hitherto noted under the Pearson Family: "Speaking of Marianna Craik, married 62 F, Col. Roger West, of "West Grove", Fairfax County, Va. He died Feb. 1801; Will dated Feb. 8, proved Feb. 17, 1801. Son of Col. (Major ?) John West and his second wife, Mrs. Margaret Terrett, daughter of Simon Pearson, of Overwharton Parish, Gent., and widow of Capt. W. H. Terrett."

This is conclusive evidence of the marriage of John West and Margaret Pearson Terrett. Further, in the Mag. of H and B, Vol. 32, p. 309, occurs the following: Margaret, daughter of Simon Pearson and widow of William Henry Terrett, of Alexandria, who had recently made a second marriage with her cousin John West, then a Burgess for Fairfax County.

The references to this marriage are too numerous to require further citation. Margaret (Pearson, Terrett) West lived to a good old age; her Will, dated Dec. 2, 1796, was probated Jan. 10, 1798, in Fairfax County. (Torrence).

As to the predecessors of John West, first. The statement has been made that he was of Northumberland County. But the Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1, p. 356, in writing of Hugh West, says he was descended from John West (meaning John West, first) who came from Muston, in Yorkshire, about the latter part of the 17th Century. There is no authority cited for the name of this home town in England, which is unfortunate. But as to his arrival the latter part of the 17th Century, of course this does not jibe at all with his marriage to Susanna Pearson and having a family by her long before that period.

Whether or not John West, first, was of the prominent West family of the early days of the Colony is a mere matter of speculation so far as any evidence has come into the possession of the writer. There were two Wests, presumably brothers, Thomas West, cooper, and John West, husbandman, who are mentioned as arriving at James City, Sep. 12, 1623 in the "Bonny Bess" from London. This is in the Jour. H of B, 1619 to 1659, on pages 6 and 10 thereof. No mention elsewhere.

Another West, Anthony, per Cyclo. Va. Biog., Vol. 1, p. 356, came to Virginia in 1622; in 1624, he resided at James City and, in 1625, at the plantation opposite, on the south side; he settled in Northampton County, where he was one of the Justices and Lt. Col. of Militia. He died in 1651, leaving a son, John West. He was some relation to Lord Delaware as the arms of his family were the same as those of his lordship. Anna, his widow, married, second, Stephen Charlton.

There is little likelihood that our John West had any connection with the Anthony Wests. Northampton County is on the Easter Shore and many Wills of Wests are recorded in this County and in Accomac. Torrence lists about forty Wills of Wests filed there prior to 1800.

By the same authority, Anthony's son, Lt. Col. John West, of Northampton County, took sides with Bacon in 1676. He was pardoned by Sir William Berkeley. He married Matilda Scarsburgh and had issue Anthony, Alexander, John, the elder, Jonathan and John, the younger.

As to descent from Lord Delaware or his brothers, there are possibilities but no proof. In Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 36, 1928, p. 373, occurs the following:

Thomas West, third Baron De La Ware; born, July 9, 1577 and died at sea, June 7, 1618.

Nathaniel West, who married Frances Hinton and died at West and Shirley Hundreds about 1624.

Capt. Francis West, who was born in 1586 and married, first, Jane Darge, and, second, Temperance Flowerdew and died in 1634.

Capt. John West, who was born, Dec. 14, 1590, married Anne ———, and died at West Point, York County, about 1660.

Examining the possibilities by referring to the excellent sketches of these brothers in the Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1.

Lord De La Ware, second Governor of Virginia, born July 9, 1577, appointed Governor Feb. 28, 1610; arrived at Point Comfort, June 7, 1610; returned to England, and Virginia was administered by Gates, Dale, Yardley and Argall in the meantime. Delaware was sent again but died June 7, 1618, aged 41. He married Cecily, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley. His son, Henry, succeeded as fourth Lord Delaware, who married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Edmunds. Governor Delaware had three brothers, Francis West, John West and Nathaniel West, who all lived in Virginia, the first two of whom were deputy governors at different times. William West, a nephew, was killed at the Falls of the James River, Virginia, in 1611.

Parenthetically, this last statement is subject to some criticism. To have been a nephew with the name West, he would have been the son of a brother, else he himself would have been Lord Delaware. If of a next younger brother, say born in 1579, who was married at 21, then, in 1611, an oldest son, William, would have been but 10 years old, an unlikely age to have been with the expedition to the Falls of the James; and, indeed, an unlikely age for a child to have been in Virginia at all at that period. It does not appear possible for the Fairfax Wests to have had origin from Thomas West, Lord Delaware.

Taking now, Francis West. The Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1, p. 44, says:

Francis West, deputy Governor of Virginia from Nov. 14, 1627, on the death of Governor Yardley, to Mar. 5, 1629, when Dr. John Pott was elected Governor by the Council to take his place, West having been selected to go to England to represent the interests of the Colony, which was in an unsettled condition by the revocation of the Charter of 1624. He was born Oct. 28, 1586, and was a brother of Lord Delaware. When

Captain Newport came over with the "Second Supply," in October, 1608, he was accompanied by Francis West; who was elected member of the Council there in August, 1609, after the arrival of the "Third Supply", sent out under the new Charter. During the "starving time" which soon followed, West attempted to get provisions from the Indians; but, being unsuccessful, he left the Colony to its fate and sailed away to England. After a few months he returned to Virginia; and after Percy left in 1612, he succeeded him as commandant at Jamestown, in which office he continued till 1617, when he was succeeded by Capt. Wm. Powell. He was a member of the Council again from April, 1619, to February, 1633. In conjunction with his brothers, Lord Delaware and John and Nathaniel, he owned lands in Westover and Shirley. In November, 1622, he was appointed Admiral of New England and went there to suppress illicit fishing but he found the New Englanders difficult persons to deal with. In 1624, Captain West was living on his estate at Westover, in Virginia, and soon after succeeded Sir George Yardley as deputy Governor. After Pott took charge in 1629, West went to England, but he was in Virginia again prior to December, 1631, when he attended a meeting of the Council, again in February and September 1632, and in February, 1633. After this last date he drops out of Virginia records, and there is a tradition in Earl Delaware's family that he was drowned.

The Jour. H of B, 1619-1659, contains many entries concerning Francis West, a few of which confirmatory of, and a few in addition to, the above are given as follows: Pages 48 and 51, mentioned as Governor, March 26 and 29, 1628. On page 44, a member of the Council, 1623 and 1625. On page 9, mentioned as a member of the Court, Jan. 1, 1624. On page 187, he gives power of attorney to his brother, Capt. John West, Feb. 11, 1628. On page 29, he, as one of the original Colony, commands a third of the forces in attempting a settlement at the "head of the river."

The above quoted item from Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog. mentions the marriage of Francis West, first to Jane Darge and second, to Temperance Flowerdew, but gives no dates, nor does it state whether the marriages, or either of them, occurred in Virginia, or whether there was issue; which would permit the possibility of the descent of the Fairfax County Wests from him. The writer has seen no claim of such nature and does not mean to advocate the belief or to deny it.

Taking up, now, Nathaniel West.

He does not appear to have occupied a very prominent place in the affairs of the Colony. The item in the Va. Mag. of H and B, merely says that he married Frances Hinton and died in 1624; no doubt basing the latter statement upon the entry in Jour. H of B, 1619 to 1659, page 18,

that Mrs. Frances West, widow, is to receive certain payments. This also proves that the widow was in Virginia with the probability that she remained there since the estate of Nathaniel in Virginia was considerable. No issue is mentioned nor is the date of marriage. Here also is a possibility of the descent of the Fairfax County Wests from Nathaniel West, but the writer again makes no such intimation.

In Rec. of Va. Col., on page 126, Governor Argall commissioned Nathaniel West to be Captain of the Lord General's party, Oct. 20, 1616, at the same time he commissioned Francis West to be Master of Ordinance. The Nathaniel West who is mentioned in a later generation was a descendant of Capt. John West and not of the above Nathaniel.

The Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1, says of the fourth brother:—Capt. John West, deputy Governor, Apr. 28, 1635 to Jan. 18, 1637, was a brother of Lord Delaware and was born, Dec. 14, 1590. He came to Virginia about 1620 and, after the massacre of 1622, commanded a company of men against the Indians. He was a member of the Council and when, in 1630, the Council resolved to plant a settlement on the York River, Captain West was one of the first settlers to patent lands on King's Creek. There at his residence, known as Bellfield, was born in 1632, the first white child of English parents born on the York River. When Sir John Harvey was deposed, Apr. 28, 1635, Captain West was prevailed upon to accept the office of Governor which he held for eighteen months; and, although he and other leading men were arrested for their presumption, nothing was done to him. So far from that, in 1639 John West's name appeared in the new commission as "Marshal and Muster Master General" in King Charles own handwriting. He remained a member of the Council for many years. In 1650, he sold his plantation on York River to Edward Digges, Esq., and removed to West Point which was named for him. In March, 1660, a resolution of Good Will was passed by the General Assembly, when, in recognition of many important services rendered Virginia by the noble family of the Wests, Captain West, now in old age, and his family, were exempted from taxation during his life. Captain West left an only son, Lt. Col. John West who resided at West Point and took an important part in the affairs of the Colony.

The excerpt from Va. Mag. of H and B, hitherto quoted, states that Capt. John West married Anne ———, and died at West Point in 1660.

In the Jour. H of B, 1619-1659, pp. ix, x, xi, John West is in the list of Burgesses, as from "the other side of the water," for the years 1627-8, 1629 and 1629-30; and on page 82, as Capt. John West, a member of the Council, Apr. 30, 1652, page 97, Mar. 31, 1655. As Col. John West, member of the Council, page 113, Apr. 3, 1658; page 129, same, 1657-8;

and as John West, in the Council, page 124, 1631. And on page 88, Capt. John West was paid on July 13, 1653, as from Northumberland County. This entry might relate to the ancestor of the Fairfax County Wests, but it probably merely means John West was on duty in that County. That he was not too old for military duty at that time is evidenced by the entry on page 95, ordered that Capt. John West be paid his salary constantly at York River, dated Mar. 24, 1655. Page 192, Capt. John West, appointed commander, Mar. 7, 1628, "the other side of the water". Page 481, Sir John Harvey deposed as Governor and Capt. John West acts in his place, Apr. 28, 1635. Page 498, John West sworn in as Councillor, Mar. 8, 1641, O.S.

The son of Capt. John West is thus noticed in Cyclo. of Va. Biog., Vol. 1: Col. John West, son of Capt. John West, was born at Bellfield, York River, in 1632, being the first child of English parents born on York River; he lived at West Point; sat on the Courts Martial that tried rebels in Bacon's time. Senior justice and Col. of New Kent Militia; married Unity, daughter of Major Joseph Croshaw; burgess for New Kent, 1685-6. He had three sons, John, Nathaniel and Thomas and one daughter, Unity, who married Henry Fox, of King William County. John West, of King William County, son of Col. John West and Unity Croshaw, his wife, was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1702-6. He married in October, 1698, Judith, daughter of Major Anthony Armistead, of Elizabeth City County and had one son Charles, why, dying without issue, left the West Point estate (4000 acres) to his cousin, Thomas West.

Going back now to page 357 of the same authority to Thomas West, another son of the Col. John West who was born in 1632 and Unity Croshaw, his wife. He was a Burgess for King William County, 1702-6. He married Agnes ———, and had a son Thomas, who was given West Point by his cousin, Charles West, as mentioned above. This son, Thomas, was Burgess for King William County, 1742-7. He died in 1743 before the Assembly ended. He married Elizabeth Seaton, daughter of George Seaton, of King and Queen County and left issue, of whom the eldest son was John West.

Many other references to these descendants of Capt. John West are made in the official Journals of Virginia which are not here quoted. The sole object in writing of them with as much detail as is here used is to fully establish their identity and to establish the fact of a line of all John Wests, in an entirely different locality from Fairfax and Stafford Counties, far beyond the time of the marriage of John West, of Fairfax and Stafford Counties, to Margaret (Pearson) Terrell; and that, therefore, the latter John West could not have descended from Governor John West, in all probability.

The Chapman Family

The Chapman Family

of Virginia and Maryland

There were many Chapmans in Virginia in the early days from one of whom this family could have descended. To notice those recorded in and "Original List of Emigrants, etc., 1600-1700," by John Camden Holton, London, 1874, and other authorities as cited.

Page 212: Thomas Chapman and wife, Ann, came in the "Tryall" in 1610, but returned to England and, later, again came to Virginia in the "George", in 1617, with their son Thomas, aged two years and their daughter, Ann, aged four weeks; on page 171, Thomas Chapman, wife and infants were living at Jordan's Jorney, Feb. 16, 1623; on page 274, Thomas Chapman held 100 acres of land by patent near Elizabeth City, in 1626.

On page 232, Francis Chapman came in the "Starr" in 1608; on page 175, Francis Chapman was living in Virginia in 1623; on page 270, a patent issued to Francis Chapman for 100 acres of land near James City. In Jour. H of B, 1619-1659, on page 159 thereof, Francis Chapman surrenders a patent to 100 acres of land, Jan. 21, 1627.

In the first named authority, on page 233, Nicholas Chapman, aged 31, came in the "Jonathan," in 1619; on page 169, he was living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623.

On page 250, Philip Chapman came in the "Flying Hart", aged 23; on page 186, he was living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623.

On page 118, Richard Chapman, aet. 18 years, came in the "Elizabeth", Aug. 1, 1635.

On page 115, Henry Chapman, aged 19, came in the "Primrose", July 27, 1635.

There are many references to Chapmans in the records of Virginia in later years who no doubt descended from one or another of the above; and it may be presumed that some of their descendants drifted into Maryland in later years, for it is the Chapman family of Charles County, Maryland, of whom we write, although the title to this sketch attributes them also to Virginia because of their many interests, social and financial, in Virginia and the settlement of many of their descendants in Virginia.

In the "Maryland Calendar of Wills", by Jane Baldwin, Baltimore, 1907, Chapmans have frequent mention which, for the most part, concerns those who might have been relatives of Nathaniel Chapman; but, except in a few cases, having no likelihood of having been his ancestors. Many of these are noted below but with no attempt to allocate the names to Nathaniel Chapman connections.

In Vol. 4, p. 42, Edward Chapman, living in Charles County, was a witness on the Will of John Wood, senior, 1709.

In Vol. 4, p. 3, Barbara Jones, of Charles County, wills to son, Richard Chapman and his daughter, Elizabeth. Dated, Jan. 1, 1713; proved, Feb. 27, 1713; she also had a son, William Chapman; John Chapman, a son, was executor; she married twice.

In Vol. 4, p. 61, Elizabeth Chapman was a witness on the Will of Nicholas Cooper, made Nov. 7, 1716, Charles County.

In Vol. 5, p. 67, Richard Chapman wills to wife, Ann, Mar. 16, 1718, County not stated.

In Vol. 5, p. 159, Silas Chapman, Somerset County, in a Will dated Dec. 25, 1723, proved, Jan. 30, 1723-4, leaves to sons Edward, Silas, John, Humphrey, Pearce, Joseph, Benjamin and wife, Mary.

In Vol. 5, p. 126, John Chapman witnesses a Will in Baltimore County, Jan. 9, 1722.

Same Vol., p. 104, Robert Chapman witnesses a Will in Baltimore County, Mar. 12, 1721.

Same Vol., p. 219, John Robson, Dorchester County, in a Will dated, Feb. 12, 1725-6, proved May 3, 1726, leaves to his daughter, Mary Chapman.

Same Vol., p. 77, Sarah Chapman is mentioned in the Will of Nathaniel Hynson, Kent County, dated May 4, 1721.

In Vol. 6, p. 25, Robert Ross, Dorchester County, wills to Ann Chapman and John (son of Thomas Brown). No relationship is stated as to either devisee; dated Jan. 2, 1726-7; proved, May 20, 1727.

In Vol. 6, p. 178, Edward Chapman, Charles County, wills to nephews and nieces. Date, Oct. 19, 1730; proved, Feb. 23, 1730 (?). His father, Richard Chapman, executor. John Chapman, a witness.

In Vol. 6, p. 188, Edward Chapman witnesses a Will in Somerset County, dated Oct. 5, 1728.

Same Vol., p. 83, Henry Chapman witnesses a Will in Ann Arundel County, dated, Jan. 12, 1727-8.

Same Vol., p. 152, Josiah Mankin, Charles County, Will dated Mar. 6, 1730; proved, Apr. 20, 1730, provides son, John, to remain with his brother-in-law, John Chapman.

Same Vol. p. 82, Samuel Chambers, Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel County, in a Will dated Feb. 7, 1727-8, proved, Apr. 11, 1728, leaves to his son-in-law, William Chapman, merchant of London Town, Ann Arundel County, husband of his daughter, Rebecca. His wife, Ann Chambers, executrix.

In Vol. 7, p. 40, Jeremiah Chapman, Joyner, Ann Arundel County, in a Will dated July 20, 1732; proved Mar. 5, 1732 (?), leaves to wife, Anne, Margaret Simmons, a daughter, grandsons, William Simmons and James Simmons.

Same Vol., p. 151, Daniel Chapman, Cecil County, witnesses a Will, Jan. 28, 1734.

Same Vol., p. 83, Henry Ward leaves to god-son certain property that had been left to him by Matthew Chapman. Date, Apr. 13, 1733.

In Vol. 4, p. 159, Richard and Anne Chapman were witnesses of the Will of John Nicholson, Queen Anne County, 1718.

It will be seen that all the above dates were during the lifetime of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman, the only notice of whom occurs in Vol. 6, page 26, to the effect that he witnessed a Will in Cecil County, Apr. 2, 1727.

There are, however, two items relating to one Thomas Chapman which will be quoted later in an appropriate place.

But in the Archives of the Maryland Provincial Court there are two items relating to older generations. The first in the Volume, 1627-50, under date of May 11, 1644. "Edward Rialls made oath that there is no impediment of affinity, consanguinity, precontract with other person, or other lawful impediment on his part or (to his knowledge) on the part of Anne Chapman, spinster, why he may not be lawfully joined in matrimony with the said Anne. And he further acknowledges himself to owe the Lord Proprietor 2000 lbs. of tobacco in case any such impediment hereafter be found against him contrary to his said oath." There is some possibility that this was the infant, Anne Chapman, brought to Virginia by her parents on the "George", in 1617.

And the second item is in Arch. Md. Prov. Ct., 1678-83, on page 101, where Richard Chapman is on the assessment rolls for 750 lbs. of tobacco. Possibly the Richard Chapman of Queen Anne County.

Neither of the last items seems to be of any practical importance from our point of view, for the traditions of the Chapman Family claim descent from William Chapman, as detailed below. And the connection of the

family of Nathaniel Chapman with this Irish family is fairly well borne out by the following excerpt from W and M, Vol. 4, p. 164: "In a Will of 20 E, Constantia Chapman, wife of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, Gent., of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, there occurs the following bequest (this Will will be considered later): 'I give and bequeath . . . five guineas to be laid out in silver plate . . . the said plate to be engraved with the arms of the Chapman and Pearson families".' The excerpt goes on: On a heavy silver salver now owned by Mrs. Susan Swann Calvert, of Alexandria, the above arms are to be found thus, Per chev. argent and gu.; in the center a crescent countercharged. A good deal of old silver, run into modern forms by its then owner, bore the crest, an arm embowed in armor holding a broken spear encircled by a wreath. While an old seal showed both arms and crest and the motto, "Crescit sub ponere virtus." A reference to Burke's Peerage and Baronetage will disclose this to be the arms of the Chapman family of Ireland, to be considered below.

The point to be made is that Constantia (Pearson) Chapman was of a generation when the histories of the families, which to us to-day are obscure, were then of recent date, almost as of the yesterday. Added to that, the old Virginia families of that time did not use Arms unless they had a courtesy right to do so. To have followed such a course would have made them the laughing stock of the country side. Viewed in this light, the connection seems well founded.

To turn now to the Irish family from whom 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman descended. We find in Burke, above mentioned, edition of 1903:

The parent stock of this (Chapman) family flourished through several generations in and near the town of Hinckley, County Leicester. The branch settled in Ireland by John Chapman and his brother, 30 A, WILLIAM, under the auspices of their cousin-german, Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence John obtained grants of land in the County Kerry, which, on the fall of his patron, he was obliged from pecuniary difficulties, to dispose of to the first Earl of Cork, receiving in return the large sum, in those days, of 26,400 pounds sterling. He lived eight years after this transaction, leaving at his decease, his brother, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, surviving, who lived for several years afterwards, and left at his demise an only son,

5 B, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, who entered as a cornet into a regiment of cavalry raised by the Earl of Inchiquin and obtained from Cromwell, when Captain Chapman, a grant of a large estate at Killum, otherwise St. Lucy's, formerly a preceptory, or cell, of Knights Hospitallers,

County Westmeath, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He married ANNE, daughter of ROBERT PARKINSON, of Ardee, and had two sons. The younger, 7 C, THOMAS, settled in America; and the older,

6 C, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, succeeded his father at St. Lucy's. He married Ismay, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent, of Clonlost, and died in 1734, his grandson, Benjamin Chapman, becoming first Baronet of Killua Castle. Arms:—Per chevron, arg. and gu. in the center a crescent countercharged. Crest: An arm embowed in armor, holding a broken spear, encircled with a wreath of laurel, all ppr. Motto: Crescit sub pondere virtus. Seat: Killua Castle, Clonmellon, Westmeath.

The title finally rested in Sir Thomas Robert Tighe Chapman, Seventh Baronet, who, dying Apr. 9, 1919, leaving four daughters, the title became extinct. (This last sentence from Burke's Heraldry, Edition of 1927).

To examine the reasonableness of an application of the above to the line of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman, of Maryland and Virginia. Taking first the sentence "which (his estate) upon the fall of his patron, he was obliged to dispose of". Sir Walter Raleigh's fall is a rather ambiguous starting point. His imprisonment by Elizabeth, in 1591, or 1592, by reason of his seduction of, and marriage to, Elizabeth Throckmorton, could scarcely be called his fall, for he was released later and performed valiant service for his country through many years.

Probably his fall might be placed as of November, 1603, when he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Tower. Even after this he was released to head his second expedition to the Orinoco, which proved a failure and he was beheaded in 1618. Let us suppose that the writer in Burke intended to set a date about 1604.

The above quoted sentence states that John Chapman was obliged to dispose of his estate after the fall of Raleigh, but it does not say how long after, nor is the cause of his pecuniary embarrassment intimated; even if this resulted from Raleigh's fall, it is probable that several years would elapse before the disastrous effects would become apparent, a buyer found and a sale made. Let us place that time at 1610. Then the Burke article says he lived eight years after the sale, which takes us to 1618. Upon his death, he left his brother, WILLIAM, who survived him for several years. What is meant by several? Any where, perhaps, from three to ten. Williams death might have occurred in 1625.

So much for the possible times of death of John and William. What can be surmised as to their births? These brothers are said in Burke to

have been cousins-german of Sir Walter Raleigh who was born in 1552. Hence it may be assumed that there was no great difference between the birth years of John and William on the one hand, and Sir Walter Raleigh's birth year on the other. Of course, we may visualize, in an extreme case, a difference of 30 or 40 years between the ages of the eldest child of the eldest child and the youngest child of the youngest child of large families in each instance. But, under average circumstances no such difference would exist; and the reader must remember that what is written here is merely an examination into probabilities and not a statement of facts. That no extreme difference in ages existed may be surmised from the supposition that Sir Walter Raleigh would not have obtained grants for John if he were an infant when Raleigh was at the height of his power. Let us assume then that John Chapman was slightly younger than Sir Walter, and was born in 1560, while his brother William was born in 1562. If John died in 1618, he was then 58 years of age. If William died in 1625, he was then 63 years of age. The purpose of all this is to surmise a probable year for the marriage of William and the probable year of birth of his only son, Benjamin Chapman. In 1587, William was 25 years of age. If he married then, there is possibility that Benjamin was born about 1590. Thus at the time of the grant from Cromwell, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1649 and 1650, and in a position to make a grant of an estate, Captain Benjamin Chapman was 60 years of age. And, had he married at the age of 25, with the birth of his son, William, in 1618 and his son, Thomas, in 1622, then, when William died in 1734, his age would have been 116 years, an incredible age and a difference of 20 or 30 years younger would have been almost as incredible.

The purpose of this examination into the probable age of William Chapman who died in 1734, is to lend color to the theory that Burke has here left out a generation in the above quotation from the work. And the further theory that William Chapman, who died in 1734, was the son of William Chapman whose brother Thomas emigrated to America and that Thomas was thus the uncle of the man who died in 1734.

If the birth year of Thomas Chapman were 1622, or even 20 years on either side of it, he could not have been the Thomas Chapman who landed in Virginia with his wife in 1610 and 1617.

But in 1658, if born in 1622, he would have been 36 years of age, ample to be the Thomas Chapman in Vol. 41 of Maryland Archives, as winning a suit before the Provincial Court in 1659 with statement that he was there in 1658.

In Maryland Wills, Vol. 3, p. 23 thereof, we find the following:— Thomas Craxton, of Charles City, made a Will 27 Aug., 1694, which was

proved, 31 Dec., 1702, in which he bequeathed to Thomas Chapman, eldest son of Thomas Chapman, and to Mary, daughter of Thomas.

As in the case of William Chapman, above, the writer believes, and thinks this last Will shows, that another generation intervened between the Thomas Chapman, supposed to have been born in 1622, and 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman. The probable birth year of the Thomas who inherited under the above Will of Thomas Croxton, was in the 1660 decade. And it is also probable that Nathaniel Chapman was his son born, perhaps, in the first decade of the 18th Century, judging by the known date of his marriage to 20 E, Constantia Pearson.

The writer repeats that this whole matter of the ancestors of Nathaniel Chapman is purely one of speculation, not fortified by actual proofs and to be accepted only as reasonable probability; the strongest link of evidence being the joint use of the Chapman Arms by the Irish family and the Maryland family as hitherto narrated.

That the reader may have before him other evidence concerning the progenitors of Nathaniel Chapman, the following quotations are given which have been supplied by Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan, of Danville, Va., which notes may have originated with Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, though not certainly. The quotations are lettered by the writer hereof in order to facilitate remarks upon them.

Chapman Notes.

A.

The emigrant Thomas Chapman, son of Capt. Benjamin Chapman and Anne Parkinson was the father of Jonathan Chapman, who tradition avers was buried at "Summer Hill", and that his grave was exactly under a walk leading to the house, and that he was buried with a very valuable diamond ring on his hand. Whom he married is not known, but the names of four children have come down to us, viz., 1, his son Nathaniel Chapman, born probably about 1710, who married in 1733 (1732) Constantia Pearson and died in 1760; 2, George Chapman, who died prior to 1760; 3, John; 4, Mrs. Johnson.

B.

In the Land Book of George Chapman (of Pearson), it is recorded that Lord Fairfax patented land in Occoquan, Prince William County, Nov. 3, 1743 to Jonathan Chapman, which land the said George Chapman descended to his eldest son, Nathaniel, then to his son Nathaniel, to his brother Pearson, to his son John, who willed it to his brother George.

C.

The said George Chapman wrote of a lot in the town of Fredericksburg, "The following Lot or Lotts from page 74 to 77 were willed to me by my father, Pearson Chapman, who inherited it from his brother, Nathaniel Chapman (who died intestate), who inherited it from his father, Nathaniel Chapman (who died intestate), and who inherited it from his brother, the aforesaid George Chapman (who died intestate)."

D.

Extract from the Will of Pearson Chapman, dated Oct. 7, 1771: "Whereas I am entitled to some estate in New England, as descending to me as heir at law to my uncle John Chapman, I desire, etc."

E.

Nathaniel Chapman appears in Land Book as early as 1686, where a certificate for 11 acres of land called "Lee is granted to him."

A. A criticism the writer can offer of the matter in Quotation A is that this family of Chapmans was a Maryland family if we are to judge by the known residence Nathaniel and Constantia Chapman in Charles County, Maryland. True Nathaniel owned much property in Virginia, as did his wife, who was of Virginia, and some of his descendants became residents of Virginia and were owners of "Summer Hill" as well as of much other property. Further, it is quite possible that a Jonathan Chapman was the father of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and that the said Jonathan was a brother of the Thomas Chapman who, with his sister, Mary, was the beneficiary under the Will of Thomas Craxton, above mentioned. There is no evidence to the contrary and the wording of the Will "eldest son Thomas" indicates there were other sons. It is to be regretted that the authority for Jonathan Chapman is not more explicitly stated. In either event, it must be confessed that the connection of Nathaniel Chapman with 7 C, Thomas Chapman, son of 5 B, Benjamin, rests upon the Coat of Arms evidence alone.

Quotation B, to be intelligible, would have to read, "to Jonathan Chapman, which land (said George Chapman, or wrote George Chapman) descended to his (Jonathan's) eldest son Nathaniel (30 E), then to his son, Nathaniel (81 F), to his brother Pearson (83 F) to his son John (106 G) who willed it to his brother, George (106 F)." Otherwise, if it were George who "descended it" to his son, Nathaniel, this would carry the property into George's line and not his brother Nathaniel's; and the name Pearson came into the Chapman Family by reason of the marriage of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman to Constantia Pearson. But, there is a negro in the

woodpile, for 105 G, George and 106 G, John were twins, born, Jan. 6, 1769, and, since John died Feb. 24, 1772, when three years old, he didn't do much willing to George. And is not this George Chapman's Land Book that is in evidence?

Quotation C is much more reasonable, for it omits the infant, John, in this same line of descent, which line corresponds with the lists of children given in Part One, and leads one to believe that 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman did have a brother, George. It will be noted that a Jonathan is not mentioned in this quotation.

Quotation D bears out the contention in Quotation A that there was yet another brother, John. Unquestionably Pearson Chapman could have made his Will in 1771 as stated, but that he lived long after that date is evidenced by the fact that his youngest child was born in 1779.

Quotation E. All that can be said of this is that no where is there any indication, either in these quotations, or in any other authority that the writer has seen, that any Nathaniel Chapman of this family, at least, was in existence prior to about 1700 to 1710. If this quotation be correct, this Nathaniel would be of another Chapman family. If 30 E, Nathaniel, appeared in Land Book in 1686, being then of age, hence born prior to 1665, his age at death in 1760 would have been 95 years and his age at marriage, 67 years.

However, the writer prefers to adopt the lineage of 30 E, Nathaniel as is shown in Part One, with the frank statement that the entire matter partakes of guesswork in the light of the evidence now at hand.

Coming now, to the history of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman, himself. He was evidently a man of large property both in Maryland and Virginia where he had extensive plantations and other interests.

In W and M, Vol. 5, p. 130, he is mentioned as one of the members of the Ohio Company along with Lawrence and Augustine Washington. Relating to the same Company, in W and M, Vol. 1, p. 197, the Ohio Company petitioned George II, in 1748, for land and were granted 500,000 acres beyond the mountains of Virginia under certain conditions. Nathaniel Chapman and others. George Washington joined later.

In W and M, Vol. 12, p. 78, he is one of a number who ran a lottery for the benefit of a church, etc., Jan. 24, 1750-1, at Bellhaven, in Fairfax County, Virginia.

In W and M, Vol. 12, p. 166, he is mentioned in the Virginia Gazette, Nov. 14, 1751.

That he had other interests than land and planting, is evidenced by the entry in W and M, Vol. 13, p. 13, where he is mentioned as having ad-

vertised in the Virginia Gazette, Nov. 3, 1752, offering a reward for the return of a runaway servant from the Iron Works in Stafford County.

In W and M, Vol. 11, p. 124, it is said, "The estate of Nathaniel Chapman was considerable and included lots in Alexandria, acreage in Fairfax and Fauquier Counties, Virginia, as well as lands in Maryland."

Some interesting items occur in the Archives of Maryland. Vol. 31, p. 160: At a Council held in Annapolis Oct. 6, 1756, Council advise the Governor, Horatio Sharpe, to grant clemency to two slaves, Forrester and Sambo, belonging to Nathaniel Chapman, of Charles County.

Same, p. 126, the Governor is petitioned by Justices of Charles County to grant pardon to a female negro slave of Constant Pearson (Constantia Pearson Chapman).

Same, Vol. 32, p. 130: Council orders the execution of a male slave of Constant Pearson, Apr. 14, 1766.

30 E, Nathaniel Chapman, as has been said hitherto, was born between 1700 and 1710, probably nearer the latter year; and, in 1732 (Chart and Pamphlet), he married 20 E, Constantia Pearson, daughter of 9 D, Simon Pearson, Gent.

He appears in 1733, by right of his wife, Constantia, at the proceedings relative to the proving of the Will of Simon Pearson which were held in Stafford County. And, in 1736, his name appears upon the Inventory of the estate of Simon Pearson; and, in 1739 upon the Account of Simon Pearson's estate, filed in that year in Stafford County. He also appears in 1744, as one of the Executors of the estate of 21 E, Thomas Pearson. He was a resident of Charles County, Maryland, but he probably died in Baltimore County, Md.; for, according to the Will of his wife, quoted later, he is buried there. His holdings of property in Virginia required the filing of inventories in Fairfax and Prince William and, perhaps, other Counties of Virginia, although he died without Will.

W and M, Vol. 10, p. 66, says: The Inventory of Nathaniel Chapman, Gent., late of Charles County in the Province of Maryland, was taken Apr. 14, 1761, by James Tebbs, Thomas Thornton and Benjamin Tyler in Loudoun County (Prince William?). Dower allotted to his wife, Constant Chapman.

W and M, Vol. 11, p. 124: Will (? Inventory) of Nathaniel Chapman, died intestate in 1760, in Maryland. Survived by his widow (who besides her legal interest in his estate, possessed in her own right, lands and slaves of considerable value).

But the writer has received certified copies of two Inventories of the Estate of Nathaniel Chapman on file in Fairfax County, certified to by

the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Mr. F. W. Richardson. The one mentioned above as having been made by Tebbs and others was not of Loudoun County, but of property in Prince William County, taken by order of the Fairfax Court and filed in Fairfax County Records. The other Inventory was of property in Fairfax County. It would be prolix to recite the items of these Inventories and it will be sufficient, so far as the items are concerned, to give the sum total of the values, which consisted of personalty alone. The Prince William County property had a value of £ 669 16 s. 6 d. and that in Fairfax County, £ 668 13 s.

The other details of the Inventories, however, are given below.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY INVENTORY OF NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Mr. Nathaniel Chapman Gent and late of Charles County in the Province of Maryland being in the County of Prince William and Colony of Virginia taken an Appraised by us James Tebbs Thoms Thornton and Benjamin Tyler, Appraisers This 14th day of April Anno Dom 1761.

Pursuant to an order from Fairfax Court dated November the 19th 1760 We the subscribers have appraised the aforementioned Good and Chattels of Mr. Nathaniel Chapman deceased in Prince William County this 14th day of April 1761 as witness our hands. James Tebbs Thomas Thornton Benja Tyler

At a Court cont'd and held for the County of Fairfax 17th March 1762 This Inventory was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

P. Wagener Cl Cur.

Recorded in Will Book B No. 1 page 323 and Examined.

THE FAIRFAX COUNTY INVENTORY OF NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

IN OBEDIENCE to an order of Fairfax County Court we the subscribers being first sworn have met and appraised the Estate of Mr. Nathaniel Chapman Deceased in Fairfax County as followeth. (List of assets omitted here)

Signed by George Nevill John Bell Whart Randell Elia. Edmonds

At a Court Cont. and held for the County of Fairfax 17th March 1762. This Inventory was Returned and ordered to be Recorded.

Teste

P. Wagener Cl. Cur.

Recorded in Will Book B, No. 1, page 325 and examined.

His wife, Constantia, often called Constant, and in the Chart and Pamphlet mistakenly called Constance, survived her husband many years. Seemingly she continued to reside in Charles County, Maryland, and, upon her death, she left two Wills, one made in 1774, which was proved in Fairfax County, Virginia, Feb. 21, 1791, the proving of the Will in Virginia having been made necessary by reason of property situated therein. The other Will was the first one drawn. It is dated in 1768, but was not

proved in Fairfax until 1798. The explanation of this strange circumstance must be found in the supposition that the first Will was not destroyed upon the making of the second; that it either was lost and later discovered, or that the executors thought the later Will would supersede the earlier one and that the earlier one need not be probated; then subsequently determining that the older Will should, properly, be probated. So far as the records go in Fairfax County, the record of the older Will is fragmentary, but it appears the main beneficiary under both Wills was the same person.

The notice of the Will of 1774, as mentioned in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64, et seq., appears to contain some errors. It says as follows: Constantia Chapman's Will, of Charles County, Maryland, widow of Nathaniel Chapman, was proved in Fairfax Feb. 21, 1791, but dated, Sep. 18, 1774; it names son, George, and grand children John Weems, H. C. Weems, James W. Locke Weems; Sally Harrison, daughter of Robert Hanson Harrison. (A note, refers for full account to Richmond Standard, Alexander Family, May 7, 1881; for Arms of Pearson and Chapman Families, W and M, Vol. 4, p. 164).

An item in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 134, seeks to correct the above. It says, "The grand children mentioned in Constant's Will (which I had among title deeds) are, Nathaniel Chapman Weems (not John) James William Locke Weems and Sarah Louisa Weems. The names of other children occur nowhere in it."

The true Will of 1774, as certified by the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, is printed below. A reference to it will disclose that the only grandson mentioned in it is John Weems. Sally Harrison also is mentioned.

It is possible that the above excerpt from the 1774 Will and the later criticism of it, both refer to the Will of 1768, the fragmentary record of the latter part of which still exists in the Records of Fairfax County, and, as certified, is also printed herewith.

So far as the fragment goes, none of the Weems family is mentioned; although, of course, the old copy "among title deeds" was probably made before the mutilation of the Records. In that case, however, such copy should shown that her two daughters, then living, were mentioned as appears in the first line of the certified copy of the 1768 Will, contrary to the statement quoted above that the other children are nowhere mentioned in it.

The excerpt from the Will of 1768 mentioned in W and M, Vol. 4, p. 164, gives the following which may have been in the missing portion of the Record, but is not in the certified copy:—I give and bequeath to my three grandchildren, H. C. Weems, James William Locke Weems and

Sarah Louise Weems, the sum of five Guineas to be laid out for them in silver plate as their mother shall think proper, the said plate to be engraved with the Arms of the Chapman and Pearson Familys.

While it is true that the name of Pearson Chapman may have been mentioned in the fragmentary Will of 1768, yet, in view of the broad bequest to George Chapman therein, as well as the total ignoring of Pearson Chapman in the Will of 1774, one wonders why. The probable explanation is that, the oldest heir being deceased without issue, Pearson Chapman, next oldest, fell heir to the estate of Nathaniel Chapman, junior, as well as senior, if, as is almost certain, the estate of Nathaniel, senior, was entailed, as was then a common Virginia custom. The mother sought to even up matters by leaving her estate, which was considerable, to her only other surviving son, George.

The failure to grant any considerable bequests to her daughters, 79 F, Elizabeth, wife of the Doct. John Hunter incidentally mentioned in one of the Wills, and 80 F, Amelia Weems, was with the thought that they were, in all probability, in good circumstances at the time, albeit Elizabeth had been a widow for a number of years at the time of the Will of 1768. Neither is mentioned at all in the Will of 1774.

Since the above was written, and while this book was in the process of printing, Mrs. Janie Moore Gray Hagan has contributed the first part of that Will of 1768, the latter portion of which is in the records of Fairfax County.

This is the Will mentioned above in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 134, where Cousin Fanny Blow Hunter seeks to correct the quotation from Vol. 10, p. 64. The missing portion, here reproduced, shows she was making a correction as to one Will by quoting the other one. Reading this missing portion indicates that both are correct. This portion is what Miss Hunter said she had among title deeds. Mrs. Hagan has not sent the complete copy of the Will but only the first part, which, however, taken in conjunction with the portion from the records, serves to make a nearly complete whole, although, evidently, there is some reference to wearing apparel which should come in between where she leaves off and the mutilated record begins.

What she has sent shows quite well that the reasoning of the writer regarding the fragmentary Will, as given above, is fairly correct. It proves conclusively, too, that Elizabeth Chapman Hunter was the daughter of Nathaniel, and Constantia Pearson, Chapman. It also confirms the writer's guess as to why Pearson Chapman was not mentioned as a beneficiary. The fragment supplied by Mrs. Hagan follows:

In the name of God, Amen.
I, Constant Chapman of Charles County, in the province of Maryland, widow and relict of Nathaniel Chapman, Gentleman, etc. do make this my last will and testament. Etc. etc.

I direct my said Executors to build a vault fronting the creek in the square of the garden, opposite to the graves on the old plantation at Four Mile Creek in Fairfax County, Virginia, where I formerly lived, in which vault I desire my body to be deposited, and also the bodys of my children, my son in law Dr. John Hunter, deceased, and such other of my relatives as there are buried, and as to the remains of Mr. Chapman, my late husbands father, (who lies buried in the same place) I leave it to the discretion of my sons and daughters, whether the same shall be interred in the vault or not.

I direct my Executors to erect a tombstone over my late husband, who lies buried in Baltimore County in Maryland, inscribed with his age and the time of his death, for which purpose I leave the sum of Ten Pounds Sterling.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Hunter the sum of One hundred pounds, current money of Virginia in trust to be laid out in the education of her children in such manner as she thinks proper. I also give and bequeath unto my said daughter Elizabeth Hunter my two riding chairs or chaises, with all the harness and everything else thereunto belonging, and my two chair horses, the one being a Roan and the other a Dun horse; also four calves or yearlings and four cows and three heads of cattle, also one killable beef and 10 fatted Hogs to be delivered to her by my Executors next Fall or Winter after my decease.

Item: I give and bequeath unto each of my three grandchildren, Viz. Nathaniel Chapman Weems, Jas. William Locke Weems and Sarah Louisa Weems the sum of Five Guineas, to be laid out for them in silver plate, as their mother shall think proper, the said plate to be engraved with the arms of the Chapman and Pearson Familys.

Item: I give to my eldest son Pearson Chapman a mourning ring the value of one Guinea and no more, he having inherited the greatest part of his father's estate.———Unto my friend Mrs. Ann Mason, a mourning ring, to be set around with Diamond Sparks. . . . .

Mrs. Hagan here leaves off with the comment that the remainder of the Will is already in the writer's possession, which is correct with the unimportant fact that there intervenes some reference to wearing apparel. Mrs. Hagan then adds some interesting comments which she attributes to Miss Hunter. "Thirty years from the signing of this will, and after the decease of all the witnesses, on the 17 of April, 1798, the will was admitted to probate. Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman lived to her 83rd year. (Does she not mean Mrs. Constantia Chapman? This would make her birth year 1708 her first Will having been probated in 1791; which birthyear varies from the 1714 given in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64, quoted herein under the Pearson Family and seemingly coming from Miss Hunter). The grandchildren whose education was to have been helped on by the £ 100 had their children nearly grown. The chaises must have been worm eaten, and the Roan and Dun had long been dry bones. Mrs. Mason had passed to her

rest without the Diamond Sparks, and the life of the old lady had lapsed into dotage. The vault was never built and her grave with those of her kindred has long faded from memory."

Having here given the first part of the Will of 1768, we may now consider the fragment from the records which constitutes the final portion as well as the entire Will of 1774.

THE WILL OF 1768, (the fragmentary Will)

And Common Wearing Apparel as my two Daughters shall think proper.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son George Chapman and his Heirs forever one Negro man Slave named Bob which I held jointly with my son Nathaniel Chapman Deceased, Which upon his Death fell to me: also a Negro Woman slave Named Nanny (wife of the said Bob) which I purchased of Doc John Hunter dec'd. I Also give and bequeath unto my said son George Chapman the following Silver plate which is my own private property and not Properly a part of my late Husbands Estate Viz. a Shagreen Tea Chest, with Silver Cannisters Sugar Dish and teaspoons, a Silver Tea Pot and Stand and a Silver Cream pot

Item I give and bequeath unto my said son George Chapman and to his Heirs forever all the rest and remainder of my Estate both real and personal and of what Nature Soever Together with all I am or may be Intitled to from my late Husbands Estate.

Lastly I constitute and apoint my said son George Chapman the whole and Sole Executor of this my Last will and Testament In confirmation and witness whereof I have Hereunto Subscribed my Name and affixed my Seal this second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty Eight.

Constant Chapman (SEAL)

Signed and Sealed and published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Constant Chapman in the presence of Us and subscribed by us as Witnesses thereto in her presence.

George Mason — Ann Mason— Elisabeth X Middleton
George Mason Jr.— Benj. Ward.— Sarah Ward.

At a Court Continued and held for Fairfax County the 17th day of April 1798.

This Last Will and Testament of Constant Chapman dec'd was Presented by George Chapman the Executor therein named and Amelia Terrett and George Chapman Jun'r. being sworn and examined respecting their Knowledge of the said will, depose that the name Constant Chapman Signed thereto, they believe to be in the true handwriting of the said Constant Chapman deceased and Thomas Mason also being sworn deposes that Name of George Mason Signed as a witness to the said will he believes to be the true handwriting of the said George Mason who is now deceased & all the witnesses to the said will being dead, the same is on the motion of the said George Chapman admitted to Record.

Teste, P. Wagener Clk.

Recorded in Liber G. No. 1. page ..... and Examined.

THE WILL OF 1774.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Constant Chapman of Charles County in the Province of Maryland Widow and relict of Nathaniel Chapman deceased being of a sound and disposing mind memory and understanding thro the blessing of God do make ordain and publish and declare this my last will and Testament First I resign my soul to Almighty God and hope for Salvation thro the merits of my blessed redeemer Jesus Christ. Secondly I give and bequeath unto my dear son George Chapman his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns for ever the following slaves with their present and future increase. Billy, James Joe, Tom Wood, George, Daphne and her two children and pender all in Maryland, Also Bob and Nanny his wife at a plantation called the pignut Quarter in the County of Fauquier in the colony of Virginia the said two slaves having been of the Maryland estate of the said Nathaniel Chapman and removed since his death to the said plantation and also all my estate Interest goods chattels rights and credits whatsoever and wheresoever they be which I have of in and to any of her slaves goods and chattels whatsoever except the two following legacies which I hereby give and order to be paid out of my estate To wit fifteen guineas to my grandson John Weems to be laid out in plate as his mother shall direct and also one gold ring of the price of one guinea To Sally Harrison, daughter of Robert Hanson Harrison of Alexandria Lastly I do make and appoint my said son George Chapman sole Executor of this my last will and Testament In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal this 18 day of September in the year Seventeen Hundred and Seventy four.

Consta. Chapman (SEAL)

Signed Sealed published and declared by the said Constant Chapman as and for her last will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereto set our names as Witnesses in her presence at her request and in presence of each other

Thos. Fleming, Robt. H. Harrison
Rd. Harrison W. Henry Terrett

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 21st Feby. 1791
This will was presented in Court by George Chapman and the same being proved by the oath of Richard Harrison and Wm. Henry Terrett is admitted to record.

Test,

P. Wagener Cl. Cu.

Recorded in Will Book F, No. 1, at page 1 and Examined.

The children of 30 E, Nathaniel and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, Chapman were as follows:

79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, born June 13, 1733, married Dr. John Hunter. Further data relating to her will be found under the heading, "Hunter Family," herein.

80 F, Amelia Chapman, born July 4, 1735, married William Black Weems (William Locke Weems), of Maryland. See below.

81 F, Nathaniel Chapman, junior, born, 1740, drowned, aged 21, unmarried. W and M, Vol. 6, p. 217, says, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1759.

82 F, Louisa (elsewhere called Lucy) Chapman, born June 29, 1743, married, as third wife, Samuel Washington, brother of General George Washington. See later herein.

83 F, Pearson Chapman, born June 24, 1745, married Susanna Alexander, his first cousin. See later herein and also see The Alexander Family.

84 F, George Chapman, born prior to 1750, married Amelia Macrae. See later.

First concerning 80 F, Amelia Chapman and her husband, William Black Weems (William Locke Weems). Little is attempted herein to recite the naming or history of their descendants. The task of following all descendants becomes too enormous for the limited scope of this work; and when some branches are followed to the exclusion of others, it is merely that, in some cases, the necessary information has been readily at hand and therefore used. With this explanation what follows is set down.

Hayden, page 350, says William Black Weems, of Maryland, born 1730-5, married Amelia Chapman, born July 4, 1735, daughter of Nathaniel and Constance (Pearson) Chapman.

The name of Amelia's husband has been set down in several places, as quoted above, as William Black Weems, but the writer is convinced that this name should be William Locke Weems, for the name of a grandson occurs in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 64, as James William Locke Weems, and the many references in Maryland Archives are to William Locke Weems and none to William Black Weems.

He was probably the son of that James Weems who appears in Md. Arch., Vol. 28, p. 78, as sheriff in Maryland in 1735. In Vol. 28, p. 450, James Weems signs a petition Nov. 11, 1748. In Vol. 31, a slave of James Weems to be executed in 1755 in Anne Arundel County. (He may have owned an estate in that County, although it seems he was a resident of Calvert County). In Vol. 31, p. 410, James Weems is mentioned as Justice of Calvert County in 1760. In Vol. 32, p. 15, occurs an item concerning the execution of a slave of James Weems, of Calvert County. In Vol. 40, p. 169, James Weems is mentioned as a member of the Lower House of the Assembly for Calvert County, in 1738. In Vol. 42, p. 93, same in 1740, Calvert County; In Vol. 44, p. 135, James Weems Justice for Calvert County in 1745. In Vol. 14, p. 333, James Weems is men-

tioned in a letter as having been many years Justice of Calvert County, date, Oct. 22, 1766.

As to his son, William Locke Weems, husband of 80 F, Amelia Chapman, in Vol. 32, p. 313, he was a Justice in Prince George's County in 1769; same Vol., p. 371, also a Justice in 1770. In Vol. 43, p. 17, he was appointed Judge of the Orphan's Court of Frederick County, Nov. 17, 1779. In Vol. 16, p. 273, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace, June 4, 1777. In Vol. 16, p. 274, he was commissioned member of the Orphan's Court, Prince George's County, June 4, 1777. In Vol. 21, p. 242, commissioned as Justice of the Peace in Prince George's County, Nov. 20, 1778. In Vol. 21, p. 283, commission ordered issued to him as Justice of the Peace for Prince George's County Jan. 1, 1779. Since a commission was issued to him Nov. 17, of that year, in Frederick County, it is likely he removed to that County.

There exists no record, within the knowledge of the writer, of the date of marriage of William Locke Weems to Amelia Chapman, but since she was born in 1735, the year 1752 might be a fair guess.

Their children were, 100 G, John Weems, 101 G, Nathaniel Chapman Weems, 102 G, James W. Locke Weems and 103 G, Sarah Louisa Weems, but without statement of their ages. However, from the Revolutionary Services given below for John Weems, he was probably the oldest.

In Md. Arch., Vol. 16, p. 9, John Weems, Calvert County, applies for remission of fines imposed for not serving in the Militia, Jan. 3, 1777. William Locke Weems, father of John Weems, was, at that time, living in Prince George's County. It is possible, therefore that this John Weems was of another son of James Weems, father of William Locke. For, in the same Volume, p. 263, a John Weems was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Ann Arundel County, May 29, 1777. On page, 79, Col. John Weems is mentioned, seemingly of Ann Arundel County, but not certainly; and, on page 78, a Col. John is mentioned Jan. 26, 1777; on page 101, Col. Weems is again mentioned without date or location. Same Volume, p. 334, Col. John Weems receives pay for arms, Aug. 14, 1777, and on page 363, he is asked to supply ten men to guard stores, Sep. 4, 1777. Page 401, Col. John Weems receives pay for his Battalion, Oct. 21, 1777. On page, 525, Col. John Weems is commissioned Colonel of West River Battalion of Militia, Ann Arundel County, Mar. 2, 1778. In Vol. 21, p. 413, the Militia of Col. Weems is ordered discharged to await recall, May 24, 1779. In Vol. 21, p. 499, John Weems is appointed commissioner for Ann Arundel County for certain purposes, Aug. 19, 1779. Ann Arundel and Prince George's Counties are contiguous and each borders upon Calvert County, so there is little reason to suppose that the Col. John Weems mentioned

above is not the John Weems, son of William Locke Weems and Amelia Chapman, his wife.

The only mention of James Weems, son of John Locke Weems, is in Vol. 18, page 327, "now at camp, in a list of 'Draughts' under command of Capt. Chas. Williamson, June 14, 1778."

No mention occurs of Nathaniel Chapman Weems.

Passing on to the consideration of 82 F, Louisa Chapman, fourth child of Nathaniel, and Constantia Pearson, Chapman. Louise Pecquet du Bellet, in "Some Prominent Virginia Families," J. P. Bell, Inc., Lynchburg, 1907, has the following item: Samuel Washington, born, Nov. 16, 1734, died, aged 47, in Berkeley County, Va., married, first, Jane Campe, second, Mildred Thornton (by whom he had issue), third, Lucy Chapman, fourth, Anne Steptoe. Louise Pecquet du Bellet says there were no children of the marriage of Samuel Washington to Lucy Chapman; but Hayden, page 81, says they had issue, although none are named in this authority. Samuel Washington was the next younger brother of General George Washington.

The date of birth of Lucy Chapman was June 29, 1743, but the date of her death is not mentioned. In the old Pamphlet and Chart she is called Louisa Chapman.

Passing on, now, to 83 F, Pearson Chapman, fifth child and second son of Nathaniel, and Constantia Pearson, Chapman.

He was born, June 24, 1745, and married 5 F, Susanna Alexander, the daughter 1 E, John, and 22 E, Susanna (Pearson) Alexander, his first cousin since Susanna Pearson, her mother, and Constantia Pearson, his mother, were sisters. By Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, p. 361, Susanna Alexander was born Apr. 12, 1744. Her mother's Will, dated Sep. 13, 1788, mentions her daughter, Susanna, with a bequest, so that she was alive on that date (W and M, Vol. 10, p. 184-5). (See Alexander Family herein). Susanna Alexander Chapman was living in Charles County, Maryland, by the Census of 1790 with five white males and one female of her household and thirty-three slaves.

From W and M, Vol. 10, p. 134. The children of Pearson Chapman (son of Nathaniel, and Constantia Pearson, Chapman) and Susanna Alexander, his wife, were as follows:

104 G, Nathaniel Chapman, born, June 27, 1767; died, Jan. 1, ———, a few years later.

105 G, George Chapman, born, Jan. 6, 1769; died, 1829, married Jan. 3, 1799, to Susan Alexander, his first cousin, daughter of Charles Alexander and Frances Brown. He was twin of,

106 G, John Chapman, born, Jan. 6, 1769; died, Feb. 24, 1772.

107 G, Matilda Louisa Chapman, born, Jan. 24, 1772; died, Aug. 16, 1773.

108 G, Gustavus Alexander Chapman, born, Sept. 1777; died, July 17, 1780.

109 G, Susanna Chapman, born, May 26, 1779; died young.

Thus the only one of the family who reached maturity was 105 G, George Chapman, of whom Hayden says, on page 181 thereof:—Susanna Pearson, b. ———, died, 1850; married, before 1802, her first cousin George Chapman, who died, 1833, son of Pearson Chapman and Susan Pearson Alexander and grandson of Nathaniel and Constantia (Pearson) Chapman "of Jonathan."

The item in Hayden, page 180, is somewhat confusing; he says, The Will of John Alexander leaves nothing to George Chapman who intermarried with his daughter, Susanna Pearson (Alexander) Chapman. As a quotation from a Will, this should be correct, but it does not appear to be so, and the difficulty arises from a father and a son having each married a Susanna Alexander, one the niece of the other. Accepting the name 1 E, John Alexander, as the maker of the Will, then the Chapman's name should be set down as Pearson Chapman; but, if the name of the Chapman cut out of the Will was George Chapman, then the maker of the Will must have been 1 F, Charles Alexander, the son of 1 E, John Alexander, and not John Alexander, himself. (The writer has made no investigation of the Will in question).

The quotation from Hayden, in the second paragraph above, errs in saying that Susanna Pearson married George Chapman; it was Susanna Alexander whom he married. Referring to W and M, Vol. 10, p. 134, as well as in the article upon "The Alexander Family," herein, that this George Chapman married his first cousin, 7 G, Susanna Alexander, daughter of 1 F, Charles and Frances (Brown) Alexander. According to the last quoted authority, the issue of this couple were:

28 H, Matilda Louisa Chapman, born, Nov. 18, 1799; married John Seabury Chapman; no issue.

29 H, Susanna Pearson Chapman, born, Sep. 12, 1801; married Hon. John G. Chapman, of Charles County, Maryland; died, Jan. 17, 1872; four sons.

30 H, Pearson Chapman, born, Sep. 7, 1803; married his cousin Sigismunda Alexander; died, May 10, 1877. Five sons and two daughters. (See Alexander Family herein for wife's parentage).

31 H, Frances Alexander Chapman, born, Feb. 9, 1806; married Major Hampton C. Williams, of Fairfax County; two sons.

32 H, Charles Alexander Chapman, born, Nov. 17, 1807; died, Mar. 4, 1884; unmarried.

33 H, Louisa Chapman, born, Apr. 6, 1810 (Hayden p. 190); (married first, 52 H, Gen'l Alexander Hunter ?); married, 2nd, Sep. 24, 1851, as second wife, Joseph Horner, of Warrenton, Va.; no issue; she died, Nov. 16, 1886.

34 H, Nathaniel Chapman, born, Apr. 7, 1812; died unmarried, Jan. 16, 1836.

35 H, John Chapman, born, Aug. 25, 1814; married Helen Thornton; no issue; he died Dec. 4, 1866.

36 H, Helen Mary Chapman, born, Nov. 13, 1818; married her first cousin, Thomas William Swann. A daughter of this union, Susan Pearson Swann, married George Edward Calvert, of Maryland.

37 H, George Chapman, born, Feb. 24, 1820; died, Dec. 30, 1840; unmarried.

38 H, Georgeanna Chapman, born, Feb. 6, 1822; married Dr. Bleight, of Philadelphia. Four sons.

39 H, Alexander Chapman, born, Dec. 2, 1823; died, Nov. 24, 1862; unmarried.

Taking up now 84 F, George Chapman, the youngest child of 30 E, Nathaniel Chapman and 20 E, Constantia Pearson, his wife. He was born prior to 1750 if the average interval of births to Nathaniel and Constantia Chapman were maintained in his case. He appears in the Virginia Census of 1782, in Fairfax County with six whites in family and twenty-one blacks. If born about 1750, he would then have been thirty-two years of age and the supposition might be justifiable that the six whites consisted of himself and wife and four children, but the writer possesses no proof of this; nor, indeed, any knowledge of his children. The old Pamphlet and the Chart mentioned in the Preface hereof, say he married Amelia Macrae. There is no mention of him among the various lists available of soldiers of the Revolutionary War, either of Virginia or Maryland.

It was he who was the chief beneficiary under the two Wills of his mother, 20 E, Constantia (Pearson) Chapman, as hitherto narrated. The second of the Wills was proved in 1798 and was presented for probate by George Chapman, a son; which is proof that he was alive at that time.

A George Chapman, junior, then appeared as a witness to the signature of Constantia Chapman. He might have been the son of the beneficiary, George Chapman; but he could have been that George Chapman hitherto mentioned as the son of Pearson Chapman. With this explanation he is entered as 110 G, George Chapman, son of 84 F, George Chapman.

Another witness in these probate proceedings was Amelia Terrett. She was the eldest child of Dr. John Hunter and his wife, Elizabeth (Chapman) Hunter and thus the grand daughter of the maker of the Will. She had married William Henry Terrett and had thus become Amelia Terrett. And her husband was the grandson of the sister of Amelia's grandmother. (See the Hunter Family herein).

The Hunter Family

The Hunter Family
of Virginia

In the old Pamphlet and Chart mentioned in the Preface, 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman (See Chapman Family), born, June 13, 1733, married 85 F, Dr. John Hunter, of Scotland, who descended from a junior branch of Robert Hunter, of Hunterton, County Ayr, in the time of Alexander II. Arms: Vert. three dogs Arg. collared or.; on a chief arg., three hunting horns of the first, stringed and tipped gu. Crest: A stags head erased. Motto: Vigilantia, Robur, Voluptas; and, Deo Date.

Substantially the same information occurs in the "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," F. A. Virkus, Chicago, 1925, Vol. 1, p. 628, which adds that he settled in Alexandria, Virginia.

The dates of birth of John Hunter and of his marriage to Elizabeth Chapman are not available, but his Will was made in 1763 and proved Jan. 17, 1764. As reference will be made to it frequently, a copy is subtended, as certified to by the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia.

WILL OF DR. JOHN HUNTER.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I, John Hunter of the County of Fairfax, in the Colony of Virginia, being at this time in perfect sense and memory, do make and ordain and appoint this to be my last Will and Testament utterly revoking all other Wills at any time hertofore by me made.

IMPRIMIS my Will is that all my just debts be paid.

ITEM my Will and desire is that my beloved wife Elizabeth Hunter have the use benefit and advantage of my Tract of land on Difficult or of the two lotts and a half where I now live in the town of Alexandria, or of two other lotts in said Town, Adjoining to Christopher Bealor which she pleases during her natural life.

ITEM I give and bequeath to my beloved son George Hunter my tract of land on Difficult to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

ITEM I give and bequeath to my beloved son John Hunter the one Lott and an half (2½ above) whereon I now live in the Town of Alexandria to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

WHEREAS my wife is now pregnant, if the child she goes with should be a son I give and bequeath unto him my two lotts of land in said Town Joining to Christopher Bealor, to him my said unborn son his heirs and assigns forever, but

if the said child should be a daughter my will is that my said son George have the said two lotts joining Bealor to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM I give and bequeath unto my loving wife my Clock, my Beauro my silver urn and my two mahogany tables and her choice of one of my beds with its furniture.

ITEM my will and desire is that all the remainder of my Estate be equally divided amongst my Children.

ITEM, my Will and desire is that the profits arising from my Estate real and personal be applied towards the support and education of my children, in such manner as my Executors hereinafter named shall think fit.

I appoint my said wife Elizabeth Hunter and my friends William Weems and John West Junr. Executors of this my last will and Testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of June, 1763.

John Hunter (SEAL)

Signed sealed and Declared to be the last
Will and Testament of John Hunter Gent.
in the presence of us.
Richard Steinfield Cattey Porter William Graham

AT A COURT held for Fairfax County 17th January 1764.

This will was presented in Court by Elizabeth Hunter and John West Junr. Executors herein named who made oath hereto and the same being proved by the oath of the Witnesses is admitted to record and the said Executors having performed what the Laws require a certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate in due form.

Test

P. Wagener Cl. Cur.

Recorded in Will Book B. No. 1, page 364 and examined.

From the Will and the known date of birth of Elizabeth (Chapman) Hunter, it may be possible to arrive at approximate dates of marriage and birth of Dr. John Hunter. His death was in early January of 1764 and his wife was born in 1733; hence she was but 31 years of age at the time of his death and it appears from the list of children that she bore five, the last one subsequent to June, 1763, and probably prior to January, 1764, and none of the children has been mentioned as a twin. This number of children, with an average interval between births, would bring the birth of George, the eldest, to about 1753 and the marriage probably about 1751 or 1752, when Elizabeth was 18 or 19 years of age, which is a reasonable surmise. The son, 111 G, George, is elsewhere mentioned as having been a Surgeon in the Continental Navy during the Revolution.

But the year of birth of Dr. John Hunter has even less basis for guesswork. It is entirely possible for an elderly gentleman to wed a young wife and we have no knowledge that such was not the case with Dr. John Hunter and Elizabeth Chapman. But we can picture a young Scottish

physician, graduating in Medicine and starting to practice in the growing Colony of Virginia. The study of medicine in Great Britain was more of a formal matter than in America then, and for many years thereafter. If we say he was 25 years old at graduation and spent five years in Fairfax County between the date of his arrival and the date of his marriage, then we would say he was born in 1721, or 1722, and emigrated from Scotland to America in 1746, or 1747; and his age would have been some twelve years greater than that of his wife. The writer disclaims any thought of stating these dates as facts. They are mere probabilities.

This Dr. John Hunter is not to be confused with the Col. John Hunter mentioned in the Jour. H. of B. for the Years 1752-8, page 251, as supplying provisions to troops from Ireland, May 1, 1755, and, on page 489, as receiving certain interest, June 7, 1757; for, on page 253 of the Volume for 1758-61, it says: John Hunter, of Hampton, was Colonel of the Elizabeth City militia and also commissary for the Virginia troops June 19, 1758; and, on page 277, was still Colonel July 1, 1761; for Elizabeth City is too far removed from Fairfax County to make this likely, albeit there is a possibility, of course.

Some light is thrown upon the date of marriage of Dr. John Hunter to Elizabeth Chapman and other interesting matters from the following quotations which are supplied, since the foregoing was written, by Mrs. Janie Moore Gray Hagan (50J); her mother and Aunt Fanny mentioned were Mary (Hunter) Gray (12 I) and Miss Fanny Blow Hunter (7 I) respectively. It will be noted that the year stated as the marriage year, 1753, compares favorably with the writer's date, 1751, or 1752; and appears to be not positively stated, "about 1753." The year given as the date of his death, 1762, must stand corrected to 1764 by the evidence of his Will.

"My mother's records, derived mainly from Aunt Fanny's notes, says of the little Hunter book:"

"In a book called 'Monro on wounds and tumors,' written in a neat small hand (not printed) on the fly leaf is recorded the name of

John Hunter
M. D. and F. R. S.
Edinburgh,
Jany. 1, 1734.

"This book is in a good state of preservation and now in possession of Fanny B. Hunter (this was written years ago; the book now belongs to Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan?), and was probably the property of the father of Dr. John Hunter, who came from Scotland, (tho tradition

says it was the emigrant's own), married about the year 1753 Elizabeth Chapman of Maryland, and died in 1762, leaving two sons and two daughters, George, John, Amelia and Margaret. A third son, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, was born a few months after his death.

"Dr. Hunter practiced his profession in Alexandria, where he resided in what then was the court end of the city, Water Street. The house was a handsome one for the times, but has long since disappeared. He was one of the first trustees with other prominent men, and bought lots when the town was laid off. His mother was Miss Ann Cook of Glasgow, and he had a sister Abigail. The correspondence between himself and his family in Scotland was faithfully kept up, but unfortunately no one seemed to care to preserve the letters, of which there was 'a bureau drawer full' at his son's house, which his grandchildren remembered to have seen and would speak of.

"The old Hunter Bible was taken in charge, it is said, by a family of Hunter when Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter's house was burned during the Civil War, but all trace of it was soon lost. Although that family of undoubted Hunterdon descent were neighbors for three generations to (112 G) Gen. John C. Hunter there was no social intercourse. Why this superiority should have been so strictly maintained the present generation can never say. The Balls, Gantts, Dulaneys and Hunters formed a society and intermarried.

"Dr. John Hunter always had on his carriage the 'Stag's Head' Crest. He was a man of high, hot temper, but of most sterling, strict integrity, and hated sham and deceit as he did nothing else."

The following is quoting Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan, herself:

"Referring again to the little Hunter book, an interesting question exists in my mind, as to whether there is one or two of them, since I have learned there is one answering this description in a medical museum in Richmond, Va. Certainly, the copy that came at Aunt Fanny's death into our possession does not mention Monro (who was a rival surgeon in the time of the great surgeon, Dr. John Hunter in London) but reads on the title page, Tretese on Wounds and Tumors. The Monro title was copied by my mother from what seems to have been the same book. I have sometimes thought it possible that there was an outer title page bearing Monro's name, which has now been lost."

The volume mentioned with its fly leaf bearing the date of 1734, leaves some uncertainty as to the probability of the birth date of 1721 for Dr. John Hunter, of Virginia. If the book of the character of that one were his in 1734 his birth year would doubtless go ten years, or further,

back of 1721 which would have made him twenty, to twenty-five, years older than his wife. Quite possible, of course, but lending to the likelihood of the presumption that the book was originally his father's.

The following excerpt from "The History of Old Alexandria," by Mary G. Powell, 1928, on page 172, thereof, is not only interesting for its information regarding the residence of Dr. John Hunter but is confirmatory of the relationship between Elizabeth (Chapman) Hunter and Nathaniel Chapman.

"On Water (Lee) Street, between Wolfe and Wilkes, there is still to be seen the fine old house built by General Robereau just after the Revolution. Further down the same street lived Dr. John Hunter, one of the trustees of the town. Probably the last house of any consequence at the south end of the town was built prior to the Revolution by Nathaniel Chapman, who was the father-in-law of Dr. Hunter. It overlooked both river and creek. Its foundations can still be traced, and show it must have been of imposing proportions. It was burned to the ground many years ago.

"Both of these old citizens are represented here to-day by descendants who preserve the memory of their efficiency in town affairs."

The date of the death of 79 F, Elizabeth (Chapman) Hunter, is not within the knowledge of the writer. Her mother, 20 E, Constantia (Pearson) Chapman, in her Will, made in 1774, mentioned her "two daughters"; as she had but two daughters, and Elizabeth was one of them, hence Elizabeth was alive in 1774. Further, the Census of 1782, in Fairfax County, gives the name of Elizabeth Hunter with three whites residing with her and states she was the owner of 14 blacks, while the Census of 1785 does not mention her. One might surmise from this that she died between those years.

The children of this couple are named in the Pamphlet (but in different order; the order in the above quotation being substituted here) as,

111 G, George Hunter; born about 1753; a Surgeon in the Continental Navy, (the Virginia Navy); died unmarried.

112 G, John Chapman Hunter; born about 1755; married Sallie Triplett; died, 1850.

113 G, Amelia Hunter; born about 1757; married her cousin, William Henry Terrett, prior to 1776.

114 G, Margaret Hunter; born about 1761; married John Pope and moved to Georgia in 1800.

115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter; born, 1762 (so says the Pamphlet; correctly, 1763 or 4); died, 1812; married 125 G, Sarah Ann, daughter of Charles, and Ann (Moore) Tyler, of Dumfries, Virginia.

The two daughters of Dr. John Hunter are not mentioned in his Will, as may be noticed by reference to the Will as given hitherto. That he meant to leave his estate to the males of his line is evidenced by the provision he makes in regard to the posthumous child mentioned in the Will. If the child proved to be a male, it inherited; if a female it did not inherit.

But both sons, 111 G, George and 112 G, John Chapman, who were born prior to the making of the Will, are mentioned in it, and in this order. The third son was then unborn. This child was, 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, the great grandfather of the writer hereof. At this point it may be stated that the Will shows him to have been born late in 1763, or very early in 1764, and not in 1762 as stated in the Pamphlet and elsewhere. The Year Book of the D.A.R., Vol. 39, p. 113, has this date 1764; although possibly, as above stated, he was born late in 1763.

The two daughters, Amelia and Margaret, are not traced herein.

111 G, George Hunter, eldest child of 85 F, Dr. John Hunter, and 79 F, Elizabeth Chapman, his wife, born about 1753 as has been said, was a Surgeon in the Navy and died unmarried. The Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 16, p. 43, says: George Hunter, named as among Surgeons who received land bounties prior to 1836 (by claims of heirs when subsequent to his death). This George Hunter is not to be confused with that George W. Hunter in the "List of Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps, 1775 to 1900, from the Official Records of the War Department," compiled by Edward W. Callahan, N. Y., 1901. This George W. Hunter was midshipman, Feb. 1, 1814. Last appearance in the Records of the Navy Department, 1815, Frigate Guerriere.

But Mrs. Janie Moore Gray Hagan (50 J) has supplied the writer with the following which fully identifies Dr. George Hunter. It is from "Virginia's Navy in the Revolution," by Robert Armistead Stewart. On page 205, it is said, Dr. George Hunter, of Alexandria, Virginia, sole physician and surgeon of the Sloop of War, Congress, until his death, when the little fleet returned "in deep mourning," with his body. He was the son of Dr. John Hunter, and brother of Gen. John Chapman Hunter, of Fairfax County. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, lived next door to Mrs. Hannah Hunter, who made affidavit in land bounty claim papers in 1831. On page 9 of the same authority: In the land bounty papers

of Dr. George Hunter's heirs is found a statement by John Hughes, of Alexandria County, apprentice to Thomas Moxley, that he was employed as a ship carpenter on the Congress, Scorpion and other vessels. Mrs. Hannah Hunter made affidavit that she and Mrs. Bridget Fleming made for the Congress "the colour called a pennant." In 1776, the officers, line and warrant, of the Congress were: John Boucher, Commander; William Skinner, 1st Lt.; John Thomas, 2nd Lt.; George Hunter, doctor; Chas. L. Broadwater and David Triplett, midshipmen, etc. Referring back to p. 205, just above cited, "in 1831, J. C. Hunter heir at law mentioned p. 1319-20 of Burgess' "Virginia Soldiers of 1776" containing record of heirs. And, on the same page 205, it is said that Dr. George Hunter kept a diary which is quoted in Land Bounty Papers, M. C. III, 190. Page 16 quotes from the diary, which is unimportant save as being confirmatory. "The Congress was laying near Norfolk on September 1st," when the Surgeon George Hunter wrote in his Journal: "The Como (Boucher) with seven others set off for Norfolk. I should have accompanied him but for the number of sick. About 5 of the evening having waited aboard Sandford's brig Adventure, Lieut. Skinner and Lieut. John Thomas, the former and self proposed to return and call at an elegant Brick House that just offered to our view imagining that the best mode of introduction would be to inquire for fruit. Sep. 4, 1776. This morning Capt. Allison, Lt. Skinner and self at Crawley's point where we saw Col. Broadwater and John Hunter making salt."

Mrs. Hagan has also supplied a copy of the Will of George Hunter which indicates that the time of his death was between Sep. 4, 1776 and Dec. 16 of the same year; for, the entry in his diary, hitherto quoted, was Sep. 4, and the proving of his Will was Dec. 16. Mrs. Hagan's copy of the Will is headed, "Will of George Hunter, who died, aged 22 years." This would, by simple substraction, make his birth year 1754 instead of 1753. But, where a date of death is known and the age in years is given as of that event, if the birth month be after the death month, we cannot be certain whether the year of George Hunter's birth was 1753 or 1754.

I, George Hunter of the parish of Fairfax in the County of Fairfax, being in perfect health and having a clear memory, do will and dispose of my estate, both real and personal, as follows (Except a Legacy of a ring herein after mentioned):

It is my first desire that all my just debts be discharged.

I then give and bequeath to my beloved mother, Elizabeth Hunter, all the stock of furniture belonging to me in the estate of my deceased father.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother, John Chapman Hunter, the tract of land lying in Fairfax County, left me by my father, to him and his heirs forever,

he or they to pay to my sister, Amelia Terrett, fifty pounds Virginia currency for buying a negro girl.

Item. I bequeath to my brother, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, all the negroes that I shall be entitled to from my father's estate, to him and his heirs forever, on condition that he or they pay to my sister, Margaret Hunter, fifty pounds Virginia currency to dispose of as she pleases, for I am sensible she would not choose to be restricted in her purchase.

In consideration of the esteem and love I bear my Uncle, George Chapman, I give and bequeath to him Ten Guineas for a purchase of a ring to wear as a memento of my regard, this 17th day of May, 1776.

George Hunter, (Seal)

Signed and sealed in the presence of
Robert Muir, Henry Gunnell.

At a Court for the County of Fairfax, 16th day of Dec. 1776, this will was proved by oath of Robert Muir and Henry Gunnell, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste, P. Wagoner, Clerk.

112 G, John Chapman Hunter, born about 1755, was the second child of Dr. John Hunter and Elizabeth Chapman, his wife. He is listed in the old Chart and is mentioned hitherto herein as "General" John Chapman Hunter. The writer has made no effort to search for his military record. He was of an age to have participated in the Revolution, but too young to have held the office of general; hence the title probably rose from military services in the War of 1812. In the old Pamphlet, John Chapman Hunter is said to have married Sally Triplett and to have died in 1850, and this also appears on the Chart. Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, writing in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 136, says:—Mrs. Sally Triplett (daughter of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander) who married General John Chapman Hunter, at Abingdon, near Alexandria.

This latter statement is scarcely correct; not, indeed, as to his having married a Sally Triplett, but as to his wife having been a daughter of Townshend Dade and Parthenia Alexander, his wife. A granddaughter, no doubt, but not a daughter. Reference to 4 E, Parthenia Alexander under the heading "Alexander Family," discloses that her second marriage was to Townshend Dade, May 6, 1736. Three children were mentioned in the Will of Townshend Dade, proven in Fairfax County, Oct. 15, 1781. They were 18 F, Ann West, 19 F, Mrs. Sarah Triplett and 20 F, Townshend Dade, junior. Also it is stated that Ann (Dade) West was born, Dec. 13, 1737. The other two would not have been far behind. Thus, when John Chapman Hunter was born, his supposed wife would have been twenty years old, at least. From a marriage twenty years, or thereabouts, thereafter, it would not have been possible for the great number of children to have been born who are credited to this couple. Further-

more, the above mentioned Will of Townshend Dade, filed in 1781, mentions his married daughter, Sarah Triplett, which indicates that, at the making of the Will, she was still Triplett and not Hunter. Although, to be sure, the Will may have been made long before. The likelihood is that a daughter of Sarah Dade Triplett married 112 F, John Chapman Hunter, who was born, as has been said, about 1755. But it must be noticed in the quotation above from W and M that John C. Hunter married "Mrs." Sarah Triplett, whereby she would have been the widow of a Triplett and not of descent from Townshend, and Parthenia Alexander, Dade, at all.

A John Hunter appears in the Census of 1785, in Fairfax County, as having eight whites in his home which consisted of one dwelling and five other buildings. The number of blacks was not listed in that Census. The Census of 1782 does not mention John Hunter in Fairfax. If this were John Chapman Hunter, it would be impossible to surmise who would be the eight whites; certainly not his children for it is quite likely he was not then even married. There were other Hunters in Fairfax County at that time.

The list of children of 112 G, General John Chapman Hunter and 32 G, Mrs. Sally Triplett, his wife, as given in W and M, Vol. 10, p. 136, over the signature of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter, is as follows:

40 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter, (born 1800, D. A. R. Lineage Book), married first, (in 1823, D. A. R. Lineage Book), Capt. William Davidson, U. S. Army; killed in the Everglades of Florida; four sons; married, second, Capt. Hunter Davidson, U. S. Navy, C. S. Navy.

41 H, Dr. John Hunter, of Washington, D. C.; married, first, Nancy Dulaney, of Fairfax County, Va.; second, Mary Brooke, of Maryland. Parenthetically, Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan furnishes the following obituary notice of Dr. John Hunter, from the Alexandria Gazette: "The late Dr. John Hunter died July 11, 1883, 12 M. Dr. John Hunter who died after a long illness last week was one of the oldest residents of Washington. He was a native of Fairfax County, Va., and educated in Philadelphia as a physician, contemporaneously with the late Dr. Hall. In 1834 he married Miss Dulaney, of Va. and having obtained a clerkship in the Post Office Department, remained there until his resignation in 1861, when he went to Richmond. Some years after the death of his wife, he married Miss Brook of this District, who survives him. Not long after the close of the war, he entered the office of Mr. Corcoran, where he remained until his final illness. His surviving children are Miss Lucy Hunter of the Louisa Home and a son by the last marriage. Dr. Hunter in early life and manhood was a very handsome man, a perfect

gentleman in his manners and noted for his humor and other agreeable qualities. Mr. Corcoran was sincerely attached to him, and all who knew him were impressed with his unaffected dignity and the sincerity of his religion. He was an honor to his church and the old family from which he descended."

42 H, Amelia Hunter, married William Henry Young, of Maryland.

43 H, Margaret Hunter, married Charles G. Eskridge. (Note:— Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 8, p. 90, says Charles Guley married Margaret P. Hunter, daughter of General John Chapman Hunter, of Fairfax County. Their children were, Mary H.; Isabel K., unmarried, and living now, 1901, at the Louisa Home, Washington, D. C.) (Note by S. M. C. It would seem that the Va. Mag. of H and B may have omitted the name Eskridge after the name Guley).

44 H, George Hunter, died young.

45 H, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, married his second cousin, Amelia Terrett.

46 H, Frederick Augustus Hunter, lived to middle age, unmarried.

47 H, Thomas Triplett Hunter, Captain U. S. Navy; Commodore, C. S. Navy; married, first, Mary Virginia Herbert, of Alexandria; married, second, Anne Pope, of Georgia, his second cousin; married, third, Hattie DuBose, a niece of General Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

48 H, Adelaide Hunter, married Mr. White.

49 H, Laura Virginia Hunter, married Col. William McHaw, of Washington, D. C., no issue.

The final one of the family of Dr. John Hunter and Elizabeth Chapman, his wife, was 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, who was the posthumous son mentioned in the Will of Dr. John Hunter, hitherto quoted. At least he was not born at the date of the Will. The date of his birth has already been mentioned as late in 1763, or very early in 1764. He is mentioned in Hening, Vol. 12, p. 373, along with his brother-in-law, Alexander Lithgow, as among those appointed in October, 1786, as trustees of the town of Dumfries, Virginia.

The Revolutionary record of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, as set up in "The Ohio Valley Saffords," by the writer hereof, Denver, 1933, is as follows:

The services of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter are as given in the accepted application of Reginald Heber Smith for membership in the Society

of the "Sons of the Revolution" in the State of Colorado. He refers to as authority,

Family Records—Printed records of "The Descendants of William Alexander, of Menstrie, Scotland," (the Pamphlet often mentioned herein), and to "The Lodge of Washington, a History of Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., 1783-1876, Compiled from the Original Records of the Lodge," by F. L. Bracket, Past Master of Lodge No. 22. George F. French, Publisher, No. 95 King St., Alexandria, Va., 1876. Page 110 thereof,

"Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, a son of Dr. John Hunter, a native of Scotland, was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1764, and, at the age of 16 years, joined the American Army of the Revolution and served in the Virginia line to the end of the War. During this service he was supposed to have died of wounds received in the line of his duty and, on returning to his home upon the conclusion of peace, found his family in mourning. He settled as a merchant in Dumfries, Va., and married 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, the daughter of Charles Tyler, Esq. He died in Dumfries, Va., in 1812."

The Lineage Book of the D. A. R., Vol. 39, p. 113, contains the record of the Revolutionary ancestor of 12 I, Mary Hunter Gray (No. 38308). She was born in Norfolk, Va., and was the wife of 35 I, John Bowie Gray, and descendant of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter. She was the daughter of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and Mary Frances Blow, his wife. Nathaniel Chapman Hunter (1764-1812), enlisted at 16 as a private in the Virginia line. He was born and died in Alexandria, Va.

The above statement that he died in Alexandria contradicts the application of R. Heber Smith, founded upon the "Lodge of Washington," both above quoted; which is correct the writer is unable to say. We have the further statement from Hening's Statutes that he was a trustee of Dumfries in 1786, at the early age of 22 years; and the further statement in Mr. Smith's application that he settled as a merchant in Dumfries; and the knowledge that his wife was of Dumfries (see page 105, Ohio Valley Saffords); and a statement of Judge William Harrison Safford, his grandson, and step son of his daughter, Ann (Hunter) Safford, that Ann Hunter was born in Dumfries in the year 1800.

But, whatever his place of death, the following letter discloses the place of his burial and, at the same time locates the Hunter family burial ground as "Summer Hill" which is also mentioned under 52 H, below.

430 Ridout Ave., Virginia Highlands,
Alexandria, Va., Aug. 3, 1929.

Mrs. Janie M. Hagan,
115 Chestnut St.,
Danville, Va.
My Dear Madam:

Some months ago I noticed an old family burying ground on a farm adjoining the Nellie Custis property along the Potomac not far from where I live. Going over to it I found members of the Hunter family had been buried there and even though this was long ago some of the stones are still standing. The local Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of which I am a member is interested in having markers placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

I am on one of the committees and wish to turn in a report on these graves, but had nothing definite and am writing to know if you have any facts about your ancestor and where he is buried.

The best marked stone is that of General Alexander Hunter, son of Nathaniel C, and Sarah Ann Hunter but I have not been able to find that he had any service in the Revolution.

The D. A. R. Lineage Book shows your ancestor to be Nathaniel C. and while there is one grave at least marked N. C. H. the dates of birth and death are not given.

Any biographical facts or other information you can give me that could be used in identifying this grave will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
(signed) Chas. C. Brunner.

115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, as has been stated, married 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler (See Tyler Family); but the exact date is not available; somewhere, however, about 1786. The birth of the first child is given in the Chart as 1791 and in the Pamphlet as 1787. In fact, there is a great discrepancy between the two lists as to the birth years of many of the children of this couple. In the "Ohio Valley Saffords," the list of the Chart was followed, but it does not seem altogether satisfactory. The list below adopts, for the most part, the dates in the Pamphlet, with a few dates from other sources which seem authentic.

50 H, Arianna Hunter, born about 1787, was burned in the Richmond theatre disaster, Dec. 26, 1811, in company with her mother's sister, the wife of Benjamin Botts, an eminent lawyer. Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan writes of a memorial tablet to the victims of the fire placed

in the Monumental Church, Richmond, upon which tablet appears the name of Arianna Hunter.

51 H, John Hunter, born, 1789; died young.

52 H, General Alexander Hunter, born, 1791, died, Feb. 1849; married his second cousin, 33 H, Louisa Chapman. (? See below).

53 H, Jane Hunter, born, 1793; died, 1868, after a long and honored life.

54 H, George Hunter, born, 1797, twin; died young.

55 H, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, born, 1797, twin; died, 1812.

56 H, Ann Hunter, born, 1800; died Easter Sunday, 1876, married, in 1825, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, of Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.), See Safford Family.

57 H, Washington Hunter, died young.

58 H, Macrae Hunter, born, 1802; died, 1819.

59 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter, born about 1805; married, in 1832, William Henry Gantt.

60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter, born, 1807; died, 1888; married 73 H, Mary Frances Blow (1816-1880), Nov. 1, 1838.

61 H, Charles Tyler Hunter, born about 1809; died, 1816.

62 H, Emily Hunter, born about 1811; died, Mar. 1, 1876; married, June 4, 1840, to Col. William Selden, for many years Treasurer of the United States.

Now following such of the above issue as came to maturity:

52 H, General Alexander Hunter. Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan has supplied the writer with the following data concerning him. The first quotation below originated with Miss Fanny Blow Hunter and is introduced rather as critical of the relationships set up than for other purpose.

"Bushrod Washington Hunter marked the resting places of Dr. John Hunter and his wife, and his own father and mother, and his brothers at Summer Hill, but his sister-in-law, Louisa Hunter, granddaughter of Constantia Chapman and owner of the property, refused to join him in rescuing her own family from nameless graves. She herself died in Charlottesville, Va., in 1863, and her grave is not to be found. F. B. H."

The only Louisa Hunter answering this description was that Louisa Chapman, (33 H) who was born, Apr. 6, 1810, daughter of 105 G, George Chapman and 7 G, Susanna Alexander; George Chapman having been the son of 83 F, Pearson Chapman and 5 F, another Susanna Alex-

ander; and Pearson Chapman having been in turn, son of Nathaniel and Constantia (Pearson) Chapman. Thus she would have been the great granddaughter of Constantia and not the granddaughter, but truly the second cousin of General Alexander Hunter as is said elsewhere. However, Miss Hunter's Louisa Hunter and 33 H, Louisa Chapman, do not reconcile. The information regarding the parentage of 33 H, Louisa Chapman comes from Hayden, p. 190, who says, further, she married, Sep. 24, 1851, Joseph Horner, and died, Nov. 16, 1888.

Louisa Hunter, nee Chapman, was probably the daughter of 84 F, George Chapman whose descendants have not been traced herein, but, if so, she was first cousin once removed of Alexander Hunter and not second cousin. It is possible, since Alexander Hunter died in 1849, that his widow married Joseph Horner; in which case, however, Miss Hunter's death date is 1863, while Hayden's is 1888. The writer is unable to form a conclusion. The question does not seem important insomuch as neither Louisa, if there were two, bore any children.

As to the second quotation of those mentioned, Mrs. Hagan writes, "Aunt Fanny writes of 'Uncle Hunter' that at the death of his father 'he assumed charge of a large helpless family, and nobly was his task performed unto the end. God prospered him in worldly goods and he who was ever giving of his largesse to kindred, friends and the poor, received the promise literally—good measure presses down and running over. He was not happy in his married life, and no children were ever given to him, but there were as many as thirteen persons who for many years of their lives had no other home than his, at one time never less than nine, not only his own mother and three (four?) sisters and a niece, but stranger orphans and the poor, were of his household, and so the world made less harsh for them.' "

Mrs. Hagan also supplies the following obituary from the Washington Chronicle: which indicates the source of the title, "General."

"The District of Columbia has had many brave citizens, but the bravest of the brave, as Napoleon styled Marshal Ney, was Alexander Hunter, who was Adjutant of the District Volunteers on duty lower down the Potomac in the War of 1812-14. While in the service at Benedict on the Maryland shore, a trooper from Virginia named Frank Wise, was killed by a British sergeant of marines who swore that no Yankee should ever take him prisoner alive. Adjutant Hunter sprang from his horse and after a sharp fight with swords, ran him through and killed him. This brave exploit secured him promotion, and he was for many years General of the District Militia. When the celebrated Mrs. Eaton

embroglio broke up General Jackson's Cabinet and raised a general row, General Eaton expected to fight another member of the Cabinet, and selected General Hunter as his second. His conduct on this occasion secured for him the appointment of United States Marshal for the District (then a more lucrative office than it now is) from General Jackson, and he held it for some years until forced by ill health to decline it. He died in this city in Feb. 1849, aged 57, (born, 1791, he would be 57 until he reached the month in 1849 that made him 58) and was buried near his father at "Summer Hill" near Alexandria, the residence of the Chapmans, into which family both his father (grandfather) and himself had married."

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56 H, Ann Hunter. A short synopsis of the Safford Family is given later in which she is more fully noticed.

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59 H, Elizabeth Chapman Hunter, as stated above, married William Henry Gantt in 1832. Their children, as given in the Chart, were, 3 I, Lucy Waring Gantt, born in 1832, died young; 4 I, Rosalie Gantt, born 1834, died, 1880, married in 1857 to Charles Mynn Thruston, of Cumberland, Md.; 5 I, Alexander Hunter Gantt, died young; and 6 I, William Henry Gantt, died young. Thus the line was carried on by 4 I, Rosalie Gantt Thruston who was the only child to reach maturity. The issue of Charles Mynn, and Rosalie Gantt, Thruston were 1 J, Rosalie Buckner Thruston, who married Horace McDermont, and had issue, 1 K, Rosalie Thruston McDermont; 2 K, Clark McDermont, who died in infancy; 3 K, Katherine McDermont; 4 K, Charles Thruston McDermont, who is married without issue, living in Santa Maria, Calif.; 5 K, Eliza McDermont, died, aged 14 years; 6 K, Chapman McDermont, who was gassed in France during the World War and died five years later; and lastly, Graham McDermont, who was killed in France while serving his country during the World War.

Of the McDermont family, who married and had issue, 1 K, Rosalie Thruston McDermont married Lt. H. A. Baldridge and died about 1912, leaving one son, H. A. Baldridge, junior, who is untraced herein. 3 K, Katherine McDermont married Richard M. Strobridge and, in 1934, is living in Santa Maria, Calif., with four children who are named in Part One but not numbered owing to the information having been received after the manuscript was fully made up as to generation numbering; her children are, Katherine, Richard, junior, Rosalie and Helen.

Returning to the children of Charles Mynn Thruston and 4 I, Rosalie Gantt, his wife, who have not yet been detailed——— 2 J, Eliza-

beth Hunter Thruston was born Jan. 23, 1861, and died in May, 1887; married Rev. Frank T. Leavell, who died in 1889; 3 J, Mynna Thruston, unmarried, living with her niece, 8 K, in 1934, near Shepherdstown, W. Va.; 4 J, Charles Mynn Thruston, junior, unmarried, died in Asheville, N. C. in 1905. Thus it will be seen that 2 J, Elizabeth Hunter Thruston Leavell was the only one of the Thruston family to carry on the line; she left one daughter, 8 K, Elizabeth Hunter Thruston Leavell, 2nd, who was born, Dec. 2, 1886, and married, Mar. 4, 1916, Josiah William Ware, 2nd, who was born, Dec. 21, 1888, son of Rev. Josiah William Ware and Anna Nottingham, his wife. They reside, in 1934, near Shepherdstown, W. Va., and the list of their children will be found under 8 K, Eleventh Generation, Part One.

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60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter, the eleventh child of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife, was born in 1807 and died in 1888. The Pamphlet says of him that he entered the Navy in 1827 and resigned in 1861 and was appointed Major of Artillery, C. S. A. The Ab. Comp. Amn. Geneal., Vol. 1, p. 628, confirms this, adding his rank as Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. The "List of Officers, Navy and Marine Corps of the U. S., 1775 to 1900, from Official Records of the Navy Department," compiled by Edward W. Callahan, New York, 1901, has the following: Bushrod W. Hunter, Midshipman, Nov. 1, 1827; passed Midshipman, June 10, 1833; Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1838; Retired List, Sep. 13, 1855; resigned, Apr. 23, 1861.

The following clipping from the Washington Times, of May 17, 1903, supplied by Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan, of Danville, Va., will give an idea of the residences and circumstances of Bushrod Washington Hunter:

"At the southwest corner of 3rd and C Streets, stands the Crosby House, an hotel which was formerly one of the finest residences in Washington. After his death, in 1843, the property was advertised for sale and was described in Washington papers as the 'very handsome and extensive private residence of the late Major Cary Selden' General Alexander Hunter bought the property and died there in 1849. It then became the property of Capt. B. W. Hunter, U. S. N., and was his home until 1853, when he moved to Abingdon, an estate he owned in Virginia. He entered the Confederate Army in 1861 and his wife sold the property to keep the United States from confiscating it. The house is four stories and originally had a porch connected with each floor."

The following list, coinciding in the Pamphlet and the Chart, is that of the children of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter who married,

Nov. 1, 1838, Mary Frances Blow, 73 H, daughter of 134 G, Col. George Blow, of Sussex County, Virginia. She was born in 1816 and died in 1880. A glimpse of the Blow Family will be given a few pages beyond.

7 I, Fanny Blow Hunter, talented student of Virginia genealogy, whose writings are much quoted in this book. She did not marry. She was born, Sep. 1, 1839.

8 I, Eliza Waller Hunter, died, 1862.

9 I, Alexander Hunter, born, 1843; died, July 2, 1914, at Silver Springs, Md.; member of the Legislature in 1879; author of several books; buried with full military honors in Arlington Cemetery, Confederate section; for forty years an employee of the General Land Office, Washington. Married, first, Alice Swain, second, Mrs. Filah Saunders. No children.

10 I, Anna Hunter, born, Feb. 18, 1846; died, June 4, 1914; unmarried.

11 I, Bushrod Washington Hunter, junior; died young.

12 I, Mary Hunter, born, May 10, 1850; died in Danville, Va., Aug. 31, 1920; buried at "Traveller' Rest," Stafford County, Va.; married, Nov. 10, 1870, to John Bowie Gray (37 I). See the Gray Family herein for descendants.

13 I, Monimia Fairfax Hunter; died young.

14 I, Jane Hunter, born, Jan. 1, 1852; died, Nov. 15, 1899; unmarried.

15 I, Isabel Waller Hunter; unmarried; born, Oct. 1, 1854; living in Alexandria, Va., in 1934.

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62 H, Emily Hunter, the youngest child of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and Sarah Ann Tyler (125 G), his wife, was born in 1811 and died, Mar. 1, 1876. As has been stated, she was married, June 4, 1840, to 76 H, Col. William Selden, for many years Treasurer of the United States. Their children were: 16 I, Virginia Armistead Selden; 17 I, John Selden; 18 I, Alexander Hunter Selden; 19 I, William Cary Selden, died young; 20 I, James Buchanan Selden, died young; 21 I, Eugene Selden, died young; 22 I, Sarah Elizabeth Selden; 23 I, Florence Rosalie Selden. There were no descendants from this family.

W and M, Vol. 6, p. 236, contains the following account of the Selden Family, although the list of the children of William Selden and Emily Hunter, his wife, is not so complete as the above list, which probably came originally from the pen of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter.

76 H, WILLIAM SELDEN (Miles 5, Miles 4, Miles 3, Joseph 2, Samuel 1) member of the House of Delegates, Treasurer of the United States, married, first, Eliza Swann (died, 1835); second, Emily Hunter. Issue by the first wife, William Henry Selden; by the second, Jennie (Virginia), John, Hunter, Lilly, Cary, Florence, James Buchanan. (These notes, quoted from W and M, are by the grandmother of William Selden and not the mother, as one might suppose from the text).

76 H, William Selden, above, was the son of 135 G, MILES SELDEN (Miles 4, Miles 3, Joseph 2, Samuel 1), who was born Jan. 5, 1777 and died May 10, 1814; married, Feb. 23, 1801, Martha Bland Allen, who was born, June 30, 1780 and died, Apr. 21, 1814 (Bible).

The above 135 G, Miles Selden 5, was the son of MILES SELDEN 4 (Miles 3, Joseph 2, Samuel 1) who was reared in the old general court office in which County Clerks were generally educated; afterwards appointed Clerk of Henrico County and officiated in that capacity for many years. Representative in the General Assembly (for Henrico County) for many years and likewise, for many years, presiding magistrate of his County. He was member of the Council in 1785. He was married, Mar. 27, 1774, to Elizabeth Armistead (born Mar. 9, 1752; who, by her age, was the old lady whose notes are given on page 235, W and M, Vol. 6). She was the daughter of Col. Gill Armistead.

The father of the above 99 F, Miles Selden 4, was 35 E, the REV. MILES SELDEN, 3, (Joseph 2, Samuel 1) who was ordained in London and was minister of Henrico Parish from 1752 to 1776. He died, Mar. 20, 1785. He married Rebecca, daughter of Miles Cary (1701-1766).

The above 35 E, Rev. Miles Selden, 3, was the son of 19 D JOSEPH SELDEN, 2, (Samuel 1), justice of Elizabeth City County in 1723, commissioned sheriff in 1725 and his Will was proved June 21, 1727. He married Mary Cary (1704-1775), daughter of Col. Miles Cary and Mary Wilson. (Observe a distinction between Miles Cary and Col. Miles Cary).

Referring now, to W and M, Vol. 5, p. 60: 19 D, Joseph Selden, 2, was the son of 10 C, SAMUEL SELDEN, 1, the founder of the family in Virginia, a lawyer, who, according to a deposition in the Elizabeth City Records, came to Virginia in 1699. He married Rebecca ———, "cousin and heir at law" of Rebecca Yeo Lear. 10 C, Samuel Selden's Will was dated May 29, 1720, and proved July following. He gave his wife "Buck-roe" for her life and then to his heir at law; to son 19 D, Joseph, the plantation on Potomac Creek, in Stafford County; to son, 20 D, John, two plantations on Back river and "Old Fields"; to

daughter, 21 D, Elizabeth, £ 60 sterling; and to son 22 D, Bartholomew, and daughter, 23 D, Mary Milnor, other devises.

The Will of Rebecca Selden, the wife of Samuel, is dated Apr. 23, 1736, and mentions daughter Elizabeth, grandson Samuel Milnor, Cary, Samuel, Miles, Richard and Joseph Selden; granddaughter, Elizabeth Selden; the executors were cousin, George Yeo and son, John. (It seems evident that, where the word "grandson", is used in the above paragraph, "grandsons" is intended, since, with the exception of Joseph, the names vary from those in the Will of Samuel).

Returning now, to 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, his wife, Mrs. Janie M. G. Hagan supplies this information relating to the earliest members of the Blow Family:

34½ E, Samuel Blow, of Southampton County, was the first of the name in Virginia of whom we have any record. Whether or not he was the emigrant can not be said, as Southampton records were all destroyed, first by British and second by Yankees.

98½ F, Richard Blow, the son of Samuel Blow and Martha Drew, his wife, was married to Frances, daughter of Stephen Wright and Ann, daughter of Mathew Phripp, of Norfolk, all of Virginia, on Thursday, 5th of April, 1786. They had one son, 134 G, George Blow, born Feb. 3rd, 1787, "being the sole offspring." He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Hall Waller, of Williamsburg, and Nancy, daughter of Rev. John Camm, President of William and Mary College, native of England and son of Thomas Camm.

The following relating to the Blow Family is from W and M, Vol. 4, pp. 275, 276 and 277: Eliza Waller, granddaughter of John Camm, married 134 G, George Blow, and had issue:

69 H, Robert Waller Blow, born, 1808, died, 1828.

70 H, Richard Blow, born, 1810; married, first, Laura Townes; second, Laura Dunbar. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and Paris and died in Norfolk, Va., while attending yellow fever sufferers, in 1855. Issue by the first marriage, George Waverly Blow; by the second, William Blow.

71 H, Emma Blow, born, 1812, married Dr. George Blacknall, U. S. N. Their children were:—George Blow Blacknall, died young; Eliza Waller Blacknall, married J. W. Pegram; Mary Blacknall, died young; Emma Blacknall; Fanny Blow Blacknall; Mary Mason Blacknall, died young; and Lucy Blacknall.

72 H, George Blow, junior, born 1813, lawyer, judge of the Norfolk Circuit Court, married Elizabeth Allmand and died in 1894. Their children were:—Emma Blow, married A. C. Freeman, of Norfolk, Va.; Margaret Blow, married Warren G. Elliott, of North Carolina; Eliza Waller Blow, married W. P. Atkinson, of Baltimore; Louisa Allmand Blow, married William Byrd Page, of Denver, Colorado; Virginia Robinson Blow, married Edwin Hoff, of Denver, Colorado; Albert Allmand Blow, of Denver, married Jennie Goodale; George Preston Blow, Lt. U. S. N. married Adele Mathewson, LaSalle, Ills.; Atala Honoria Blow, married L. S. Noble, of Leadville, Colorado; William Harrison Blow, died young; Blacknall Blow, died young.

73 H, Mary Frances Blow, born 1816; died, 1880; married Bushrod Washington Hunter. Their children were:—Fanny Blow Hunter, died unmarried; Eliza Waller Blow, died, 1862; Alexander Hunter; Anne Hunter; Bushrod Washington Hunter, junior, died young; Mary Hunter, married John Bowie Gray, of Stafford County, Virginia; Monimia Fairfax Hunter; Jane Hunter; Belle Waller Hunter. (The list of issue under 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter, is in more detail).

74 H, William Nivison Blow, Captain, C. S. A.; issue:—John Cargill Blow, died young; Margaret B. Blow, died young; George Blow, of Sussex County; William Nivison Blow, junior, married Mary E. Thomas; Lavinia Cargill Blow, married Waverly H. Ragland, of Petersburg, Va.; Cargill Blow; Lucy Pegram Blow; Robert Blacknall Blow, died young.

75 H, Atala Blow, married Dr. Joseph Beale; issue:—Margaret Beale, died young; Eliza Waller Beale, married T. M. Wilson, of Baltimore; Mary Burgoyne Beale, of Dresden, Germany; Joseph Beale, U. S. N., married Margaret C. Fales; Florence Beale, married John Graham.

The
Tyler Family

The Tyler Family
of Virginia

This sketch is confined largely to that Tyler Family commonly known as the Westmoreland Tylers of whom it is said in the Cyclo. Va. Biog., that Charles Tyler was apparently founder of the family of Tylers which, beginning in Westmoreland County, spread through Prince William, Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. He had four sons, Charles, Benjamin, Joseph and William. He died in 1723, leaving his widow, Jane, who married second, William Wolfendall. He was ancestor of John Webb Tyler, judge of the Virginia Supreme Court, who died in 1862.

The writer sees no justification in attributing the descent of this family from Henry Tyler, the immigrant ancestor of President John Tyler. Henry Tyler's sons were Henry, John and Daniel, but not Charles, who would probably have been of this generation; but if of the next generation before, and thus a brother of Henry Tyler, it would be strange if the eminent Lyon Gardiner Tyler, (son of President John Tyler), who devoted much study to the ancestry of his family, did not discover this relationship. With this in view, any extended account of Henry Tyler and his descendants is not essential to the purpose of this work; but a brief resumé of the notice of the Henry Tyler family, as contained in Vol. 5, pages 859 and 860, of the above mentioned Cyclo. Va. Biog., combined with information in Vol. 1 and 2 thereof, owing to its interest, may not be out of place.

Henry Tyler, immigrant, born 1604, came to Virginia before 1645, and in 1652-3, patented 254 acres in Middle Plantation, subsequently Williamsburg. He married, first, Mary ———, and second, Ann, daughter of John Orchard. He died in 1672 and left three sons, Henry, John and Daniel. (Note:—In the Jour. H of B, we find that Ann Tyler was appointed executrix of her husband's Will in York County, Mar. 28, 1672. The orphans of Henry Tyler are mentioned Mar. 23, 1672 and again Oct. 29, 1673 and Oct. 10, 1674, in relation to land in Northumberland County. At the same time of mention, Mar. 23, 1672, Richard Tyler is mentioned in connection with them. Vol. 4, p. 284, of Cyclo. of Va. Biog. places the advent of Richard Tyler from London to Essex County in 1674; see Richard Tyler, later).

Of the three sons, mentioned above, of Henry Tyler, Henry was the oldest. He was born about 1664. In 1699, he was appointed one of the directors for building Williamsburg. As senior warden of the Brereton Church, in Williamsburg, he headed the petition of the Vestry in 1710 to the General Assembly for a new brick building. He married Elizabeth Chiles. Their son was,

John Tyler, of James City County. (Note:—He is mentioned in the Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va., Vol. 3, p. 546, as a petitioner, May 6, 1721, and he is mentioned in Vol. 4, p. 134, under date of May 2, 1727; and on p. 386 is recorded his appointment as tobacco inspector at Hobses Hole Warehouse, Dec. 15, 1736; in the Jour. H of B, 1712-1726, p. 272, he petitions for damages done to his negro man, Priamus, by the explosion of a great gun, Oct. 20, 1719, petition Nov. 19, 1720. He probably had some connection with the Governor's House, for on page 105, his accounts relating thereto are to be audited, Dec. 15, 1714; they were approved, page 115, Dec. 24, 1714. He probably had a brother, Francis Tyler, mentioned in the Jour. H of B, 1712-1726, p. 5, as a messenger of the House in 1712, and in the same capacity Dec. 14, 1714. In the Exec. Jour. Coun. Col. Va., Vol. 4, p. 51, he patents land in Brunswick County, June 20, 1723). John Tyler married Elizabeth Jarrett. Their son was,

John Tyler, junior, who was born in James City County about 1715 and died in Williamsburg in August, 1773. He was long marshal of the vice-admiralty court of the Colony. He married Anne, daughter of Dr. Lewis Contesse, a French Huguenot physician, and had issue:—Mary Tyler who married John Irby, of Charles City County; Elizabeth Tyler, who married John Greenhow; Rachel Tyler who married, first, William Drummond, second, Stith Hardyman; Anne Tyler who married Dr. Anthony Tucker Dixon; Louis Tyler; John Tyler, Governor of Virginia from 1808 to 1811; Joanna Tyler, married Major Wood Bouldin, of Charlotte County. Their son, John Tyler, just mentioned in the foregoing list as Governor of Virginia, was born in James City County, Feb. 28, 1747. Judge of the U. S. District Court for Virginia in 1811 and died Feb. 6, 1813; he married Mary, daughter of Robert Booth Armistead, of York County; by her, among other children, he had,

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, born at Greenway, Va., Mar. 29, 1790; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862.

The second prominent Tyler Family of Virginia may be called the Essex and Caroline County Tylers, from whom the outstanding descendant was probably James Hoge Tyler, Governor of the State, 1897-1902. The

facts concerning this family are mainly derived from the before mentioned Cyclo. Va. Biog. From there it may be gathered that the family was founded by Richard Tyler, the immigrant ancestor, who settled in Essex County in 1674 and, later, removed to Caroline County. The reference hitherto made to Richard Tyler from the Virginia Records might indicate some connection between these two families; but such connection is not mentioned by the authorities.

The Cyclo. Va. Biog. mentions two sons, Richard, who was Justice of the Peace in Essex County and Major of Militia (appointment in Vol. 4, Exec. Jour. Coun. Va., May 1, 1735) and who married, first, Catherine, widow of Thomas Montague, and, second, Anne ———, and died in 1761 without issue—Will, 1761; the other son was William Tyler, who was Clerk of Caroline County and died in 1767. The account proceeds: William Tyler had three sons in the Revolution, a Captain and two Lieutenants. One of these was Captain George Tyler, whose son was that Henry Tyler who married Lucinda Coleman. Their son was George Tyler, born 1817, died 1889, married Eliza Hoge, daughter of Col. James Hoge; and it was from this couple came James Hoge Tyler, born in Caroline County, Aug. 11, 1846, Governor of Virginia, 1897-1902. Judging from the ordinary length of generations it would look as though at least one generation had been omitted from this list, else these were all men of great longevity who had a habit in common of marrying late in life. The missing generation, if such there was, appears to be between Richard, the immigrant, and the Richard and William above listed as his sons. There is a Will of a Richard Tyler, Essex County, 1734, recorded by Torrence.

In the Jour. H of B, 1619-1659, on page 18, occurs the following notation, 4 A, William Tyler, concerned in certain litigation Aug. 16, 1624.

It does not seem possible to connect this man certainly with any of the three families treated of herein; he is of the same generation as Henry, the immigrant ancestor of President Tyler, and may have been a brother. It is seen that Henry arrived prior to 1645, but how much prior is not indicated. As to the likelihood of his connection with the Richard Tyler family, of Essex and Caroline Counties, there seems less ground; for it is stated above, with positiveness, that Richard Tyler settled in Essex in 1674, fifty years after the years 1624 mentioned above.

But, with relation to Charles Tyler of Westmoreland County, mentioned in the first paragraph of this sketch and to be noticed at greater length below, there is more probability of relationship, for there is un-

certainty as to the time of Charles' advent in Virginia. There are two statements concerning this in W and M, Vol. 21, p. 22 which are not opposed to each other exactly, but the dates are widely separated; viz., that he is on record in 1690 and that he may have come from Maryland in 1652.

The reason for the latter supposition is not stated, however. If though, he descended from the William mentioned in 1624, perhaps he was a grandson instead of a son. On the contrary, there were Tylers in Maryland. These are merely statements of the records; the reader is left to form his own opinion.

The authorities upon which the following notice of the Tylers of Westmoreland County is founded are the quotation at the beginning of this sketch occurring in Cyclo. Va. Biog., the rather full discussion in W and M, Vol. 21, p. 22, and the old Pamphlet and Chart mention in the Preface and often referred to herein.

W and M says: "Charles Tyler, of Westmoreland County, on record, 1690; Will 1723; wife Jane (married, second, William Wolfendall); children, CHARLES, Benjamin, Joseph and William; possibly a daughter, Christian, married to her cousin, Andrew Munroe, III, son of Andrew, II, who was son of Andrew, I. Charles Tyler may have come from Maryland in 1652".

The writer doubts the authenticity of the date, 1652, for the arrival of Charles from Maryland, if so be it he came from Maryland at all. If a child in 1652, someone must have taken him to Virginia, an ancestor not mentioned who would thus have been the founder of the family in Virginia and not Charles; but if not a child, he would have reached young manhood, at least, by that time; with birth in 1630, or thereabouts, he would have been in the neighborhood of 93 years of age at the time of the filing of his Will in 1723. This in itself is possible, of course, but it loses probability when taken in conjunction with the further statement that his wife married again after his death. However, Torrence lists the Inventory of a Jane Tyler, in Westmoreland County, in 1723. If there exists any authentic reference to 6 B, Charles Tyler in Westmoreland County in 1652, color is lent to the supposition that he was the father of the 8 C, Charles, who died in 1723, and perhaps the son of 4 A, William, above mentioned as of 1624.

Of the four sons of 8 C, Charles Tyler of about 1660, three of them are untraced, 14 D, Benjamin, 15 D, Joseph and 16 D, William, further than to say that Joseph died unmarried, Will in 1737, in Westmoreland County. This Will, made Dec. 3, 1737, proved Jan. 31, 1737-8, devised to his brothers, William and Benjamin, to his sister, Christian Munroe and to several Cousins Munroe. 13 D, Charles, is not mentioned. It will be

pointed out that Charles left Westmoreland County nearly forty years before.

Turning now to 13 D, CHARLES TYLER, the first mentioned of the above four sons and presumably the oldest of the four brothers mentioned as sons of Charles of the Will of 1723, and his wife, Jane. The article in W and M, Vol. 21, hitherto quoted, is somewhat confused, for it is quite uncertain as to whether his name was Charles or John and also uncertain as to the name of his wife, in one place attributing Susanna Munroe to him as wife, and, in another, to his son. The positive fact stated is that 13 D, CHARLES (then called John, however) and his wife, SUSANNA MUNROE, removed from Westmoreland County to Loudoun County in 1700. With the suppositive year of his father's birth in 1660, this would have been possible had his removal been immediately after his marriage at the age of about twenty years. That his correct name was Charles, and not John, is indicated by the fact that he was one of the original family of four brothers and one sister listed hitherto as Charles, Benjamin, Joseph, William and Christian. If that list is correct, then his name was Charles.

The children of this couple were 31 E, John Tyler, of Prince William County, and Captain Charles Tyler, of Cameron Parish, Loudoun County; and, from the above suppositions, the birth of John may be placed at about 1702 and that of Capt. Charles at, say, 1704. But the article certainly errs in saying that Capt. Charles married Ann Moore, the error probably arising from the fact that his wife's name was Ann, as shown by her Will. Ann Moore was not born until 1746, and, if her husband died in 1768 and she made her Will in 1769, she would not have been the mother of seven children at the age of 22 years, only three of whom are mentioned as being under sixteen years of age in her Will. Ann Moore did marry a Charles Tyler, the nephew of this 32 E, Charles Tyler who is under discussion. The estate of 32 E, Charles Tyler was appraised in 1768, and the Will of his wife was made in 1769, in which, according to the article in W and M, (inferentially) she mentions 90 F, John, of Loudoun County; 91 F, William, of Kentucky; 92 F, Charles of Kentucky; 93 F, Benjamin, of North Carolina; 94 F, Spence; 95 F, Susanna and 96 F, Ann. Charles, Benjamin and Spence were under sixteen years of age when their mother's Will was made, which was filed in Loudoun County June 13, 1769 (Va. Wills, by W. M. Clemens). If this be correct, it is quite surprising that Charles and Benjamin both under 16, should be mentioned as of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. The presumption must be that the statement of their residences is matter of knowledge of later years, not contained in the Will—Kentucky was not settled in 1769.

But it is from 31 E, JOHN TYLER, the brother of Capt. Charles and son of the 13 D, Charles who is mentioned above as having been born about 1660, from whom comes the descent of certain of the Hunter Family. The article above quoted, from W and M, Vol. 21, errs in saying John Tyler married Miss Mushet, of Maryland. We have to turn to the old Chart mentioned in the Preface hereof for valid information upon this point, which was supplied many years ago by Miss Fanny Blow Hunter. Here we find that ——— Tyler married ELEANOR MIDDLETON. The same uncertainty as to the correct name of this Tyler as arose in the W and M article, probably led to leaving the Christian name blank. There seems little doubt, from what has been said above, that the correct name was 31 E, JOHN TYLER. (Jour. H of B, 1727-1734, p. 19, John Tyler petitions for certain payments, Feb. 13, 1727).

Returning now, to W and M, for the purpose of quoting what is said of the offspring of this couple:—"This John may have had, 85½ F, John, estate inventoried in 1792; 86 F, William, Will 1793; 87 F, Charles, known to be brother of William, living in 1793; 88 F, Sally, wife of Francis Jackson, dead in 1781; 89 F, Benjamin, married in 1764; all known to be in Prince William County except Charles." [Who also was of Dumfries, Prince William County].

Of these children it goes on:

85½ F, "John, estate inventoried in 1792, married Margaret ———, and was the father of 116 G, William, 117 G, George-Gray, 118 G, Charles, 119 G, Sally and 120 G, Mary. Of these, Charles married Sally Brown, of Maryland; William married Margaret Webb (their son, William, married Mary Tyler, his 1st cousin, daughter of George-Gray Tyler; their son was John Webb Tyler, who served in the Virginia Senate and, in 1850, was elected judge of the Circuit Court, Cyclo. Va. Biog., Vol. 2, p. 253; same, Vol. 1, p. 346, says John Webb Tyler was judge of the Virginia Supreme Court and died, 1862); George-Gray Tyler married Cecilia Ann Campbell; Sally married John Linton. 121 G, Nathaniel Tyler, not mentioned in the foregoing list, was in the Revolutionary War and died unmarried. John's widow, Margaret, made a deed in 1793 with children mentioned, Charles, William, George, Mary and Sarah."

Of the next son of 31 F, John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, his wife, it says:

86 F, "William's Will, made in 1793, mentions his wife, Sarah, and his daughter, Nellie, Middleton Tilleth, his son in law, George Tilleth, grand daughter, Sallie Tilleth; his brother CHARLES and his (Charles' ?) daughters, Nancy and Jennie. The executors were Stephen Howison,

Alexander Lithgow and John Lawson. (Notice the connection of these three names later). The witnesses were Richard and Rebecca Wroe, Elizabeth Jackson and William Fielder."

Of 88 F, Sally Tyler, the daughter who married Francis Jackson, it says, "She died between 1778 and 1781. Her oldest daughter, 130 G, Jane, married William Fielder; another daughter was 131 G, Elizabeth Jackson (witnesses of the Will of William above). The Tyler-Jacksons intermarried with the Howisons, Stephen and Henry."

Of 89 F, Benjamin Tyler, son of John Tyler and Eleanor Middleton, it says merely that "he entered into a contract of marriage with Mary, widow of George Foote, in 1764, in Prince William County."

87 F, CHARLES TYLER, son of 31 E, JOHN TYLER and ELEANOR MIDDLETON, his wife, seems to have eluded the writer in W and M, for he simply says of Charles that he was known to be alive in 1793 by reason of the mention of him in the Will of his brother, William. Had he followed up the leads in what he says in the following, he would have learned much of Charles.

"Alexander Lithgow may have been related to the Tylers. He and Cleon Moore, of Fairfax County, were associated with ELEANOR TYLER when she made a marriage bond with Matthew Harrison, 1783, in Prince William County. The witnesses were John Linton, Mary Tyler and Colin Campbell. John Linton and Mary Tyler were no doubt relatives and Colin Campbell connected by marriage."

The remarkable work of Miss Fanny Blow Hunter makes all this clear. Eleanor Tyler was the sister of Miss Hunter's grandmother. And her daughter, Ann Harrison, was the first wife of the writer's grandfather.

To tell the story largely from the old Chart, which, in turn, was drawn, to some extent, from information supplied by Miss Hunter, it was 87 F, Charles Tyler who married ANN MOORE and not his uncle, Captain Charles Tyler, who was erroneously said to have married her. Ann Moore was born in 1746 while Captain Charles Tyler died in 1768 and his wife Ann (but not Ann Moore) died in 1769, leaving seven children, as has already been related. Miss Hunter also records two sisters of Ann Moore; Mary, born in 1748 and Jane, born in 1750. There were probably brothers, also, from one of whom came the Cleon Moore who was on the marriage bond of Eleanor Tyler, above mentioned. Ann, Mary and Jane were the daughters of NATHANIEL MOORE by his second marriage, Sep. 11, 1745, to Sarah Page, daughter of JOHN and ELIZABETH PAGE, of Prince William County; John Page's Will was filed May 28,

1744, and mentions wife, Elizabeth, children, William, Hannah, SARAH, Elizabeth and Grace (Clements, "Va. Wills before 1799"). The first marriage of Nathaniel Moore was to Else Nichols, Dec. 31, 1743.

87 F, CHARLES TYLER, was born 1740 and was married to ANN MOORE in 1762. He was a resident of Dumfries, Prince William County and died there subsequent to 1800. Their children, as recorded by Miss Hunter were:

122 G, Mrs. Alexander Lithgow, born about 1764; her husband was the Alexander Lithgow whose name appears in the marriage contract of Eleanor Tyler. The writer in W and M, Vol. 21, guesses there was a relationship between him and Eleanor Tyler. He was right. Alexander Lithgow was her brother-in-law. Alexander Lithgow and John Lawson (see below for him) were also executors of the Will of their wives' uncle, William Tyler (see above). Alexander Lithgow is also mentioned in Hening's Statutes of Virginia, Vol. 12, p. 373, along with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter (see Hunter Family herein), as among those appointed in October, 1786, as trustees of the town of Dumfries, Va.

123 G, ELEANOR TYLER, born about 1765, married, 1783, to Matthew Harrison, of Prince William County (see Ohio Valley Saffords, p. 103). The couple later moved to Point Pleasant, Va. (now West Virginia), on the Ohio River. They had three children, 64 H, William Harrison, attorney of Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), 65 H, Frederick Harrison and 66 H, Anna Tyler Harrison who became the wife, in 1818, of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, of Point Pleasant, but later of Parkersburg Va. (W. Va.), where she died in 1823. The children of this marriage were, 26 I, Judge William Harrison Safford (1821-1905), eminent jurist of Ohio, and 25 I, Erasmus Darwin Safford (1819-1895), physician of many attainments. After the death of Anna Tyler (Harrison) Safford, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford married 56 H, Ann Hunter (1800-1876), daughter of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife, and from that marriage came 27 I, Sarah Virginia (Safford) Smith (1829-1907) and 29 I, Marie Louise (Safford) Culbertson (1836-1885) who was the writer's mother. Eleanor (Tyler) Harrison married a second time, becoming Eleanor Winn (Ohio Valley Saffords).

Continuing with the members of the family of Charles, and Anne Moore, Tyler:

124 G, Mrs. Mann Page, born 1767.

125 G, SARAH ANN TYLER, born 1769, married Nathaniel Chapman Hunter. (See above for a word regarding her and under the Hunter and Safford Families herein for more extended notice).

126 G, Mrs. Alexander Henderson, born 1771.

127 G, Mrs. John Lawson, born 1773, whose husband was one of the executors of the Will of William Tyler, as narrated above.

128 G, Mrs. Burr Harrison, born 1776.

129 G, Mrs. Benjamin Botts, born 1779, wife of an eminent lawyer; she lost her life in the burning of the Richmond Theatre, in December, 1811, along with her neice, 50 H, Arianna Hunter (see Hunter Family).

Returning now to 87 F, Charles Tyler, father of this family, and quoting from "The Ohio Valley Saffords," the Revolutionary services of Charles Tyler were set forth in the accepted application of Reginald Heber Smith for membership in The Society of the "Sons of the Revolution" in the State of Colorado (his State number, 58), as appears in the Year Book for 1896, on page 38 thereof, in which application he refers to page 407, F. B. Heitman's Historical Register, Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783, Washington, D. C., 1893. Extract,

"Charles Tyler (Va.). Ensign 11th Va. Nov. 25, 1776; resigned Dec. 23, 1777."

This data also appears in "List of Revolutionary Soldiers in Virginia; Special Report of Department of Archives and History," Richmond, Va., 1911.

The 11th Va. was recruited in Richmond, King George, Stafford, Prince William and Fauquier Counties.

In order to make a clear statement of the ancestry of 123 G, Eleanor Tyler, who married Matthew Harrison and her sister, 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, who married 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, based upon the data in the foregoing sketch of the Tyler Family, the following simplified list is added:

4 A, William Tyler, mentioned in Virginia, Aug. 16, 1624.

6 B, Charles Tyler, mentioned as being in Westmoreland County in 1652.

8 C, Charles Tyler, born about 1660; died, 1723; married Jane ———, about 1679. The wife also died in 1723.

13 D, Charles Tyler, born about 1680; removed to Loudoun County in 1700; married Susanna Munroe about 1700.

31 E, John Tyler, born about 1702; died, 1768; married Eleanor Middleton.

87 F, Charles Tyler, born 1740; married Ann Moore, 1762; died after 1800.

123 G, Eleanor Tyler, born 1763; married, 1783, to Matthew Harrison, married, second, ——— Winn.

Sister of,

125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, born 1769; married, 1786, to 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter, of Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia.

The Safford Family

The Safford Family

Under the Hunter Family herein will be found the statement that Ann Hunter, born 1800, died, Easter Sunday, 1876, married Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, of Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.).

Pursuant to the plan of this work to give a short sketch of the family connections in such cases as the information is easily available, the writer now gives a brief synopsis of the Saffords from his work, "The Ohio Valley Saffords," published in 1933.

7 B, THOMAS SAFFORD, immigrant ancestor, believed to have arrived in Massachusetts in 1630. First record of him in Ipswich, Mass., in 1641. He married one Elizabeth ———. He died Feb. 20, 1667 and she died, Mar. 4, 1671, both at Ipswich. There were five children born of this couple, of whom the second was,

9 C, JOHN SAFFORD, born in 1633, married Sarah Lowe, daughter of Thomas Lowe. There were eight children born of this marriage, of whom the seventh was,

18 D, THOMAS SAFFORD, born Oct. 16, 1672, in Ipswich and died there, Apr. 30, 1754; married in Ipswich, Oct. 7, 1698, to Eleanor Shotwell as first wife, widow of Richard Shotwell and daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Bailey) Cheney, of Newbury, Mass. She died Dec. 22, 1724 and Thomas Safford married, second, Sarah Scott, of Rowley, Mass., June 29, 1725, who was born Sept., 1677 and died in Salem, Mass., May, 1762. Eleanor Cheney was born Mar. 29, 1679. Her father, Daniel Cheney, was born in 1635 and died Sep. 10, 1694; he married in 1665, Sarah Bailey, probably the daughter of John Bailey. Eleanor Cheney was the sixth of a family of seven children. There were no children by Thomas Safford's second marriage, but by the first marriage there were nine of whom the third was,

33 E, JOSEPH SAFFORD, born Mar. 12, 1704, or 1705, in Ipswich, Mass., and died in Hardwick, Mass., prior to 1757. Published his intention of marrying Mary Chase, at Newbury, Mass., May 25, 1728; married her there, July 30, 1728. She was a daughter of John Chase (born 1655, died Feb. 26, 1740) by his second wife Lydia Challis. John Chase was a son of Aquilla Chase (born, 1618, died Aug. 29, 1670) and Ann,

daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampton and Newbury (born 1598; died 1670), who came in the Mary and John in 1634 from Salisbury, England; his wife, Ann Wheeler, died Aug. 15, 1662. Ann Wheeler Chase, their daughter, wife of Aquilla Chase, died Apr. 21, 1687. Aquilla Chase settled in Hampton in 1640. Lydia Challis was the daughter of Phillip Challis, Lieutenant of Salisbury and Amesbury, planter, born about 1617, first appeared in Ipswich in 1637, died about 1681; inventory presented Apr. 22, 1691; married, about 1652, Mary Sargent who died Sep. 27, 1716. Lydia Challis, who married John Chase, as second wife Dec. 31, 1687, was born May 31, 1665. The services of John Chase in King Phillip's War were as follows (from N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., Vol. 41, p. 208): John Chase, of Newbury, testified he was on the expedition and helped to bury the body of Capt. Turner, Battle of Deerfield and Falls Fight, 1676; ibid, p. 210, John Chase again certified as next above; ibid, p. 214, the name of John Chase, of Newbury, is included in a list of those, and descendants, in the above fight, date of list, June, 1736; ibid, p. 215, states John Chase was still alive at the date of the above list (he died, as above stated, Feb. 26, 1740). For fuller details of John Chase and his services, see "Bodges' King Philip's War", pages 154, 157, 249 and 252. There were nine children born to Joseph Safford and Mary Chase, his wife, of whom the fourth was,

97 F, CHALLIS SAFFORD, who was baptized in Ipswich, Mass., Sep. 9, 1733, and the inventory of whose estate was rendered June 21, 1771, at Hardwick, Mass. He married, first, July 10, 1755, in Hardwick, Rebecca Winslow, by whom he had two children; and second, Feb. 6, 1760, Lydia Warner, daughter of Jonathan Warner (born, 1703, died May 28, 1763) and Bathsheba, his wife, whom Jonathan Warner married May 28, 1733. The brother of Lydia Warner was General Jonathan Warner, born July 14, 1744, died Jan. 17, 1803. CHALLIS SAFFORD was a physician during the French and Indian War and served two campaigns in the Regiment of Col. Ruggles, as Surgeon in 1757 and as Surgeon's Mate in 1759. Lydia Warner Safford was born Nov. 3, 1740 and, after the death of Challis Safford, she married as second wife, the celebrated patriot, Dr. Jonas Fay (born Jan. 28, 1736, died in Bennington, Vt., Mar. 3, 1818) by whom she had four children. After his death she removed to the home of her son, Robert, in Gallipolis, Ohio, where she died in 1828 and where she is buried in the old French Cemetery. Challis Safford and Lydia Warner, his wife, had five children of whom the second was,

132 G, JONAS SAFFORD, born in Hardwick, Mass., July 23, 1763, died in Gallipolis, Ohio, Sep. 27, 1834, where he is buried in the old French Cemetery. He married Joanna Merrill in New Hartford,

Conn., Aug. 1, 1784, who, from the lettering on her tombstone in the old French Cemetery in Gallipolis, was born Mar. 26, 1761, and died Aug. 4, 1827. Jonas Safford removed with his mother to Bennington, Vt., from Hardwick, Mass., upon his mother's second marriage to Dr. Jonas Fay under whom he studied medicine beginning the practice of his profession in Poultney, Vt., Jan. 18, 1785, where he pursued his profession for more than twenty-five years. He was, as well, an associate judge of Rutland County, 1797 to 1801. He was also a Representative in the Vermont Legislature. He gave Revolutionary service, having served in Captain William Dyre's Company in the State of Vermont from Oct. 12 to Nov. 6, 1780, both days included, according to the Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, pages 253 and 830 thereof. In the Fall of 1811, under the persuasion of his brother, Robert, who had removed to Ohio in 1788 with the Marietta Colony, Dr. Jonas Safford removed to Gallipolis where he resided for the remainder of his life. He and Joanna Merrill, his wife, were the parents of eleven children, of whom the sixth was,

67 H, DR. ELIEL TODD SAFFORD, born Mar. 10, 1793, in Poultney, Vt.; died in Parkersburg, Va., (now W. Va.), Mar. 15, 1840. Married, first, in 1818, to 66 H, Anna Tyler Harrison, daughter of Matthew Harrison and 128 G, Eleanor Tyler, his wife, of Point Pleasant, Va., (now W. Va.), formerly of Prince William County, Virginia. Upon her death, in 1823, he married 56 H, Ann Hunter (1800-1876), first cousin of the first wife, and daughter of 115 G, Nathaniel Chapman Hunter and 125 G, Sarah Ann Tyler, his wife. (See Hunter Family and Tyler Family herein). He received an academical education in the New England schools of that day, studied medicine with his father until the removal to Ohio in 1811. He afterward continued his professional reading in Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, with Dr. Increase Matthews. In the Winter of 1817, he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In the Spring of 1818, he located at Point Pleasant, where he commenced practice. In 1820, he removed to Parkersburg on the Ohio River, opposite the New England settlement of Belpre, Ohio. From the first marriage came 25 I, Dr. Erasmus Darwin Safford, eminent physician, born in Point Pleasant, July 1, 1819; died in Parkersburg, Jan. 5, 1895; and 26 I, Judge William Harrison Safford, author, orator, statesman and judge, once Democratic nominee for the Lt. Governorship of Ohio, although defeated. He was born in Parkersburg, Feb. 19, 1821 and died in Chillicothe, Ohio, Apr. 30, 1903; admitted to the Virginia bar in 1842 but removed to Chillicothe in 1848, where he resided for fifty-five years. While these two brothers are of the Tyler line they are not of the Hunter line and, therefore, their

descendants are traced no further herein, although in "The Ohio Valley Saffords" very much more complete data will be found.

From the second marriage of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford with 56 H, Ann Hunter came the following issue:

27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, born Nov. 1, 1829, in Parkersburg, Va.; died there May 7, 1907; married in Parkersburg, Aug. 29, 1849, to 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith, who was born in Smithfield, Virginia, Jan. 5, 1827, and died in Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3, 1902. See the Smith Family herein for continuation.

28 I, Ann Elizabeth Safford, died in her fifth year.

29 I, Marie Louise Safford, born June 24, 1836, in Parkersburg; died, Feb. 27, 1885, in Zanesville, Ohio; married Nov. 16, 1854, to 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson, of Zanesville, who was born there Feb. 17, 1828, and died there, June 18, 1890. See the Culbertson Family herein for continuation.

The Gray Family

The Gray Family
of Virginia

Under the Hunter Family herein, it is related that 35 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, married 12 I, Mary Hunter, daughter of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, his wife.

In Va. Mag. H and B, Vol. 11, p. 104, a short Sketch of the Grays is given as follows:—34 E, William Gray, of Gartcraig, Scotland, married in 1718, Janette Barrie; 98 F, William Gray, his son, also of Gartcraig, was born in 1729, died 1777, married Isabella, only child and heiress of John Bowie, of Hill of Bath, and his wife, Agnes Spruel. Isabella Bowie was the granddaughter of John Bowie and Marian Gow, whose silver ladle, marked J.B. and M.G., and Bowie seal are in the possession of their descendant, Mr. John Bowie Gray, senior, of Traveller's Rest, Stafford County, Virginia.

Mrs. Janie Moore Gray Hagan, of Danville, Va., a descendant, says in 1934, that "we have John Gray's Bible corroborating the dates herein." She says, also, that she has a silver porridge bowl, or "quaitch", marked "J.B. and M.G.", with date of their marriage, 1706, brought over by John Gray. The initials stood for John Bowie and Marian Gow. This may be the same piece mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or one belonging to the same set.

The Va. Mag. of H and B, Vol. 11, p. 210, continues:—The following is from the diary of 133 G, Mr. John Gray, of a later generation, written in 1845, who was born Mar. 4, 1769, in Gartcraig, died, July 18, 1848; came to America in 1784, settled first at Port Royal and, in 1809, purchased "Traveller's Rest", once the residence of Col. Burgess Ball and spoken of in a pamphlet by his grandson, Capt. G. W. Ball, as "the well known and most appropriately named seat whose unbounded hospitality characterized it literally". This reputation was no less marked in the change of owners to the present day.

"My grandfathers, both on my father's and mother's sides were substantial merchants in Glasgow, engaged principally in trade, and, at the same time, landed proprietors that, if now in the family, would sell for two hundred thousand dollars.

"My father, William Gray, of Gartcraig, a seat within two miles of Glasgow, was the oldest son of his father and, as customary in Scotland, inherited the landed property of the family; he married Isabella Bowie, an heiress. My father built a large, handsome house at Gartcraig where I was born, Mar. 4, 1769, having two sisters and five brothers, all of whom came to maturity but died young, none reaching thirty-six years.

"My brother William, being the eldest, inherited the whole of my father's estate. My first cargo of goods I purchased with my small patrimony, about £ 400, that I got from my Grand Uncle Andrew Spruel's Will, who lived in Gosport, Virginia, and, I believe, around the site on which the Navy Yard now stands."

The old seal of Gray is described by Nesbit as follows (this seal with that of Bowie, was inherited by Mr. Gray and is now in the possession of his great grandson, John Bowie Gray, junior) :—Gray Arms: Gules. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent. Crest: An anchor in pale or. Supporters: Two lions guardant, gules. Motto: Anchor fast anchor.

The following is from the information contained in the above combined with that in the same authority, Vol. 10, page 202, and Vol. 11, page 104; and also in Ab. Comp. Amn. Geneal., Vol. 1, p. 628.

34 E, William Gray, of Gartcraig, Scotland, married, in 1718, Janette Barrie. Issue, among others,

98 F, William Gray, of Gartcraig, born 1729, died 1777; married Isabella, only child and heiress of John Bowie and his wife, Agnes Spruel. The father and mother of this latter, John Bowie, were John Bowie and Marian Gow. Issue of William Gray and Isabella Bowie, his wife, were William Gray, of Gartcraig, the oldest, and two girls and five other boys, of whom one was,

133 G, John Gray, born Mar. 4, 1769, whose diary is quoted above, emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1784, settled at Port Royal, Virginia, in 1791; purchased "Traveller's Rest", Stafford County, Virginia, in 1809. He married Lucy Robb. Of their six children, the fifth was,

68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, born in Port Royal, Virginia, Nov. 11, 1808; died, 1861; married, in 1829, Jane Moore Cave, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, daughter of Benjamin Cave and Jane Moore Glassell. Jane Moore Cave was a descendant of that Benjamin Cave who came to Virginia in 1725 and, with his brother-in-law, held a patent for 1000 acres of land in Orange County, Va. The issue of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife, were,

30 I, Robert Atchison Gray, who was born in 1831; died in 1915; and was married, in 1868, to Adelaide Hayman, of Georgetown, D. C. But two of their children are traced herein, 38 J, Julia Hayman Gray, who was born, Sep. 9, 1871, and 40 J, John Hayman Gray who was born in 1878 and died in 1909. The former married John L. Gouldin, having issue, 35 K, William Hayman Gouldin, born, Apr. 20, 1900; 36 K, Katharine Wayne Gouldin, born, July 8, 1902; and 37 K, Robert Edward Gouldin, born, Jan. 19, 1907. 35 K, William Hayman Gouldin, married Ilene Spitler who was born, Apr. 1, 1900; they have one child in 1934, 30 L, Virginia Lane Gouldin, who was born, Sep. 29, 1931. 36 K, Katharine Wayne Gouldin married James Lloyd Chapman, of North Carolina, who was born, Nov. 4, 1900. 37 K, Robert Edward Gouldin, married Loula Dickinson Tayloe, who was born, Apr. 30, 1902. The other one of the children of 30 I, Robert Atchison Gray, who is traced herein, viz., 40 J, John Hayman Gray, married Carrie Sale; their daughter 38 K, Nancy Warren Gray, born Oct. 29, 1907, was married, July 26, 1929, to John J. Lamson, of New York City, and their children are, 31 L, Nancy Wayne Lamson, born, Mar. 22, 1931, and 32 L, John Lyon Lamson, born, Feb. 2, 1934.

Taking up now the second child of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife.

31 I, Lucy Robb Gray, who was born in 1835 and died, Sep. 19, 1914, married, first, Dr. Joseph Alexander and, second, a Mr. Ongley. No children came from either marriage.

The next child of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, to be noticed is,

32 I, Agnes Spruel Gray who, upon information supplied by her son, was born, Sep. 19, 1839, and died, Apr. 4, 1899. On Jan. 23, 1865, she was married to Paul Carrington Venable, who was born Aug. 8, 1842 and died, Mar. 3, 1915, the son of Nathaniel E. Venable of "Longwood", Va. (born at "Springfield", Va., Dec. 5, 1791; died at "Longwood", Va., Sep. 21, 1846) and grandson of Samuel Woodson Venable, of "Springfield", Prince Edward County, Va., (born at "Slate Hill", Prince Edward County, Va., Sep. 19, 1756; died at "Sweet Springs", Va., Sep. 7, 1821). Paul C. Venable served with distinction as a Captain in the Civil War, on the Confederate side. Their children were:—41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable, born, Apr. 16, 1866, at Farmville, Va., who married, Dec. 19, 1888, Jean Sinclair Armistead (born, Apr. 19, 1867; died, Nov. 7, 1928). 42 J, Wade Hampton Venable, born, June 18, 1867, in Stafford

County, Va. and who married Eliza Kinnaird Talbot, of Versailles, Ky., on Sep. 27, 1893. He graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia and went to China as a Missionary, where he spent 34 years of his life, ably assisted by his wife who was also a Missionary. They are living, in 1934, in Chatham, Virginia. They have no children. The other children of Capt. Paul C. Venable and Agnes Spruel Gray, his wife, were, 42¼ J, Agnes Venable, born, Aug. 15, 1877, died, Mar. 19, 1884; 42½ J, Bessie Ware Venable, born, Aug. 25, 1880, died, Apr. 29, 1884; and five other male children who all died in infancy.

Thus the children of 41 J, Samuel Woodson Venable are the only descendants of Capt. Paul C. Venable and Agnes Spruel Gray, his wife. Of them, 39 K, Jean Sinclair Venable, 2nd, born, Sep. 16, 1889, married Shubrick Heyward, of Baltimore, June 14, 1914; one child is reported, 33 L, Jean Sinclair Heyward, born, July 31, 1917. 40 K, Mary Howard Venable, born, Feb. 19, 1891, died, Sep. 15, 1930, unmarried. 41 K, Paul Carrington Venable, 2nd, born, Dec. 18, 1892, who went to France in 1917, was made 1st Lieutenant of Company I, 28th Infantry of the First Division, and was killed before Soissons, in France, July 18, 1919. He was later buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was unmarried. The youngest child born to Samuel Woodson Venable and Jean Sinclair Armistead, his wife, was 42 K, Samuel Armistead Venable, born, Aug. 16, 1897. He also served in France as a member of Company A, Sixth Ammunition Train. He was married, June —, 1920, to Evelyn Richardson and they are now living, 1934, in Christobal, Canal Zone. Their children are, 34 L, Paul Carrington Venable, 3rd, born in Durham, N. C., June 5, 1921; 35 L, Samuel Woodson Venable, 2nd, born in Durham, N. C., Jan. 29, 1923; and 36 L, Joseph Easley Venable, born, May 8, 1926, at Colon, Canal Zone.

Resuming, now, the list of the children of John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife,

33 I, Margaret Gray was the fourth child, born in 1840, died in 1863, who married William Dickinson, of Caroline County. It will be observed that she died very young, leaving one daughter, 43 J, Margaret Gray Dickinson, who married, first, William Madison, and second, Mr. Merrifield. There were no children. She is living in Los Angeles in 1934.

The fifth child was,

34 I, Gertrude Gray, born in 1842, married Walter Hamilton, of England, later of New Jersey, as a second wife. Their children and grandchildren follow, so far as they are traced herein:—45 J, Maud Isabel Hamilton, born 1871; married Charles Atkinson, of Palmyra, N. J. Of Haddonfield, N. J., in 1934. They had one daughter, Ellen Hamilton, who is now deceased. 46 J, Gertrude Hamilton, born, 1874; died, about 1907; married George Ricardo, of Hackensack, N. J. She left one son, Allan Percy Ricardo. 47 J, Henry Hamilton, married, living in Carlyle, Pa., in 1934; one son. 48 J, Agnes Hamilton, married Willis Matthews; two daughters.

35 I, Jane Glassell Gray, of Fairfax, Va., died, July, 1903. Unmarried.

36 I, Isabel Bowie Gray, of Fairfax, Va., born, 1844; died, 19—. Unmarried.

The eighth, and youngest, child of 68 H, John Bowie Gray, 1st, and Jane Moore Cave, his wife was,

37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, of Traveller's Rest, Stafford County, Virginia, born, May 30, 1846; died, Oct. 8, 1930; married, Nov. 10, 1870, to 12 I, Mary Hunter, who was born May 10, 1850, died, Aug. 31, 1920, in Danville, Virginia, and is buried at Traveller's Rest. She was the daughter of 60 H, Bushrod Washington Hunter and 73 H, Mary Frances Blow, his wife. (See Hunter Family). She was a member of the D. A. R. (No. 38308) upon the service of Nathaniel Chapman Hunter; and she was also a member of Virginia Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America, entering on the service of Rev. John Camm, of Williamsburg, President of William and Mary College, 1771. John Bowie Gray, 2nd, was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and participated in the Battle of Newmarket.

Their children were,

49 J, Mary Hunter Gray, born, Sep. 24, 1871; died, Dec. 31, 1931; married Ernest Deans, who was born, Aug. 8, 1869, son of William Deans and Margaret Rountree, his wife, of Wilson, N. C. Their issue were:—43 K, Mary Hunter Deans, born, Sep. 22, 1898; 44 K, Aylmer Gray Deans, a daughter, born, Sep. 1, 1902 and 45 K, Margaret Rountree Deans, born, Dec. 12, 1906. Of these, 43 K, Mary Hunter Deans married, Nov. 16, 1921, John N. Hackney, who was born, Apr. 30, 1894, son of George Hackney and Bessie Acree, his wife, of Wilson, N. C. The children of this marriage were, 37 L, John Hackney, 2nd, born, Sep. 17, 1922; 38 L, Ernest

Deans Hackney, born, Nov. 1, 1923 and 39 L, Mary Hunter Hackney, born, Feb. 24, 1925.

The second daughter, 44 K, Aylmer Gray Deans, married, Oct. 28, 1926, Henry Culbreth, who was born, May 8, 1895, son of Dan Culbreth and Mary McCormick, his wife. They have one daughter, 40 L, Gray Deans Culbreth, born, Mar. 26, 1929.

The third daughter, 45 K, Margaret Rountree Deans, married, June 9, 1927, Donald V. Richardson, 2nd, born, Oct. 3, 1902, son of Donald V. Richardson and Jessamine Buck, his wife, of Buckport, S. C. They have one daughter, 41 L, Margaret Jane Richardson, born, Sep. 18, 1931.

59 J, Janie Moore Gray, second child of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife, was born, July 5, 1874; married, Oct. 18, 1905, to John Lyle Hagan, who was born in Christiansburg, Va., Nov. 30, 1860, and died, Sep. 16, 1930, in Danville, Va., son of William C. Hagan and Margaret Jane Smith, his wife, of Christiansburg. Janie Moore Gray Hagan was educated at Fredericksburg College, and graduated from Peabody College of the University of Nashville in 1898. She is a member of the D. A. R., ex-regent of Dorothea Henry Chapter (membership number 42609). She was State President, Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, 1917-19; State Chairman, Women's Liberty Loan Committee, 1917-19; Librarian of the Danville Public Library, 1934. There were no children of this marriage. The writer again takes opportunity to thank her for much Gray and Hunter information contained in this book.

51 J, Aylmer Gray, third daughter, was born, Nov. 4, 1876; she is unmarried and living in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1934.

52 J, John Bowie Gray, 3rd, youngest child of 37 I, John Bowie Gray, 2nd, and 12 I, Mary Hunter, his wife, was born, Feb. 2, 1879, and is living in Wilson, N. C., in 1934. He was married, in 1905, to Nannie Bynum Warren, who was born, Jan. 13, 1883. Their children are:—46 K, John Bowie Gray, 4th, of Wilson, N. C., born, Dec. 29, 1906, married, Sep. 3, 1931, to Mary Alice Huxford, who was born, July 24, 1907, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Camella Huxford, of Mobile, Ala. 47 K, Nancy Bynum Gray, born, Aug. 2, 1909; unmarried in 1934. 48 K, Ethel Warren Gray, born, Mar. 28, 1913; married, Nov. 22, 1930, to William Leslie Smith, who was born, May 5, 1909.

The Ancestors and Descendants of
Thomas Goodwin Smith
of Virginia

The Ancestors and Descendants of Thomas Goodwin Smith of Virginia

The family of Thomas Goodwin Smith finds place in this work by reason of his marriage in Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.), Aug. 29, 1849, to 27 I, Sarah Virginia Safford, daughter of 67 H, Eliel Todd Safford and 56 H, Ann Hunter, his wife. Sarah Virginia Safford was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, Nov. 1, 1829, and died there May 7, 1907. 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith, was born in Smithfield, Va., Jan. 5, 1827, and died in Parkersburg, Oct. 3, 1902.

This brief sketch of the Smith Family is practically a re-print of the same material contained in the writer's work, "The Ohio Valley Saffords."

Thomas Goodwin Smith was a son of Rev. Thomas Smith and a nephew of ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia. He was appointed, although a Democrat, by President Millard Fillmore, in 1850, as postmaster of Parkersburg, which position he continued to hold until the summer of 1861. In 1872, he was appointed commissioner from West Virginia to the Vienna Exposition. He served for 12 years, until 1884, as one of the directors of the West Virginia Penitentiary. In 1878, he was appointed Clerk of the County Court of Wood County, W. Va., and continued to serve as such until January, 1892, having, on two different occasions been elected to the office although in a Republican County, by over a thousand majority. At the time of his death, he was President of the Parkersburg National Bank, of which he had been one of the Directors since 1867. He removed with his father's family to Parkersburg in 1843.

26 I, Judge William H. Safford, in a beautiful sketch of the life of Rev. Thomas Smith, father of Thomas Goodwin Smith, published in 1896, has this to say of his parentage and forbears:

The Rev. Thomas Smith was born at Marengo, the family homestead, King George County, Va., on the 19th day of November, 1799. He was the second son of Caleb and Mary Waugh Smith, cousins of the same ancestral name. The mother of Mary Waugh Smith was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, mother of John Marshall, the illustrious Chief Justice

of the Supreme Court of the United States. Both were daughters of James Keith, of Scotland.

On the 16th day of January, 1823, Thomas Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ann Maria Goodwin, daughter of Littleton Goodwin, of Caroline County, Va. Her family were relations of Patrick Henry, and closely allied to the Washington and Lewis families. By this marriage there were born unto them ten children, namely, an unnamed child which died in early infancy, Caleb, Thomas Goodwin, Mary Waugh, Littleton Goodwin, Elizabeth Doswell, William Heber, Anna Maria, Channing Moore and Clarine Elizabeth.

The Rev. Thomas Smith died at Parkersburg on the 4th day of April, 1847. His remains were deposited in a vault, beneath the vestibule of the church edifice, which vault he had had constructed under his personal supervision for such purpose. His consort, Ann Maria Goodwin Smith, survived him many years, and died in the same city on the 16th day of April, 1885, aged eighty.

Judge Safford is not quoted further except to say that Thomas Smith studied law and was admitted to the bar; but, later, he determined to devote his life to the ministry to which end he graduated at the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va.

A brief glance at the ancestry of Thomas Goodwin Smith will be interesting.

136 G, Caleb Smith, the father of 77 H, Rev. Thomas Smith, was the son of 100 F, Thomas Smith of King George County, Va. (1739-1801); and he, in turn, was the son of 36 E, Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, of Richmond County, Va., (1718-1779); and he, in turn, was the son of 24 D, Sir Sydney Smith, of England, a naval officer who married Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir William Anderson, of Wales, and settled in Richmond Va., during the reign of George, the First.

137 G, Mary Waugh Smith, who was the wife of 136 G, Caleb Smith above, was the daughter of 101 F, William Smith (1741-1803), of Fauquier County, Va., he being the brother of the above mentioned 100 F, Thomas Smith (1739-1801), of King George County, Va., and hence, Mary Waugh Smith was first cousin to her husband, Caleb Smith.

78 H, Ann Maria Goodwin, mentioned above as wife of 77 H, Rev. Thomas Smith and thus mother-in-law of Sarah Virginia (Safford) Smith, was the daughter of 138 G, Littleton Goodwin and Elizabeth Doswell, his wife. Littleton Goodwin being, in turn, the son of 103 F, Thomas Good-

win (1765-1839), of Hanover County, Va.; and he the son of 38 E, John Goodwin (1735-1783), of Hanover County, Va. And John Goodwin was descended from Major James Goodwin, who was born in England in 1610 and came to York, Va., prior to 1646. He sat on the Virginia bench last time, Nov. 13, 1660. Purchased Goodwin Island, near Yorktown, in 1660.

Finally, Elizabeth Goodwin (nee Doswell) was the daughter of Captain Thomas Doswell, of Hanover County, Va.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF THE ANCESTRY OF THOMAS GOODWIN SMITH, as set forth in the Year Book of the Colorado Society, Sons of the Revolution, for 1896, being the record therein of the accepted applications for membership of 27 J, Reginald Heber Smith, son of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith and 27 I, Sarah Virginia (Safford) Smith, his wife.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DOSWELL,

of Hanover County, Va., Captain in Virginia regiment of which Parke Goodale was Colonel, supposed to be the 3rd Virginia Volunteers.

38 E, JOHN GOODWIN, (1735-1783),

of Hanover County, Va. Private, prior to 1781, in Company and regiment commanded by Captain Thomas Doswell and Col. Parke Goodale, respectively, of Virginia.

103 F, THOMAS GOODWIN (1765-1839),

of Hanover County, Va. Private under Captain Thomas Doswell, Col. Parke Goodale of Va., January, 1781. Three months service. Under Captain Wm. Norville, Col. John Taylor, Va. May, 1781; three months services.

36 E, CAPTAIN (THOMAS) JOSEPH SMITH, (1718-1779),

of Richmond County, Va. Captain in year 1777, 4th Company of Col. Daniel Morgan's 11th and 15th Virginia Regiments, (incorporated).

THOMAS SMITH (1739-1801),

of King George County, Va. Private in Col. Daniel Morgan's 11th and 15th Virginia Regiments, (incorporated), November 1, 1778, Company 3.

101 F, WILLIAM SMITH (1741-1803),

of Fauquier County, Va. Private in Col. Daniel Morgan's 11th and 15th Virginia Regiments, (incorporated), from May 31, 1777 to November 30, 1778, Company 3. Married 103 F, Elizabeth Doniphan, whose great grandfather, George Mott, patented 18,000 acres of land in northern neck of Virginia, in 1670. Elizabeth Doniphan was, thus, the mother of the Mary Waugh Smith mentioned above who married Caleb Smith. (The name "Mary Waugh" comes from the fact that Alexander Doniphan married Mary Waugh June 17, 1740. Journal American-

Irish Society, Vol. 12, p. 158). This statement in parenthesis seems to contradict that of Judge Safford under 26 I, above.

Proceeding, now, with the descendants of 71 I, Thomas Goodwin Smith, as set forth in "The Ohio Valley Saffords," page 150.

24 J, Alexander Hunter Smith was born in Parkersburg, Va., Dec. 28, 1850, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1917; married in Parkersburg, May 19, 1890, to Leonora Octavia Kight, who was born in Parkersburg, Feb. 14, 1868, and died there, Mar. 30, 1911. She was the daughter of John Wesley Kight and Mary McConaughey Kight, his wife, of Parkersburg. Alexander Hunter Smith graduated in 1870 at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., finishing a four year course in three years. Immediately after his graduation he became associated with his father in the stationery business in Parkersburg. Later, he entered the insurance business in which he engaged until the time of his death. There was one child of this marriage who will be noticed later herein.

27 J, Reginald Heber Smith was born in Parkersburg Oct. 26, 1858 and died in Denver, Colorado, Apr. 7, 1901; he was married in Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1879, to Isa Lee Hill, only daughter of William Jared Hill, and Susan A. Hill, his wife, of Parkersburg. He attended Bethel Military Academy from 1874 to 1877 and the University of Virginia from 1877 to 1879, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice, Oct. 28, 1879. He was deputy county clerk of Wood County, W. Va., from 1879 to 1884; general receiver of the Circuit Court of Wood County from 1880 to 1889; he was appointed commissioner of school lands in 1880, and held this office until 1889. He was elected City Attorney of Parkersburg in 1887 and resigned in 1889. In 1888, he was appointed to codify the city ordinances of Parkersburg. In 1887 and 1888 he was elected Special Judge of the Circuit Court of Wood County to try causes where the regular judge was disqualified. In July 1888, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Wood County and served until January, 1889. He was Democratic candidate for the same office in November, 1888, but was defeated. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in April, 1889, where he continued to practice until his death.

28 J, William Percy Smith was born in Parkersburg Feb. 19, 1861, and died in Pass Christian, Miss. June 3, 1933. He married, first, Martha Yocum in St. James Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28, 1896. Martha Yocum was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. 22 K, Martha Lucile Smith was the only child born of this marriage. He married, second, in Chicago, Ills., Nov. 11, 1911, Geanette Alice Browne, who was born in Moran, Ills., Nov. 19, 1885. There were no children born of this marriage. William

Percy Smith was educated in the public schools of Parkersburg and finished his education at Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Va. After his graduation there, he entered mercantile life until June 29, 1903, when he entered the Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Treasury Department; and subsequently, in 1920, the Narcotic Bureau of the same Department, and at the time of his age retirement in 1932, he was Asst. District Supervisor, District No. 9. Apr. 18, 1933, he removed to Pass Christian, where he died June 3, 1933, and was buried in Chicago.

Passing on now, to the next generation of the same family:

17 K, Leonora Virginia Smith, daughter of 24 J, Alexander Hunter Smith and Leonora Octavia Kight, his wife, was born in Parkersburg, Nov. 4, 1893, and was living in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1932; married in Oakland, Maryland, Oct. 8, 1913, to Van Devender Wells, who was born in Elizabeth, W. Va., Feb. 22, 1891, son of Albert Leonard Wells (died Nov. 12, 1912) and Louise Florence Van Devender, his wife, who was living, in 1932, in Parkersburg, W. Va. He was educated at Broaddus College, Phillippi, W. Va., and, in 1932, was engaged in sales promotion in Cleveland, Ohio. Their children are, 14 L, Van Devender Wells, jr., born in Parkersburg, May 7, 1915. 15 L, Leonora Louise Wells, born in Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 17, 1921. 16 L, Marjorie Virginia Wells, born in Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1922.

18 K, Reginald Cecil Smith, son of 27 J, Reginald Heber Smith and Isa Lee Hill, his wife, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Sep. 27, 1880; died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 18, 1922; married, Dec. 31, 1906, in Chicago, Ills., to Cora E. Carson, who was born in Hebron, Indiana, June 18, 1879, and died in Los Angeles, Nov. 11, 1923; daughter of James E. and Jennie, Carson, of Hebron. Reginald Cecil Smith received a common school and high school education in Denver, Colorado, where he resided for several years after his father's death. Later, removing to California, he attained fame as a writer of moving picture scenarios. They left one son, 17 L, Cecil Hill Smith, who was born in Los Angeles, June 9, 1913.

22 K, Martha Lucile Smith, daughter of 28 J, William Percy Smith and Martha Yocum, his first wife, was born Jan. 16, 1899, and is living, in 1934, in Chicago; she was married, Dec. 31, 1919, to Forrest Nelson Williams, of Springfield, Ills., (now of Chicago) who was born Nov. 30, 1898. He was graduated from McClernand Grade School, in Springfield, in February, 1913; and from Springfield High School in June, 1916, (3½ years, top quarter of his class). He entered Northwestern University in February, 1918; graduated June, 1921; attendance 3½ years, (credit 4 years legal work, 1 year pre-legal work). Obtained Order of Coif, which

is an honorary legal scholastic fraternity and which was granted to but four members of his law school graduating class. He was lecturer, in 1925-26-27, in Northwestern University Law School by special request of the Dean of the Law School, upon the subject, "Illinois Law of Trusts". He was, in 1932, vice-president in charge of Foundation Fund for, and director of, Northwestern University Alumni Association. Member of the Legal Club of Chicago; vice-president and director, Northwestern University Club, of Chicago. Assistant Secretary of First Union Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, (subsidiary of the First National Bank, of Chicago) from Feb. 13, 1929 to Dec. 31, 1930; Personal Trust Counsel, Jan. 1, 1930, to date, 1932. The children of this couple are, 21 L, Forrest Nelson Williams, jr., born July 25, 1924, and 22 L, Janet Lucile Williams, born, Jan. 4, 1929.

The
Culbertson Family
of Pennsylvania and Ohio

The Culbertson Family
of Pennsylvania and Ohio

Much of the material in this sketch of the Culbertson family is condensed from "The Culbertson Genealogy", by Dr. Lewis R. Culbertson, the Revised Edition of 1924, Zanesville, Ohio; the first edition having been published about 1895.

Under the Safford Family herein, it was said that Marie Louise Safford (29 I), daughter of 67 H, Dr. Eliel Todd Safford and 56 H, Ann Hunter, his wife, was born in Parkersburg, Va. (now W. Va.), June 24, 1836; died in Zanesville, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1885; married in Parkersburg, Nov. 16, 1854, to 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson, of Zanesville, who was born there Feb. 17, 1828 and who died there June 18, 1890.

Howard Culbertson was a mechanical genius and developed so great a taste for mechanics early in life that his parents selected for him the trade of machinist deeming that his success in life would be best assured by developing this bent; to this end he started to learn this trade. But, always of slender frame and delicate health, the work told upon his constitution; whereupon he began the study of medicine under Dr. Little, of Zanesville, not only his preceptor in youth, but his lifelong friend. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio; but graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1850. Thereafter he began the practice of medicine in Zanesville which he continued until 1862, when he entered the Union Army. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the 62nd O.V.I. from Aug. 11 to Sep. 13, 1862, in camp at Zanesville. He was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers, Nov. 7, 1862. He was in charge of Hospitals at Rolla, Mo., in Nov. 1863. In charge of Harvey U. S. General Hospital at Madison, Wis., to Oct. 1, 1865. Acting Assistant Surgeon at Camp Butler, Ills., from Nov. 14 to Dec. 25, 1865; and at Louisville, Ky., to May 27, 1866. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Regular Army, Feb. 28, 1866. Stationed at post Hospital from May to July, 1866. Appointed Captain and Assistant Surgeon, July 8, 1866. With 2nd U. S. Infantry at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, to Oct. 1866. Ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and then back to Louisville to attend cholera patients. On sick leave, May to August, 1868, with congestive fever; and he was retired in 1869 because of disability caused by this fever.

Brevet rank of Lt. Col. of U. S. Volunteers, Oct. 6, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. His actual rank in the Volunteers was Major.

Upon retirement, he returned to Zanesville where he again began practice, devoting himself especially to the eye and ear. He was examining surgeon for the Pension Board at Zanesville for twenty-two years and he was said to have been, with one exception, the best pension examining surgeon in the United States. He was regarded as the best posted physician on Forensic medicine that Zanesville ever had. He was one of the eminent surgeons of the country in his day and he was a personal friend of such men as Louis Sayre, D. B. Rossa, Stevens, Chisholm, Agnew, Gross, Barthelow and Hamilton, the outstanding names in the medical profession of the Victorian Age. For many years he was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Columbus Medical College, making the journey weekly from Zanesville to Columbus to deliver his lectures and hold his classes. He contributed articles to a number of medical journals and was one of the editors, with Dr. Adolph Alt, of the American Journal of Ophthalmology. In the early seventies he wrote a prize essay for the American Medical Association, his work on Excision of the Joints, which was published by the Association notwithstanding its voluminous character; it is the best authority today upon the subject. His latent genius for mechanics led to his inventing a number of delicate eye instruments. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, etc.

81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson, was the brother of Dr. Howard Culbertson above. While he has no connection, even by marriage, with the Virginia families written of here, yet, since his ancestry coincides with that of Dr. Howard Culbertson in the Culbertson, Colhoun and Maclay lines, it is deemed fitting that what notice can be given of him and his descendants should be recorded. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1822, and died in Springfield, Mo., July 18, 1872; married Mrs. Mary Thomson Crawford, of Chambersburg, Pa., in 1850, daughter of Hon. William Thomson. Dr. Lewis R. Culbertson, in his "Culbertson Genealogy", says of him:—He was educated at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, standing at the head of the noted Class of '43. He was a man of brilliant intellect. He went from Zanesville to Iowa City, Ia., before the Civil War and engaged in banking. His bank failed in '57 because of "wild-cat" currency in Illinois. (Parenthetically, he paid back in after years, all the losses suffered by depositors). On leaving college, he studied law with Hon. Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, whose daughter he married. She was a sister of First Vice-President Thomson of the Penna. R.R. and of Dr. Thomson, the noted Philadelphia oculist. At the breaking

out of the Civil War, he served the State of Iowa as Paymaster of troops, and Nov. 26, 1862, was appointed by the President, Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army. Resigned Aug. 8, 1863, because of disability incurred in the line of duty. He organized the First National Bank of Springfield, Mo., in 1867, and became its Cashier, and retained this position until his death, which occurred in 1872, as a result of disease contracted during his army service. His wife survived him about ten years. Their children will be taken up later, herein.

80 I, Milnor Culbertson, born Aug. 15, 1820, died, Jan. 3, 1828, was the oldest brother of the three male members of the family of 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson and 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun, his wife.

82½ I, Elizabeth Ann Culbertson, was the only female child of the family; she was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1830, and died in Iowa City, Ia., in 1914; she married Rev. William Edwin Ijams, a prominent Presbyterian Minister, formerly of San Francisco, Germantown, Philadelphia, and Iowa City. They had no children.

To turn now to a short sketch of the ancestry of this family. 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson (born, Oct. 14, 1785, in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, Penna.; died, Feb. 22, 1847, in Zanesville), was one of the first Presbyterian ministers to locate in Ohio. The first wife of Rev. James Culbertson was Sarah Milnor, daughter of James Milnor who was elected to Congress in 1810 to represent Philadelphia and Delaware County. She died Sep. 7, 1814, aged 22 years, leaving one child who died young. Oct. 17, 1817, Rev. Culbertson married 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun in Chambersburg, Pa., who was born Mar. 28, 1792 and died in Zanesville, Ohio, June 6, 1853, daughter of John Colhoun, of Chambersburg.

The Rev. James Culbertson was the third child of the second marriage of 139 G, Col. Samuel Culbertson, of Culbertson's Row, near Chambersburg, Pa. (born there, Dec. 21, 1741; died there, Feb. 4, 1817) to 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay, of Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, Pa., on Feb. 4, 1777, at Rocky Spring Church. (See Maclay Family herein). Elizabeth Maclay was born in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County Pa., in 1755 and died June 4, 1817, in Culbertson's Row. The Revolutionary services of Col. Samuel Culbertson were as follows:—Pa. Archives, Lt. Col. Fred Watts, Capt. Samuel Culbertson of First Cumb. Co. Batt'n of the "Flying Camp," in camp at Lancaster, Pa., July 4, 1776. From "Minutes of Council of Safety", Pa.: Captain Samuel Culbertson, paid £ 26, 7 s., Captain's pay. Pennsylvania Assembly Minutes, page 258: Dec. 8, 1776, Col. Fred Watts, Lt. Col. Samuel Culbertson, Cumb. Co., Pa., "Flying Camp". (Pa. Arch.)

Stryker's Battles of Trenton and Princeton says: In 1777, Samuel Culbertson was commissioned Colonel in the Sixth Battalion of Cumberland County, Pa., having been Lt. Col. in a former organization.

Dr. Wing, in his History of Three Counties, says: Two regiments of Pennsylvania militia were sent to Washington at Long Island, the First Cumberland commanded by Col. Fred. Watts. Watts, with part of his regiment, was captured at Ft. Washington, but he was soon after exchanged and entered the service again. This shows that Col. Samuel Culbertson was in the defeat at Ft. Washington, but we do not know if he was captured.

Pa. Arch.: July 31, 1777, commissioned Colonel of Sixth Batt'n of Cumberland County Associaters; May 14, 1778, Colonel of Sixth Batt'n Cumberland County.

Col. Samuel Culbertson was, in turn, the oldest son of 104 F, Captain Alexander Culbertson (born May 17, 1714?, in Ireland; died Apr. 2, 1756, in the Battle of Bloody Run) by his marriage to Margaret Duncan (?), Nov. 4, 1740, in Lancaster County, Pa.; she was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Mar. 15, 1725, (Chester County, at that time?), and died Aug. 3, 1794. Captain Alexander Culbertson was one of three brothers who came to this country between 1730 and 1735, from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, and two of whom settled about six miles from Chambersburg, Pa. They were Scotch-Irish. In 1755, Alexander Culbertson was commissioned Captain in Col. Burd's Regiment of Pa. Provincial Troops in the French and Indian War. (See Pa. Arch., New Series, Vol. 11, p. 519). In 1756, he was a Captain in Lt. Col. John Armstrong's Regt. (Second) of Pa. Prov. Troops and was killed near McCord's Fort, Apr. 2, 1756. (Pa. Arch. New Series, Bruce). An extended account of the battle, also called the Battle of Sideling Hill, will be found in Pa. Arch., 2nd Series, p. 540, which is reproduced in Dr. Lewis R. Culbertson's "Culbertson Genealogy" and in "The Ohio Valley Saffords", compiled by the writer.

Having given this condensed account of the ancestry of Dr. Howard Culbertson and his brother, Major John Colhoun Culbertson, it is in order to set down their descendants. Beginning with 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, his wife:

53 J, Ellen Culbertson, was the oldest child of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary Thomson Crawford, his wife. She married Frank Hill, of Carthage, Mo., a miller and the president of a National Bank of Carthage. Mr. Hill died in 1911 and Ellen Culbertson Hill died in 1923, while upon a vacation trip, in Muskoka, Canada. Issue:—49 K, James Fiske Hill, married; one daughter, 42 L, Frances

Hill, also married, living in Bartlesville, Okla.; she has one daughter. James Fiske Hill is a resident of Wichita, Kans. 50 K, Henry Hill, died young. 51 K, Elizabeth Hill, married W. H. Alexander, residing in New York City; a son, 43 L, Robert Alexander, is married and lives in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia; he is married and has a son, Robert Alexander. A daughter of Elizabeth Hill Alexander, 44 L, Eleanor, is married and lives just out of Boston. 52 K, Frank Culbertson Hill, of Portland, Oregon, married, two sons and one daughter, the older son married. 53 K, Eleanor Norwood Hill, the youngest of the family, is a librarian; after a short time with the Library of the University of Michigan, she was employed by the American History Division of the Detroit Public Library, where she now is, in 1934.

54 J, Mary Culbertson, the second child of 81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson and Mrs. Mary Thomson Crawford, his wife, died young.

55 J, Clementina Culbertson, the third child, died in 1910; she married her first cousin, 30 J, John Herbert Culbertson. See further under 30 J, below.

56 J, William Culbertson, fourth child, died young.

57 J, Lucy Culbertson, fifth child, married Henry C. Whitlock, of Philadelphia. She died, Oct. 9, 1918. No children.

58 J, Frank Culbertson, the youngest child, married Letitia B. Toohill. He died many years ago, leaving five or six children, whose names are not available.

Turning now, to the children of 82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson and 29 I, Marie Louise Safford, his wife,

30 J, John Herbert Culbertson. Refer to Part One, 30 J, for data.

31 J, Anne Virginia Culbertson, born in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1857; died in Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1918; unmarried. She received notice in Who's Who in America; but this history of her is made up from excerpts from the "Culbertson Genealogy," by her brother, Dr. Lewis R. Culbertson, 34 J, and from the personal knowledge of the writer, who also is her brother. She was educated in the common schools, finishing her education, however, and graduating at the Putnam Female Seminary. For a short time in the eighties, she was on the theatrical stage, but the life did not appeal to her. She took up her residence in Boston, Mass., as a writer upon the Boston Transcript. In 1893, however, she began her career as writer and author-reader, giving entertainments in which she read own writings, poems and dialect songs, a class of entertainment much in vogue in that day. She contributed to magazines and newspapers, chiefly in negro dialect and the dialect of the mountain whites of the south. She spent con-

siderable time in western North Carolina and northeastern Tennessee, studying the folk lore and dialect of the inhabitants; and she was the first, the writer believes, to notice, from the names and physical characteristics of the Indians of that region, the possibility of their descent from a mixture of the natives with the lost colony of Sir Walter Raleigh. In the Putnam Female Seminary she was a classmate of the well known novelist, Elizabeth Robbins, wife of Jo Pennell, the artist; and she numbered among her friends such writers as Joel Chandler Harris, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and James Whitcomb Riley. She was the author of "Lays of a Wandering Minstrel", 1896; "At the Big House", 1904, a book of Negro and Indian folk lore; "When the Banjo Talks", 1905, all published by the Bobs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

32 J, Ernest Howard Culbertson, born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 30, 1860, died, August, 1895; married Miss Gilmore, of Macomb, Ills., daughter of Judge Gilmore, of that place. Issue:—24 K, Ernest Howard Culbertson, jr., who lives in New York City and is a newspaper man and writer of some note. 25 K, Harold Culbertson, was a second son who died young.

33 J, Sidney Methiot Culbertson (repeating what was said in Part One) was born Nov. 8, 1864, in Madison, Wis., during his father's command of Harvey U. S. General Hospital in that place; raised in Zanesville, Ohio; removed to Denver, Colorado, in April, 1893, where he is now living in 1934; married, July 12, 1893, in Columbus, Ohio, to Edith Mode McDaniel, daughter of Moses McDaniel and Rose McCue, his wife, of that place. Edith Mode McDaniel was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, Sep. 29, 1871, and died in Denver, Colorado, June 12, 1911. Sidney M. Culbertson is the compiler of this work. There were two children of this marriage, 26 K, Emilie Rose Marie Culbertson and 27 K, Katharine Culbertson. Emilie Culbertson was born in Denver, Colo., Mar. 27, 1896 and is living in Denver in 1934. She was married, first, Oct. 16, 1915, in Denver, to Gerald Walker, son of John Brisben Walker. There were no children by this marriage. Married, second, in Denver, Dec. 9, 1922, to Bruce Kistler, son of Frederick L., and Elizabeth Bruce, Kistler of Denver. Bruce Kistler was born in Denver, Mar. 10, 1891, and died in Denver, Aug. 25, 1930. He attended Public Schools in Denver and, later, Denver University School of Commerce. At the start of the World War, he attended Georgia School of Technology to study aeronautical engineering. He trained at Kelly Field, Texas, and, later, became chief engineering officer at Carlstrom Field, Florida. Later, at Mitchel Field, Long Island, he was assigned to command the first Handley-Page bombing squadron in this country for over seas service. And he was awaiting transport orders when the armistice was declared. He was honorably discharged from the service

as a first lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1918. His interest in aviation never waned; after his return to Denver, he was instrumental in the establishing of the Forty-fifth Division Air-Service Headquarters at Lowry Field, Denver; and he was one of the first to join the 120th Observation Squadron, organized in Denver in 1923. On May 14, 1927, he took command of the squadron. At the time of his death, he had been promoted to Major. There was one child of this marriage, 23 L, Bruce Kistler, jr., born in Denver, May 24, 1925. 27 K, Katharine Culbertson, was the second child of 33 J, Sidney Methiot Culbertson and Edith Mode McDaniel, his wife. She was born in Denver, Dec. 20, 1901, and is living in Denver in 1934. She married, first, in Fierro, New Mexico, Mar. 3, 1923, John T. Franks, chemist and mining engineer, graduate of Denver University; married, second, Feb. 8, 1929, in Colorado Springs, Colo., Gilbert V. Cook, of Denver. She attended Denver University, graduating in the Class of 1923. She is a member of Gamma Phi Beta Sorority and was president of her chapter during her college life. Of her first marriage was born 24 L, Sidney Culbertson Franks, in Denver, Feb. 26, 1924; and of the second marriage, 25 L, Gilbert Van Oppen Cook, in Denver, Apr. 9, 1930; and 26 L, Jonathan McDaniel Cook, in Denver, Sep. 9, 1931.

34 J, Lewis Rogers Culbertson, fifth child of Dr. Howard, and Marie Louise Safford, Culbertson, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1867, while the family was living there during his father's command of the Medical Department at Taylor Barracks; he was raised, however, in Zanesville, Ohio, where he has since resided and is now living, in 1934. He has been married twice; first, to Blanche M. Adams, of Dresden, Ohio, who was born in 1876, and died in Zanesville, Sep. 5, 1900; there was no issue by this union. He was married, second, Oct. 3, 1910, to Edith Sophia Popp, of Zanesville, who was born June 21, 1888. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Class of 1890, and a specialist on the eye and ear. He holds the position of Expert Eye and Ear Examiner to the U. S. Pension Bureau. He studied his specialties under his father and in Philadelphia. He took a post-graduate course at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and at the Golden Square Nose and Throat Hospital and at Prof. Lewis' Anatomical School, in London, in 1906; also at the Royal Vienna University, the same year. He is a contributor to Eye and Ear Journals. Member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Association and the Muskingum County Academy of Medicine; also of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology. He is Eye and Ear Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. Culbertson is the author of an extensive work upon the genealogy of the Culbertson family under the title, "Culbertson Genealogy", of which he has published two editions. He devoted many

years of patient research to the subject; and most of the facts in this brief sketch of a very small part of the Culbertson family are from his book. From his marriage to Edith Sophia Popp there resulted one boy and two girls. The oldest, Constance Maxine Culbertson, 28 K, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 26, 1911. She graduated in Art from the Ohio State University in 1933. 29 K, Howard Louis Culbertson, the second child, was born in Zanesville, Apr. 14, 1914; graduated from High School in 1932 and, in 1934, is a Sophomore at Ohio State University. The youngest child, 30 K, Edith Janet Culbertson, was born in Zanesville, Oct. 11, 1915. She graduated from High School in 1933 and Jan. 29, 1934, she won the "Prince of Peace" declamation contest over some 2,300 contestants; an annual contest under the auspices of the Ohio Council of Churches.

35 J, Cornelia Swift Culbertson, sixth child of Dr. Howard Culbertson and Marie Louise Safford, his wife, was born in Zanesville, June 25, 1869; she married Abraham Gordon-Winstanley; no children.

36 J, Claude Lanier Culbertson, the youngest child, was born in Zanesville Jan. 19, 1877, and died there, Dec. 13, 1918. He was married in Zanesville, Sep. 25, 1901, to Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, of Zanesville, daughter of the Hon. William B. Cosgrave. Mabel Virginia Cosgrave was born, Nov. 12, 1879; she continued to reside in Zanesville for a number of years after the death of her husband, but is now, in 1934, a resident of Tucson, Ariz. The following from an obituary of him published in a Zanesville paper, gives a truthful, though brief, account of the salient features of his life. "Claude Lanier Culbertson was one of Zanesville's most influential and progressive citizens. For two terms he served as Safety Director. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and was affiliated with the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He learned his business from the bottom up, beginning at the age of 16 as errand boy in the Nye drug store. In 1897, he entered the pharmaceutical department of the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1898. During his college career he was famous as an athlete, being the first Ohio man to make the hundred yards dash in ten seconds. He held records for the broad jump, won distinction as a base ball pitcher, and was a famous football end. After graduation he became prescription clerk at the Nye drug store and was employed there until 1904 when he formed a partnership with Charles N. Gorsuch and bought the Nye pharmacy." There were four children of this marriage: 31 K, William Howard Culbertson, born in Zanesville, Ohio, Mar. 2, 1903; living in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1934; married in Buffalo, June 5, 1929, to Phyllis Barnard Nichols, of Buffalo, who was born in Montclair, N. J., Jan. 3, 1905. William Howard Culbertson was graduated from the Wharton School of Finance, of the University of

Pennsylvania, in June 1926. Such was his class standing that he was offered, at once, a position with the Harris-Forbes Company, in their main office in New York City, which he accepted in July, 1926. In December of that year he was sent to the Buffalo office of the above company. After the merger of this company into the Chase-Harris-Forbes Co., he retained his position with them and was given charge of both the Buffalo and Rochester offices. After the discontinuance of this company by the Chase National Bank, in 1933, he joined with others who had been connected with the firm in the formation of a new company, the Buffalo office of which is in his charge. He is a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and of the Saturn Club, of Buffalo. There have been two children of this marriage, 27 L, Patricia Culbertson, born in Buffalo, Mar. 22, 1930; and 28 L, Phyllis Culbertson, born in Buffalo, Sep. 7, 1931. The second child of Claude Lanier Culbertson and Mabel Virginia Cosgrave, his wife, is 32 K, Virginia Lanier Culbertson, who was born in Zanesville, Feb. 11, 1908. She is living, in 1934, in Tucson, Ariz. She attended John B. Stetson University in De Land, Florida, but graduated, with honors, from the University of Arizona. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority. The third member of this family is Mary Louise Culbertson, 33 K, who was born in Zanesville, July 24, 1910. She was married, Aug. 7, 1930, to Herbert William Hill, of Tucson, Ariz., where they are living in 1934. There is one child, 29 L, William Lanier Hill, born in Tucson, Apr. 24, 1931. The youngest member of the family of Claude L., and Mabel V., Culbertson, is 34 K, Elinor Frances Culbertson, who was born in Zanesville, June 29, 1917, and who is, in 1934, attending school in Tucson, Arizona.

The Colhoun Family of Pennsylvania

The Colhoun Family
of Pennsylvania

The original spelling of the name in Scotland was Colquhoun, which has been corrupted in this country, and probably in the north of Ireland whence the Pennsylvania families emigrated to America, to Colhoun, Calhoun, Colhoon, Calhoon and Colhounne. The writer's father, who was born in 1828, not so far removed in time from the earlier Colhouns of Pennsylvania, had the tradition that three brothers Colhoun settled early in Chester, Penna., and that one of them moved on to South Carolina and became the ancestor of the great statesman, John C. Colhoun. In "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," by Sherman Day, 1843, on page 404 thereof, it is stated that "The Hon. John C. Colhoun (spelled Calhoun, however) came very near being born in Lancaster County (Penna.); his parents moved to South Carolina a short time before his birth."

Although the above quotation was written while John C. Calhoun was still alive and very much in the public eye, the statement may be questioned. John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), Vice President under John Quincy Adams, was grandson of an Irish Presbyterian, who founded Calhoun settlement in the district of Abbeville, S. C. The discrepancy between this excerpt from Ency. Brit. and the above quotation from Day, is seen in that the latter says his parents moved to South Carolina, whereas the former says his grandparents settled there, but does not state whence they came.

The other two brothers, if, indeed, they were brothers of the ancestor of John C. Calhoun, removed later to south central Pennsylvania as that country opened up to settlement. It is uncertain whether or not the many families of Colhouns and Calhouns in that part of Pennsylvania in the first half of the 18th Century were all off-shoots of these brothers. It is perfectly possible, of course, that others of that not uncommon Scotch and Scotch-Irish name immigrated to that same locality. And the name, John, was a favorite among them. There was a John Colhoun who died in Middletown, Cumberland County, between 1757 and 1761, who left a son John. Another John Calhoun died in Paxton Tp., Lancaster County, in 1754. Another John Calhoun, of Hanover Tp., Lancaster County, died in 1750. But none of these, for various reasons, connect up with the family, the subject of this sketch.

This family traces to John Colhoun of Revolutionary times, born 1752 (died 1822, aged 70 years), in indubitable line and the father of the John Colhoun of 1752 was, perhaps, also named John Colhoun, as may be gathered from the Pa. Arch. Revolutionary records wherein is listed 110 F, John Calhoune, Merchant, and, during the same years of the Revolution, 147 G, John Colhoun, junior. This reasoning may, perhaps, be said to be jumping at conclusions. There is only one other circumstance to point to the theory of relationship between them. John Colhoun, born 1752, was a merchant of Chambersburg after the founding of that town, and a wealthy one for that day; a very old letter of the writer's Aunt Elizabeth, grand daughter of this John Colhoun of 1752, says that, prior to his death (which was in 1822), he gave each of his sons 10,000 dollars and each of his daughters 6,000 dollars, besides retaining sufficient for his own uses. As there were many children, as will be seen later, this would aggregate a considerable sum, judged by the standards of the day. Thus the similarity of occupation and name might indicate a father and son succession.

The genealogy of this family, as hereafter set down, comes from the pen of Rear Admiral Edmund Ross Colhoun and his sister; and, under date of Sep. 12, 1887, was supplied by him to his first cousin, Dr. Howard Culbertson, the writer's father. Admiral Colhoun and his sister no doubt combined records and recollections, and it will be necessary to introduce some extraneous information of a corrective and amendatory nature. For instance, he does not supply the maiden name of the wife of the John Colhoun of 1752. This was supplied in 1933 by Dr. Lewis R. Culbertson, of Zanesville, Ohio, from a scrap book of our father, written in 1872. "Dr. Agnew's mother (Dr. Agnew, of New York City, the greatest surgeon of his time) was a Miss Thomson, a full cousin of my (Dr. Howard Culbertson's) mother. Mrs. Agnew's father was Uncle John Thomson, of Franklin County, Penna., a brother of my mother's mother. Hence Dr. Agnew is a second cousin of mine (Dr. H. C.)." Therefore the name, Agnes Thomson, is inserted in the Admiral's list, etc.

Admiral Colhoun's Data.

Colhoun Family, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

147 G, John Colhoun, died Jan. 10, 1822, aged 70 years (thus born 1751 or 1752); Agnes Thomson, his first wife, died May 8, 1801, aged 50 years (thus born about 1750); married about 1776. Note: Dr. L. R. Culbertson says both are buried in Chambersburg, in the Cemetery next to Falling Springs Church. The Admiral had the date of her death as Mar. 8, 1801; but the above correction was verified from her tombstone, Aug. 15, 1933, by the Rev. John Allen Blair, pastor of Falling Springs Church. John

Colhoun's second wife's maiden name was Mary Thompson, the widow of a sea captain, who was lost at sea. She passed her declining years with Rev. James Culbertson and his wife, Eleanor Colhoun Culbertson, in Zanesville, Ohio, and she is buried there on the lot of Rev. James Culbertson. There was no issue by the second marriage. By the first marriage:

80 H, John Colhoun; no date.

81 H, William Colhoun; no date.

82 H, Samuel Colhoun, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; died there in 1840. Note:—The absence of dates above does not indicate that these were the oldest children, but they probably were the oldest.

83 H, Alexander Colhoun; born July 10, 1784; died at Chambersburg, Aug. 15, 1837.

84 H, Andrew Colhoun; born Sep. 26, 1792; died at Chambersburg, Mar. 29, 1839. Note:—There is an error here. The Admiral did not give any birth date for the next following entry; but Dr. L. R. Culbertson gives it in his "Culbertson Genealogy," as set down below. In 1933, Dr. Culbertson again visited Eleanor Colhoun Culbertson's grave in Zanesville and, from her tombstone, again verified the date as given in his genealogy.

85 H, Eleanor Colhoun; born Mar. 28, 1792, in Chambersburg, Penna.; died in Zanesville, Ohio, February, 1853; married Rev. James Culbertson, in Chambersburg, Oct. 17, 1817. See Culbertson Genealogy.

86 H, Elizabeth Colhoun; no record of birth or death; married Parker Campbell.

87 H, James Colhoun; died in Chambersburg, Jan. 27, 1854, aged 58 years.

Passing on, now, to such of the above as are traced into the succeeding generation and introducing into the Admiral's list what is contained in the "Culbertson Genealogy" regarding Eleanor Colhoun, one of the above:

The children of Alexander Colhoun (1784-1837), who married Margaretta Ariana Ross, Apr. 18, 1809, were:

83 I, Mary Johnson Colhoun, born May 13, 1810; married Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., where she died in 1865.

84 I, John Colhoun, born Aug. 4, 1811; resides in St. Joseph, Mo., (1887).

85 I, David Ross Colhoun, born Jan. 10, 1813; drowned at Chambersburg, June 8, 1825.

86 I, Henrietta Maria Colhoun, born Dec. 25, 1814; married Wm. M. Shinn, lawyer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; she is a widow, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. She has three children living (1887), one son and two daughters.

87 I, Agnes Colhoun, born Sep. 30, 1816; died, Feb. 27, 1817.

88 I, Thomas Ross Colhoun, born Dec. 7, 1817; died in Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1847. He was a doctor in good standing.

89 I, Alexander Colhoun, junior, born Aug. 10, 1819; died in Dubuque, Ia., in 1853.

90 I, Edmund Ross Colhoun, Rear Admiral, born May 6, 1821; living in Washington, D. C., in 1887.

91 I, Samuel Colhoun, born Jan. 13, 1823; died, Aug. 21, 1824.

92 I, Elizabeth Ross Colhoun, born Oct. 10, 1824; died, June 22, 1854; she married Alfred Harris, of Albemarle County, Virginia, where she died.

93 I, Sarah Crawford Colhoun, born Jan. 22, 1829, died in infancy.

Passing on, now, to the children of 85 H, Eleanor Colhoun and 79 H, Rev. James Culbertson, her husband, all born in Zanesville, Ohio; they were:

80 I, Milnor Culbertson, born Aug. 15, 1820; died Jan. 3, 1828.

81 I, Major John Colhoun Culbertson, born Oct. 27, 1822; died July 18, 1872; married Mrs. Mary (Thomson) Crawford, in 1850, daughter of Hon. William Thomson. Moved to Iowa City, Ia.; later, to Springfield, Mo., Banker. (See Culbertson Family).

82 I, Dr. Howard Culbertson (Captain), born Feb. 17, 1828; died June 18, 1890, in Zanesville; married Marie Louise Safford, Nov. 16, 1854, daughter of Dr. Eliel Todd Safford, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Ann Hunter, his second wife. Marie Louise Safford was born in Parkersburg, June 24, 1836, and died in Zanesville, Feb. 28, 1885; see Safford Family and Culbertson Family herein.

82½ I, Elizabeth Ann Culbertson, born Aug. 4, 1838; died, 1914; married Rev. William Edwin Ijams, a prominent Presbyterian minister, formerly of Germantown, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Iowa City, Ia., no issue.

86 H, Elizabeth Colhoun, daughter of 147 G, John Colhoun and Agnes Thomson, his first wife, married Parker Campbell and died in Washington, Pa. Dates of birth and death not available. Parker Campbell was a celebrated lawyer. Very honorable mention of him was made in the "Life of Dr. Eliot," a particular friend of the Admiral's Uncle, James B. Ross.

Proceeding with the children of 90 I, Rear Admiral Edmund Ross Colhoun, U. S. N., who was born in Chambersburg, Pa., May 6, 1821, and was residing in Washington, D. C. in 1887, and who married Mary A. Reed in Philadelphia, July 31, 1845.

59 J, Samuel Reed Colhoun, born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1846; Paymaster, U. S. N., on duty at Norfolk Navy Yard in 1887.

60 J, James Ross Colhoun, born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1848; in 1887, he was residing in Allegheny City, Pa.; then in the employment of the New York Life Insurance Company.

61 J, Edda Florence Colhoun, born in Boonville, Mo., May 30, 1854; died at Boston Navy Yord, Jan. 24, 1873.

62 J, Sarah Elizabeth Colhoun, born in Boonville, Mo., Sep. 1, 1855.

63 J, Bradley F. Colhoun, born in St. Joseph, Mo., Sep. 8, 1859; died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 12, 1887.

64 J, Helen A. Colhoun, born in Philadelphia, Mar. 26, 1866.

Returning to a consideration of the two John Colhouns of the earlier days. If it be deemed that the 110 F, John Colhoun, listed in the Revolutionary Records of the Pennsylvania Archives as Merchant, were, upon the slight evidence hitherto adduced, the father of the well authenticated 147 G, John Colhoun, who was, subsequent to the Revolution, also known to be a merchant of Chambersburg, then the following data may be recited as relating to the Colhoun Family herein considered. The citations are all from Penna. Arch. of the Series and Volume named. Series 3, Vol. 24, p. 652, he obtained a warrant for 250 acres of land in Cumberland County, Mar. 14, 1766. Ser. 3, Vol. 26, p. 406, he received a warrant for 300 acres of land in Westmoreland County, June 24, 1773. Ser. 3, Vol. 2, p. 540, John Suler enters a caveat against John Colhoun, July 13, 1773, location not stated but probably in reference to the land just mentioned. John Colhoun won the suit. There may be some doubt as to the identity of this John Colhoun, for Westmoreland County is far west of Cumberland County and Franklin County. He did not reside there, at any rate. Ser. 3, Vol. 26, p. 412, a John Colhoun received a warrant for 300 acres in

Westmoreland County, Nov. 21, 1787. There is no way of identifying this John Colhoun. Ser. 3, Vol. 20, p. 32, John Colhoun paid taxes in Cumberland County in 1778; and also, p. 66, paid taxes in Letterkenny Tp., Cumberland County, in 1778. Ser. 3, Vol. 20, p. 147, as John Collhoone, paid taxes in East Pennsborough Tp., Cumberland County, in 1779; as well as (p. 189) in Letterkenny Tp., same County. (Page 281) paid Supply Rates in Cumberland County in 1780 and (p. 418) same in East Pennsborough Tp., same County, in 1781; and (p. 555) same in 1782. His Revolutionary services follow:—Series 5, Vol. 6, p. 589, John Colhoun, Merchant, appears on the Class Roll of Capt. Alex. Peebles Company, Shippensburg, June 13, 1777. (In the same company as Dr. John Calhoun, evidently of another family, though, perhaps, related). Page 210, he is listed as a private in 3rd Battalion, 8th Company, Capt. Robert Sanderson, in March, 1778. His son, 147 G, John Colhoun, junior, first appears in this year, as will be noticed later. Same Volume, p. 110, John Calhoune, merchant, appears in a Class Roll of the 1st Company, 8th Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Col. James Johnson and Capt. James Young, July 20, 1781; and, on p. 125, in the Class Roll of same under Col. Johnson and Capt. Campbell, Aug. 1, 1782; and, on p. 4, he is mentioned as on a Committee of Observation of Cumberland County Associators, July 12, 1774.

The following relates to 147 G, John Colhoun, junior, son of the above, died Jan. 10, 1822, aged 70 years, who was the indubitable ancestor of the Colhouns treated of herein. As before, the authority is the Penna. Arch. of the Series, Volume and page named. In Ser. 3, Vol. 25, p. 10, on Jan. 10, 1794, John Colhoun received a warrant for 400 acres of land in Franklin County, which had been formed from part of Cumberland County. And the following were his REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES: Ser. 5, Vol. 6, p. 38, John Colhoun is listed as a private in Capt. Brady's Company of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, Col. Fred. Watts commanding, Mar. 25, 1778. In Ser. 3, Vol. 6, p. 134 he is listed as a member of the 1st Battalion, 7th Company of Cumberland County Militia, Col. James Dunlap, Capt. Joseph Brady. No date is given here but the year is certainly 1779. It is the same Battalion and the same Company as the year before, although Dunlap had succeeded Watts who had probably gone back into the active line. Watts was captured at Fort Washington, New York, but was exchanged soon after. Same, Vol. 6, p. 401, John Colhoun appears in the Class Roll of the 2nd Company, 6th Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Col. James Dunlap, Capt. William Moorehead, Aug. 29, 1780; and on page 232, as a member of the

3rd Battalion, 3rd Company of Cumberland County Militia in April 1781, Col. Erwin, Capt. McCormick; and Vol. 6, p. 229, upon the roll of the same organization, called into service, Mar. 14, 1781. In Vol. 6, p. 405, transferred to 6th Battalion, 2nd Company, Col. Dunlap, Capt. Moorehead, which marched Apr. 17, 1781; and p. 414, he appears as a member in a "Correct" Class Roll of 6th Battalion, 2nd Company, Col. James Dunlap, Capt. William Moorehead, June 16, 1781; same Volume, p. 440, he appears in a Class Roll of the 6th Battalion, 2nd Company, Col. James Dunlap, Capt. William Moorehead, Aug. 16, 1782.

As to the Militia services immediately subsequent to the Revolution, in Ser. 6, Vol. 3, p. 414, John Colhoun appears on the Muster Roll of Capt. Edward Fitzgerald's Company, 2nd Battalion, Franklin County Militia, April, 1787. In Ser. 6, Vol. 5, p. 221, John Colhoun appears on a list of inhabitants residing in the bounds of the 6th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, Feb. 4, 1793; same, p. 177, John Colhoun appears on a list of inhabitants of Cumberland County between the ages of 18 and 45 years, 1st Battalion of Militia, Feb. 4, 1793. Notice that the dates are identical and that the second quotation says, 1st Battalion and the first one says, 6th Battalion, 1st Company, which indicate an error, probably in the second item. There is a question as to whether this Cumberland County list, last mentioned, related to our John Colhoun who was, at that time, a resident of Franklin County.

Here follow some services of sons of 147 G, John Colhoun, in the War of 1812. Also from Pa. Arch.

In Ser. 6, Vol. 7, p. 787, 80 H, John Colhoun, is in a return of the 16th Regiment, 1812-1814, Capt. Jeremiah Snider's Company, 83 H, Lt. Alexander Colhoun. In Vol. 7, p. 93, John Colhoun is listed as a private, Company 8, 24th Pennsylvania Militia, 1812-14, Capt. John James; and, on p. 813, he appears as Sergeant in Capt. Jeremiah Snider's Company from Chambersburg, afterward commanded by Capt. John McClintock in Col. Jeremiah Snider's Regiment, Sep. 5, 1812. In Vol. 12, p. 335, John Colhoun appears as a company commander in a list of pensions, War of 1812-14.

83 H, the Lt. Alexander Colhoun (1784-1837) mentioned above, was the father of Rear Admiral Edmund Ross Colhoun.

The Maclay Family of Pennsylvania

The Maclay Family
of Pennsylvania

It need scarcely be explained that the heading of this sketch as "The Maclay Family" does not mean that it purports to be anything more than a narration of what the writer has been able to find pertaining to those Maclays who have a particular interest for the Culbertson Family; rather, for such of the Culbertson Family as descend from the Maclays herein mentioned. And similar qualification applies to the use of the word concerning all the other families treated of in this book; that is to say, when the findings regarding the earlier generations cease to have interest for the persons mentioned in the later generations, the earlier generations are dropped.

The history of the Maclay Family is mentioned in Dr. Egle's Genealogies, as follows:—(The generation numbers and letters are inserted from Part One hereof) 11 C, Charles Maclay (often spelled McClay), of Ireland, married, first, a Miss Hamilton, from which union came Charles, who was killed in a duel in Dublin; Henry, killed in the Battle of the Boyne; and John. The wife of this John, who is listed as the second child, is not stated, but their children are given as Charles, born 1703, married Miss Inery; Eleanor; and John, born 1707, married Miss McDonald. Of these, it was 39 E, Charles Maclay, who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, May 30, 1734, and settled in southern Pennsylvania. Their children were 105 F, John, born 1734 (says Egle); 106 F, William, born July 20, 1737, (date, Congressional Roster); 107 F, Charles; 108 F, Samuel, born June 17, 1741 (date, Congressional Roster); 109 F, Eleanor. Of these, the name of the wife of John Maclay is not stated (her name was Jane Dickson, S. M. C.), but his children are listed as, 140 G, John Maclay, junior, born 1748; 141 G, Charles Maclay; and 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay, born 1752 (Dr. L. R. Culbertson's Genealogy says 1755, basing this date upon the record in a Bible in the possession of Charles Maclay Culbertson, her grandson, who was born Aug. 5, 1819, living in 1893; the transcript of which record was given to Dr. Culbertson in 1892). It was 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay who married Col. Samuel Culbertson as his second wife, Feb. 4, 1777. She died, June 4, 1817 (dates from Culbertson Genealogy).

Whether the 105 F, John Maclay, born, according to Egle, in 1734, was born in Ireland or America is uncertain; the D. A. R. Lineage Book says Ireland. The date of arrival of his parents was May 30, of that year. But the later children of the family were of American birth, for the Congressional Roster gives the birthplace of the next younger child, 106 F, William, as New Gordon, Pa., and of 108 F, Samuel, as Lurgan Tp., Franklin County, Pa.

But the writer questions the accuracy of the Egle dates for the births of both 105 F, John, of 1734, and his son, 140 G, John, of 1748; just as Dr. Culbertson questions the date of 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay; for, it is a simple proposition of subtraction to observe that if the birth of 140 G, John, junior, took place in 1748, his father would have had to marry at about thirteen years of age if born in 1734, as Egle says. It seems likely that John, senior, was born in Ireland about 1730; that there were, possibly, unrecorded children between him and William and that John's son, John, was born about 1751, Charles, 1753, and Elizabeth, 1755. Vol. 122, p. 20, of the D. A. R. Lineage Book places the marriage of John, senior, and Jane Dickson as 1755. That this is contradictory of Egle would not mean much, for it has been shown that Egle is in error. But it contradicts the above mentioned Bible record from Charles Maclay Culbertson as to the birth of his own grandmother in 1755. The birth of John Maclay, senior, in 1730 would make his Revolutionary services to have been rendered when he was 47 or 48 years old, in 1777 and 1778, and his marriage at about the age of twenty years. Records of John in the D. A. R. Lineage Books use the dates, 1734-1804; but, seemingly, they have followed Egle—incorrectly, as the writer believes.

To set down this family in a more understandable way, in order to render clearer what follows.

11 C, Charles Maclay, of Ireland, married Miss Hamilton. Issue:
25 D, Charles Maclay, killed in a duel, in Dublin.
26 D, John Maclay, married ———.
27 D, Henry Maclay, killed in the Battle of the Boyne.

The issue of 26 D, John Maclay and ———, his wife:

39 E, Charles Maclay, born 1703, married Miss Inery.
40 E, Eleanor Maclay.
41 E, John Maclay, born 1707, married Miss McDonald.

The issue of 39 E, Charles Maclay and Miss Inery, his wife, who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, May 30, 1734.

105 F, John Maclay, born in Ireland about 1730; (married Jane Dickson, died, 1804. D. A. R. Lineage Book)

106 F, William Maclay, born in New Gordon, Pa., July 20, 1737, (died in 1804, in Harrisburg, Pa. D. A. R. Lineage Books). (Cong. Roster).

107 F, Charles Maclay.

108 F, Samuel Maclay, born in Lurgan Tp., Franklin County, Pa., June 17, 1741, (died, 1811. D. A. R. Lineage Books). (Cong. Roster).

The issue of 105 F, John Maclay, who was born in 1730 and Jane Dickson, his wife,

140 G, John Maclay, junior, born about 1751; married Hannah Reynolds.

141 G, Capt. Charles Maclay, born about 1753; killed in the Revolution.

142 G, Elizabeth Maclay, born 1755; married 139 G, Col. Samuel Culbertson as his second wife, Feb. 4, 1777; died, June 14, 1817. (For continuation, see Culbertson Family herein).

143 G, William Maclay, Congressman, born in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County (later, Franklin County), Mar. 22, 1765; died, Jan. 4, 1825; married, Dec. 22, 1789, to Margaret Culbertson (1773-1824) daughter of Capt. Alexander Culbertson (1750-1822. For Revolutionary services, see Dr. Culbertson's "Culbertson Genealogy"), and Mary Sharpe, daughter of James Sharpe. Among the children of Congressman William Maclay and Margaret Culbertson, his wife, were Alexander Maclay, who married Mary McNaughton and John Maclay, who married Jane Findley.

106 F, William Maclay, born June 30, 1737. The writer is unable to allocate any of the names of those in succeeding generations to 106 F, Senator William Maclay, who died in Harrisburg, in 1804; although he had issue.

107 F, Charles Maclay, born about 1739; married, ———; issue:

144 G, Charles Maclay, junior, (not 141 G, Capt. Charles Maclay); parentage thus attributed because of the use of the words, senior and junior, in the Records; and because both paid taxes in Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County (later Franklin).

108 F, Senator Samuel Maclay, born in Lurgan Tp., Franklin County, June 17, 1741; died, 1811, in Union County; married Elizabeth Plunkett, born, 1755. Issue

145 G, Samuel Maclay, junior, married Elizabeth Johnson, as second wife, (D. A. R. Lineage Books).

146 G, William Plunkett Maclay, Congressman, born Aug. 5, 1774; died, Sep. 2, 1842. Mentioned in Congressional Roster as son of Senator Samuel Maclay. D. A. R. Lineage Books say, one place married Jane Holmes, another place, married Sarah Brown.

While the interest of the Culbertson Family herein rests in 105 F, John Maclay only, it seems desirable to pay some heed to these old generations of Maclays as a whole—a family that, in two succeeding generations, produced two United States Senators and two Congressmen.

Dr. L. R. Culbertson's "Culbertson Genealogy," Revised Edition, p. 157, gives brief notice of the family, as follows:—Col. Samuel Culbertson's second wife belonged to one of the most prominent families of Franklin County. Her brother, Capt. Charles McClay (Maclay), was killed, with his whole company, in the surprise by the Indians at Crooked Billet, Pa., in 1778. Several of her Uncles were Congressmen. One of them was Hon. William McClay, of the first U. S. Senate, who wrote an interesting journal of the proceedings of the first Senate. The Hon. Samuel McClay was U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, 1802-1809. The father of Col. Samuel Culbertson's second wife was Hon. John McClay, a member of the first conference at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia.

From the D. A. R. Lineage Books as follows:—John Maclay was a member of the Provincial Conference which met in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, which declared that, in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, they were willing to concur in a vote of the General Congress declaring the United States free and independent States.

The following are the land warrant, tax and Revolutionary service records of 105 F, Hon. John Maclay, senior, all from Penna. Arch., of the Series, Volumes and pages named.

In Series 3, Vol. 25, p. 233, we find where John Carpenter Maclay received a land warrant for Lot 107, in Northumberland County, Apr. 12, 1775. No more warrants are found until Oct. 26, 1785, Series 3, Vol. 25, p. 29, when he received one for 230 acres in Franklin County; while, Dec. 19, 1785, on the same page, John Maclay, junior, received one for 400 acres in Franklin County.

The following tax-roll information is from Ser. 3, Vol. 20, p. 120, 1779, no land, 1 horse, 3 cattle. P. 318, 1780, Lurgan Tp. 230 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle. P. 461, as John McLay, 1781, on roll Cumberland

County. P. 600, 1782, Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, 280 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle, 1 negro. P. 601, 1782, same location, 447 acres, 3 horses, 7 cattle, 1 negro. And in Vol. 19, p. 583, 1785, on roll Augusta Tp., Northumberland County, no land or other assets mentioned.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF 105 F, JOHN MACLAY, SENIOR.

All data from Penna. Arch., Series 5, Vol. 6. On page 21, he is named as of 1st Battalion, 3rd Class, Cumberland County Militia, Col. William Chambers, Capt. Noah Abraham; ordered out, Oct. 23, 1777. On page 19, John Maclay, 8th Class, Capt. Noah Abraham's Company, 1st Battalion, called Aug. 26, 1777. The second relates to the son, John Maclay, junior, the first, to the father; both are entered here for purposes of identification. On page 39, John Maclay's name is on a list of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, called out, Mar. 25, 1778. On page 37, John Maclay is mentioned as a private, 8th Class, 1st Battalion, 7th Company, called Mar. 28, 1778, Lt. Isaac Miller's Company; this relates to the son, the entry next before, to the father; that the services of father and son may be further identified, on pages 148, 149 and 150 is a list of members of the 8th Company, 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia in which occur the names of both John Maclay, Esq., 3rd Class, and John Maclay, junior, 7th Class, Capt. Charles Maclay's Company (son of John, senior, brother of John, junior), Col. James Dunlap. On page 449, John Maclay mentioned in 7th Class, 4th Company, 6th Battalion, Col. James Dunlap. Not dated; probably relates to John Maclay, junior.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF 140 G, JOHN MACLAY, JUNIOR.

These are embraced in the paragraph next above.

SERVICES OF 106 F, SENATOR WILLIAM MACLAY.

The Congressional Roster contains the following notice of 106 F, Senator William Maclay:—A Senator from Pennsylvania; born New Gordon, Pa., July 20, 1737. Served as a lieutenant in General John Forbes' expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1758 and in other expeditions against French and Indians. Admitted to the bar 1760; became a surveyor in the employ of the Penn family in 1760. County offices, 1762; served in the Continental Army as commissary in the Revolutionary War. Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1781; Indian Commissioner, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and member of the Executive Council. Elected as a Democrat to U. S. Senate Mar. 4, 1789—Mar. 3, 1791. Member

State House of Representatives, 1795. Presidential Elector, 1796. County Judge 1801-3; again member State House of Representatives in 1803-4; died in Harrisburg, Pa., Apr. 16, 1804. The following,

PRE-AND-POST REVOLUTIONARY DATA CONCERNING 106 F, WILLIAM MACLAY.

This information concerning William Maclay, senior, as to land warrants, assessment rolls, military services, both before and during, the Revolution and civil services thereafter, is from Pa. Arch. of the Series and Volume named.

The following is from Ser. 5, Vol. 1. P. 336. Lieutenant in Capt. Asher Clayton's Company, 2nd Battalion, July 4, 1763. Page 264, in a list of officers who served in Pa. Regiment of three Battalions, 1758-9, with their ranks; they were promoted after that time; William Maclay on page 267. On page 184, lieutenant under Capt. John Montgomery, May 7, 1758. Series 3, Vol. 24, p. 718, warrant for 100 acres of land, May 6, 1763. In Ser. 5, Vol. 1, p. 335, he has land surveyed by Samuel Maclay in Buffalo Valley, now Union County, of a grant to officers of the French and Indian War, 1764. Ser. 3, Vol. 25, p. 226, William Maclay (Sunbury) Northumberland County land warrant for Lots 55 and 58, Mar. 10, 1773; Lot 148, June 11, 1773; 100 acres land, Dec. 24, 1773 and 243 acres, Mar. 11, 1774. Ser. 3, Vol. 25, pages 224, 225, 234, 241, respectively, as follows:—all Northumberland County, 100 acres, Sep. 8, 1772; (Sunbury) Lot 56, Jan. 2, 1773; 345 acres, Apr. 30, 1782; and 331 Acres, same date; 295 acres, Aug. 21, 1787. The following assessment roll data is all from Series 3, Vol. 19, on the pages named:—P. 414, Augusta Tp. for 300 acres and Buffalo Tp. for 350 acres, (p. 460) 1781. Page 481, Penns Tp., 1000 acres, 1781. Page 482, Potters Tp., 200 acres, 1781. The same assessments appear in 1782. Page 583, Augusta Tp., Northumberland County, 1600 acres, in 1785; same Tp., 1050 acres, 1786, on page 647; page 694, (as non resident) Buffalo Tp., 200 acres, 1786; page 704, (as non resident) Potter Tp., 1500 acres, 1786; page 723, Augusta Tp., 1000 acres, 1787; page 804, (as non resident) Potter Tp., 900 acres, 1787; page 488, Maclay and Co. Potter Tp., 800 acres, 1781; page 598, Maclay and Louden, Potter Tp., 800 acres, in 1785; page 694, Buffalo Tp., Maclay and Plunkett, 900 acres and Maclay and Louden, 200 acres, both in 1786.

Series 6, Vol. 11, p. 284, elected to General Assembly, Northumberland County, Oct. 11, 1782. Page 292, also, Oct. 16, 1783; page 305, elected Councilor, Northumberland County, Oct. 10, 1786. In Ser. 4, Vol. 3, p. 962, William Maclay appointed on a Commission to hold treaty with Indians claiming unpurchased territory within Pennsylvania, Mar. 1, 1784.

For his Congressional services, see the above excerpt from the Congressional Roster.

107 F, CHARLES MACLAY, SENIOR,

He does not seem to have been in the political life of the day. The following is the information gleaned concerning him from the Pa. Arch.:

Ser. 3, Vol. 25, p. 29, land warrant issued to Charles Maclay, senior, Franklin County, 208 acres, Dec. 19, 1785; same Series, Vol. 20, p. 601, assessed on 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, 1782. His Revolutionary Services:—Ser. 5, Vol. 6, pp. 148 and 149, Charles Maclay, senior, in 7th Class of Charles Maclay's Company (his nephew), 8th Company, 1st Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. Same, p. 150, Charles Maclay, senior, on a list of names and Classes, 8th Company, 1st Battalion, Cumberland County, Col. James Dunlap, commanding. Same, p. 39, Charles Maclay, senior, on a list of privates of 1st Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, 7th and 8th Classes, called, Mar. 25, 1778.

144 G, CHARLES MACLAY, JUNIOR,

son of the above; in Series 3, Vol. 25, p. 29, a land warrant to Charles Maclay, junior, 200 acres in Franklin County, Oct. 15, 1785. Same, Vol. 20, p. 601, assessed on 50 acres only, Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, 1782. His Revolutionary services:—Charles Maclay, junior, in 4th Class of Charles Maclay's Company (his cousin), 8th Company, 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia. Same, p. 150, Charles Maclay, junior, 7th Class (Classes reversed here) 1st Battalion, Cumberland County, Col. James Dunlap, commanding. NOTE:—In the same command as his father and both under Capt. Charles Maclay, although, evidently, they did not accompany him when he and his command were killed at Crooked Billet, in 1778.

141 G, Capt. Charles Maclay,

son of 105 F, John Maclay, brother of 142 G, Elizabeth Maclay Culbertson, cousin of 144 G, Charles Maclay, next above and nephew of 107 F, Charles Maclay, second above. It was this Charles Maclay who, Dr. Culbertson says, was killed by the Indians with his entire command at Crooked Billet, in 1778. Which statement is borne out by the fact that his military services were all rendered that year and previous to it. There is very little in Pa. Arch. relating to him outside his military record. In Series 3, Vol. 25, p. 233, a land warrant was issued to Charles Maclay (Sunbury), Lot No. 169, Apr. 12, 1775, which may have, indeed, referred to his uncle. The references to his military record are as follows:—Ser. 3, Vol. 23, p. 635, Capt. Charles Maclay's Company, 1st Battalion, 8th

Company, called to march, Mar. 28, 1778. Same, p. 644, Capt. Charles Maclay's Company, 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, in Carlisle, Apr. 18, 1778; Ser. 3, Vol. 6, p. 28, his Company, the 8th and the 8th Class, called Mar. 28, 1778. Note:—(The fact that this Company was composed of recruits of another Class than that in which were his uncle and cousin, probably accounts for their not having been lost in the fight at Crooked Billet). In Ser. 5, Vol. 6, p. 14, his Company was also called out, July 28, 1777. Same, pp. 39 and 41, mentions his service in 1778; and, on page 45 of the same, is a list of the officers of his Company; same, p. 148, contains the Class Roll of his Company, all of Cumberland County. In Ser. 3, Vol. 4, pp. 28 and 29, Capt. Charles Maclay's name appears on a Depreciated Pay list of Continental Line, Cumberland County Militia, but no date is given.

143 G, Congressman William Maclay,

son of 105 F, Hon. John Maclay, mentioned in the Congressional Record as follows:—Representative from Penna.; born in Lurgan Tp., Mar. 22, 1765. Admitted to the Bar, 1800. Practiced in Chambersburg. County Committee, 1805-6; member State House of Representatives, 1807-8. Associate Judge for Cumberland District, 1809. Elected to 14th and 15th Congresses, Mar. 4, 1815 and Mar. 3, 1819. Died Lurgan Tp., Jan. 4, 1825. Buried Middle Spring Cemetery.

It thus appears that he was in Congress at the same time as 146 G, William Plunkett Maclay.

His name is not on the Tax Rolls, so far as examined in Pa. Arch.

Pa. Arch., Ser. 4, Vol. 4, p. 866, William Maclay elected to House of Representatives in 1815, representing the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. Same, page 910, elected to same to represent the Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster and Adams.

108 F, Senator Samuel Maclay.

From Congressional Roster:—Samuel Maclay (brother of William Maclay and father of William Plunkett Maclay), a Representative and Senator from Penna.; born, Lurgan Tp., Franklin County (not then Franklin County, however), Penna., June 17, 1741. Served in Revolutionary War; Judge, Franklin County, Penna., 1791-5; elected to 4th Congress, Mar. 4, 1795, and 5th, Mar. 3, 1797; member State Senate, 1797-1803; served as Speaker, Dec. 2, 1801, until he resigned, Mar. 16, 1803; elected U. S. Senate from Mar. 4, 1803, until he resigned, Jan. 4, 1809; retired.

The data concerning him to be found in Pa. Arch. follows:

Series 5, Vol. 1, p. 334, Samuel Maclay surveys land for William Maclay in Buffalo Valley, now Union County, of a grant to officers of the French and Indian War, 1764. Ser. 6, Vol. 7, p. 302, Judge of Election, Northumberland County, Oct. 14, 1784. Ser. 3, Vol. 25, p. 226, taxed in Northumberland County, 340 acres, Mar. 11, 1774. Ser. 3, Vol. 20, p. 131, taxed Armagh Tp., Cumberland County, 200 acres, 1779; p. 319, Lurgan Tp., Cumberland County, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 1 slave, 1780; p. 599 and p. 600, taxed Lurgan Tp., 2 horses, 2 cattle, 1 slave, 1782. Same Ser., Vol. 25, p. 29, receives land warrant for 300 acres in Northumberland County, June 9, 1773; p. 225, land warrant (Sunbury), Lot 65, Northumberland County, Jan. 2, 1773; p. 239, receives warrant for 250 acres, 278⅜ acres, 268⅛ acres, Northumberland County, Aug. 23, 1785; p. 242, 325 acres, Northumberland County, Mar. 12, 1791; p. 257, 296 acres, same County, Feb. 9, 1802; same Series, Vol. 19, p. 460, 450 acres, Buffalo Tp., Northumberland County, 1781; p. 595, 600 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 1785; p. 691, same items, 1786; p. 695, taxed as a non resident, Northumberland County, on 40 acres, 1786; p. 770, 400 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, Buffalo Tp., Northumberland County, 1787; p. 772, same locality, 40 acres uncultivated land, 1787.

Revolutionary War Services.

Pa. Arch., Ser. 5, Vol. 5, p. 34, Lt. Col. Samuel Maclay and Col. Benj. Weiser, Northumberland County, delegates from Associated Battalions held in Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to elect Brigadier Generals.

Post-War Services.

As in Congressional Roster, above.

Pa. Arch. Ser. 5, Vol. 4, p. 330, Samuel Maclay elected to Congress to represent the Counties of Dauphine and Northumberland (year not stated): same, p. 664 he resigned from the U. S. Senate Jan. 1, 1809, dated at Lancaster, a proclamation by the Governor.

145 G, Samuel Maclay, junior.

In Pa. Arch. Vol. 19, p. 460, taxed on 450 acres, Buffalo Tp., Northumberland County, in 1781. NOTE:—He appears no where else in Pa. Arch. and Samuel Maclay appears in the same roll as taxed on 450 acres, Buffalo Tp., Northumberland County. This is merely an error in the roll; he was then scarcely over 10 or 12 years old.

In D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. 1, p. 31, he is recorded as having married Elizabeth Johnson and as being the son of Samuel, senior, and Elizabeth Plunkett his wife.

146 G, Congressman William Plunkett Maclay:

(From Congressional Roster). Son of Senator Samuel Maclay, born Aug. 3, 1774. County offices 1808 to 1814; member State House of Representatives; elected as a Democrat to the 14th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Burnside; re-elected to the 15th and 16th Congresses (Oct. 8, 1816 to Mar. 3, 1821). Died, Sep. 2, 1842.

(From Pa. Arch. Ser. 4, Vol. 4, p. 910): William P. Maclay elected to Congress to represent Mifflin, Huntingdon, Center and Clearfield Counties, Nov. 1, 1816; special election to succeed Thomas Burnside, resigned. Same, Vol. 5, p. 92, William P. Maclay represents counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Center and Clearfield in Congress; election proclaimed by the Governor, Nov. 27, 1818.

Appendix

Appendix

It was said in the Article upon the Earlier Alexanders of Virginia, that this Appendix would be introduced for the benefit of such as cared to cling to the tradition that these early Virginia Alexanders were descended from William Alexander of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling, through his fourth son, John, who is supposed, by the tradition, to be the John Alexander who immigrated to Virginia.

The Earl of Stirling is thus noticed in the Americanized Encyclopaedia:

Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, poet. From his (rare) engraved portrait, Sir William was, it appears, 57 in 1637; so that he must have been born in 1580. The grammar school of neighboring Stirling probably furnished his early education; of his later, it is simply known that he attended the University of Glasgow. On leaving it he proceeded on his travels with Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle. It is supposed that it was during his sojourn on the Continent he composed his series of sonnets, afterwards published under the title of *Aurora* (1604). He was tutor to the young Earl. Upon his return he proceeded to court, and won for himself speedily a name as a gentleman of parts and learning. In 1626 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, and in 1630 created a peer, as Lord Alexander of Tullibody, and Viscount Stirling. In 1631 he was made an extraordinary judge of the Court of Session. In 1633 he was advanced a step in the peerage, being created Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada; and in 1639 Earl of Dovan. In 1637 he collected his poetical works, and issued them as *Recreations with the Muses,* "by William, Earle of Stirling", with his portrait engraved by Marshall. This folio did not include either *Aurora* or the *Psalms of King David* (Oxford, 1631), although there seems little doubt that he, rather than King James, was the main author of the latter. It, however, first gave his second sacred poem (incomplete) of *Jonathan.* He died in London on 12th February, 1640. Lauded by Sir Robert Ayton and William Drummond of Hawthornden, the earl of Stirling, nevertheless, soon fell out of men's memories. The recent careful and beautiful edition of his *Poetical Works* (3 vols.) ought to revive his fame; for while there is too often a wearying wordiness, the student-reader is rewarded with "full many a gem of purest ray serene." His *Doomesday* has some grand things; his *Aurora* suggests

comparison with Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella.* (Works as above; Laing's *Bailie's Letters and Journals,* iii, 529; *Drummond MSS.* by Laing).

The Pamphlet mentioned in the Preface hereof goes into the descent of Sir William which data was incorporated into the Chart, also mentioned in the Preface, as follows:

Our deduction commences with the Norwegian settlement early in Arran, Bute and other Scotch islands by Viking Conn Chead Chath, of the one hundred battles, one of whose descendants in the twelfth Century was the renowned Somerled of great power in the western islands, who disputed the sovereignty of David I. In 1135, David expelled the Norwegians from Arran and Bute, but allowed Somerled a "sort of depute sovereignty in ye subjugated territory." Somerled rebelling in 1164, (reign of Malcolm IV), entered the Firth of Clyde with a fleet of one hundred and sixty vessels, and aimed at the Scottish crown. He was defeated and slain at Renfrew (Chronicles of Man, A.D. 1104-64). Somerled twice married; second wife (about 1140), Effrica, daughter of Olave, the Red, King of Man. By her he had three sons, Dougal, Ronald and Angus. On the death of his father, Dougal received sovereignty of the Isles of Moll, Coll, Toill and Iura; Ronald, of Isla and Kentyre; and Angus, of the Isle of Bute. From Dougal sprang the Mac Dougals of Lorne. This branch is represented by the ducal house of Argyle. On the death of Dougal, his isles were acquired by his brother, Ronald. Ronald had two sons, Donald and Roderick (Roderick was a famed pirate). Donald, the elder son, claimed the sovereignty of the isles. He had three sons, Roderick, Angus and Alexander. The male line of Roderick, the eldest of the three, was extinct in the third generation. Angus, the second son, sometime resisted the arms of King Alexander III, but, on the conquest by that monarch of the Western Isles, he transferred his allegiance from Norway to the Scotch crown. This Angus died subsequent to 1282. His grandson, John, Lord of the Isles, married, as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of King Robert II, and his third son by the marriage was Alexander, Lord of Lochaber, who had two sons, Angus and Alister, or Alexander, who founded the house of Mac Alexander or (the modern) Alexander. Prior to 1505, a descendant of Alister, or Alexander, younger son of the Lord of Lochaber, obtained from the noble house of Argyle, a portion of lands at Menstrie, in Clockmannanshire. These lands are situated at the southern base of the Ochil Hills and were, in 1322, granted to Dougal Campbell by King Robert, the Bruce. Thomas Alexander, of Menstrie, (there in 1505) was succeeded by his son, Andrew, to the lands of Menstrie. Andrew Alexander married Katherine Graham, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Andrew (Andrew entered the Church and was styled Andoras Alexander

Presbyter). Alexander Alexander married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, of Lochleven (ancestor of the Earl of Morton) and by her he had two sons, Andrew Alexander and William Alexander. (By a Charter of James V, the lands of Menstrie and others were erected into the Barony of Menstrie).

Andrew Alexander, the elder son, succeeded to the Alexander patrimonial estate in 1544 (Douglas' Peerage). He had two sons, Alexander Alexander, who succeeded him and John Alexander. The former died between Feb. 14, 1564, and Jan. 5, 1565. He was (Vol. 1, p. 14, of "House of Argyle") by his wife, Elizabeth Forbes, the father of three sons and three daughters, viz.: William, James, John, Elizabeth, Marion and Janet.

William, the eldest of these, had three sons and two daughters: Alexander, Archibald, Andrew, Janet and Elizabeth.

Of these, Alexander succeeded his father in the patrimonial estate. He died in 1580. By his marriage, about 1567, with Marian, daughter of Allen Coutle (?), he had one son and two daughters, viz.: William Alexander, Janet Alexander and Christian Alexander.

William, the only son of Alexander Alexander, of Menstrie, was afterward Lord Stirling, the first. He was born, it is commonly said, in 1580; but in point of fact, a year or two after 1571. (But see the article from the Encyclopaedia quoted above).

The Pamphlet goes on, naming four sons of Earl Stirling, William, Anthony, Henry and John, and claiming that the last was the immigrant John of Virginia, which claim the writer believes he has successfully controverted in the article in Part Two relating to the early Alexanders of Virginia. However, the Scotts Peerage names eleven children of Lord Stirling and Roger's "Earl of Stirling" gives the name of the wife of Lord Stirling as Janet, only daughter of Sir William Erskine.

Passing to other authorities for the consideration of the children of Lord Stirling:

1. William Alexander, born about 1604; died May 18, 1638, during the lifetime of his father; married, probably about 1629, Margaret, eldest daughter of William, eleventh Earl of Angus. She died Jan. 1, 1660, aged 49 years. There was one son, William, of this marriage though several daughters. The son was born about 1632 and died in May, 1640; thus surviving his grandfather long enough to become the second Lord Stirling.

2. Anthony Alexander, died Sep. 17, 1637; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw. No issue. It will be noticed that Anthony died before his father.

3. Sir Henry Alexander, third Earl Stirling, in whose family the title remained, will be considered after this statement of the children of the first Earl.

4. John Alexander; the reader is referred to Part Two, Article "The Early Alexanders of Virginia," for the information concerning this brother. It is unnecessary to repeat it here.

5. Charles Alexander. Entered the University of Glasgow in February, 1632. He was dead before Mar. 30, 1663, having married before Mar. 24, 1645, Anna Drurie, with issue at least two sons, Charles, who graduated at the University of Edinburgh, May 23, 1665; and James who was alive in 1670.

6. Robert Alexander. Matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1634; died before 1638.

7. Ludovick Alexander. He had permission, Dec. 13, 1634, to repair to France and embark at any port with two servants. It is said he died quite young.

8. James Alexander. Matriculated at the University of Glasgow, 1635. Subsequently served in the Royalist Army and was, in 1666, Captain and Lt. Colonel in His Majesties Foot Guards. He left the Army, Dec. 2, 1668 and died three years later; buried, Dec. 9, 1671. Married, first, Aug. 6, 1656, Margaret, daughter of David Scrimgeour, son of Viscount Dudhope. She was buried in Holyrood in January, 1662; and he married, second, about 1668, Grizel, daughter of James Hay, second son of George, second Earl of Kinnoull. By the second marriage he had Margaret Alexander, baptized, June 23, 1669.

9. Jean Alexander. Married Aug. 3, 1623, Hugh, afterwards second Viscount Montgomery of the Ards, Ireland. She married, second, Major General Robert Munro.

10. Margaret Alexander. Married July 20, 1620, to William Murray who was created baronet in 1630 and died in 1646.

11. Elizabeth Alexander. Died unmarried.

Before taking up the next generation, comprising the children of 3, Henry, the third Earl Stirling, it may be remarked that the order of the female children in the above list is evidently not in the order of their births. The males seem to have been named first and the females next, thus grouping the sexes. If the marriage of the first Earl was in 1601 and Margaret was the tenth child, she would not have been old enough to have been married in 1620.

Passing on, now, to Henry Alexander, the third Earl, and his issue. He entered the University of Glasgow, Feb'y 1626; died in 1650, having married, Dec. 9, 1637, Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Peter Van Lore, Baronet of Tylehurst. Their issue were: Henry, fourth Earl of Stirling, Mary Alexander, who married Robert Lee; and Janet Alexander, who died unmarried.

Henry Alexander, the fourth Earl of Stirling, was born about 1633 (1638? see the date of his father's marriage above, Dec. 9, 1637); died 1690; buried Feb. 11, 1690; married, first, Judith, daughter or sister of Robert Lee, of Binfield; and, second, Nov. 20, 1683, Priscilla, daughter of Sir Hugh Windham. She was born May 16, 1626; died before Nov. 24, 1691. Issue (undoubtedly by the first marriage):

1. Henry, the fifth Earl Stirling.
2. William, 1st, probably died young, for,
3. William, 2nd.
4. Robert.
5. Peter, 1st, probably died young, for,
6. Peter, 2nd.
7. Mary.
8. Judith.

Henry Alexander, the fifth Earl of Stirling, was born Nov. 7, 1664; baptized Nov. 14, 1664; died Dec. 4, 1739; married, May 5, 1690, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Sir Edward Hoby and widow of her cousin, John Hoby. She died Oct. 10, 1694, aet. 27 years. No male issue and the title expired upon his death.

Burke's Peerages of the British Empire, London, 1866, Article Alexander, contains practically the same as the above.

THE END.

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